ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE TERRITORIES

UNDER THE

Lieut.-Governor of Bengal

During the year 1870-71.

Calcutta:
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TO THE

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1870-71.

II. A-1.

Area of the territory included in the province of Bengal.

Division or Commissionership	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
Assam	Durrung	(c) 2,275	
	Kamroop	3,631	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	(b) 6,650	
	Luckimpore	(a) 11,000	
	Naga Hills	(b) 4,000	
	Nowgong	3 648	
	Seebsaugor	2,825	
			35,529
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	4,297	
	Monghyr	3,645	
	Purneah	4,957	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	(a) 5,488	
			18,687
Burdwan	Bancoorah	1,818	
	Beerbhoom	1,643	
	Burdwan	2,825	
	Hooghly and Howrah	1,932	
	Midnapore	4,976	
			13,124
Chittagong	Chittagong including the Hill Tracts	(a) 9 598	
	Noakhally	1,557	
	Tipperah	2,655	
			13,810
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	7,021	
	Lohardiggah	(a) 11,104	
	Manbhoom	4,921	
	Singbhoom	(b) 4,503	
			27,849
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	(a) 1,234	
	Garo Hills	(b) 3,390	
	Gowalpara	(a) 4,437	
	Julpigoree	2,906	
			11,963
Dacca	Backergunge	4,939	
	Cachar	5,000	
	Dacca	3,222	
	Furreedpore	1,524	
	Mymensing	6,384	
	Sylhet	4,981	
			26,053
Orissa	Balasore	2,042	
	Cuttack	3,178	
	Pooree	2,505	
			7,725
Patna	Chumparun	3,573	
	Gya	4,718	
	Patna	2,101	
	Sarun	2 612	
	Shahabad	4,385	
	Tirhoot	6,348	
			23,732
Presidency	Jessore	3,713	
	Nuddea	3,414	
	24-Pergunnahs including Calcutta and Suburbs	2,536	
	Soonderbunns	(c) 5,570	
			15,233
Rajshahye	Bograh	2,055	
	Dinagepore	4,040	
	Maldah	1,727	
	Moorshedabad	2,406	
	Pubna	1,910	
	Rajshahye	2,234	
	Rungpore	3,246	
			17,627
	Total		211,331

Area of the territory included in the province of Bengal,—(Continued.)

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Area in square miles.	Total of each division.
	Total brought over ...	.....	211,331
	Tributary and Native States.		
Chota Nagpore ...	Bonai, Chang Bhukar, Gangpore, Jushpore, Korea, Oodeypore, Sirgoojah.	(*b*)	15,239
Orissa	Atgurh, Atmullick Boad, Barumba, Dhenkanal, Duspulla, Hindole, Keonghur, Khandpara, Mohurbhung, Neelgiri, Nursingpore, Nyagurh, Rungpore, Talchere Tigirea.	(*b*)	16,068
Cooch Behar ...	Cooch Behar	.....	1,312
Chittagong	Hill Tipperah	(*b*)	2,879
	Grand total ...	.....	246,829

(*a*)—Surveyed partly mowzawar and partly topographically. Luckhimpore and Gowalparah incomplete.

(*b*)—Surveyed topographically. Garo Hills incomplete.

(*c*)—Unsurveyed. Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, are under re-survey. Cachar is partly unsurveyed.

The areas of these districts are approximate. All other districts not marked have been regularly surveyed.

II. A-2.

Climate.

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Pœcree	6·21	29·65	13·58	43·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
False Point	2·09	39·05	23·00	64·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Cuttack	5·02	33·56	11·34	49·92	88·8	99·0	...	81·4	88·9	...	59·3	75·7	...	N E, N W, W & S	S to E	Northerly	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P. M.
Sumbalpur	4·81	52·92	6·09	63·78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Balasore	6·08	38·79	9·96	54·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Bhadruck	.....	...	10·42	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Khurdah	.....	...	13·45	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Midnapore	4·00	35·94	7·29	47·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Bancoorah	3·25	34·92	4·08	42·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Chyebassa	4·86	41·95	6·67	53·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Purulia	3·33	41·33	2·77	47·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Gobindpore	.....	43·71	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Palamow	.....	...	5·56	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Burriwan	5·93	33·41	3·20	40·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Cutwa	.....	...	3·22	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Culna	.....	...	5·56	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Bood Bood	.....	...	4·38	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Raneegunge	.....	48·09	3·57	55·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	

Climate.—(Continued.)

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.	
					May.			July.			December.							
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.		
Sooree	5·77	53·27	3·88	60·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Deoghur	3·04	35·24	9·77	47·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Burhee	2·74	43·36	2·83	47·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Hazareebaugh	1·56	51·32	5·92	59·17	76·9	103·2	...	73·5	85·0	...	49·6	70·8	...	N W to S W	S to W	N N W & N W	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean maximum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P. M.	
Pachumba	1·98	...	4·86	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Ranchee	.....	49·66	2·63	54·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Sasseram	2·24	43·01	13·93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Saugor Island	7·63	46·83	15·00	69·51	82·2	90·8	...	81·1	88·8	...	57·8	76·2	...	N E, S W & W	S W, & W	S W, North & N E	Ditto	ditto.
Contai	2·48	39·46	13·85	55·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Calcutta	5·75	48·92	5·69	60·26	80·5	97·2	...	80·5	89·1	...	59·1	75·6	...	Northerly S W & S	S W, S & S E	Southerly varisble & Northerly	Ditto	ditto.
Howrah	5·86	42·90	5·62	54·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Alipore	.....	47·17	6·00	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Barrackpore	.....	13·59	5·18	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Dum-Dum	.....	37·00	1·52	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Baraset	.....	39·35	4·87	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Satkhirah	.....	36·98	7·62	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Busseerhaut	.....	32·90	3·40	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Diamond Harbour ...	.....	55·37	9·95	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Baripore	.....	48·85	13·74	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Hooghly	7·93	45·93	4·16	58·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Jessore	10·73	44·72	5·62	61·07	78·4	96·6	...	79·2	89·8	...	50·8	77·3	...	N, N W, S & S E	S & S E	S E, N E & North	Ditto	ditto.
Kishnaghur	8·46	33·35	3·82	43·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Ranaghaut	7·11	37·94	3·83	48·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Bongong	7·02	36·84	5·22	49·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Meharpore	2·80	37·79	2·21	42·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		
Chuadangah	7·80	39·35	3·00	50·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....		

Koochteah	7·13	48·63	4·37	55·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Berhampore	3·95	48·01	4·68	56·64	79·7	105·0	...	79·7	91·6	...	55·1	76·8	...	N W, West & South	South, & S E	West & N W	Ditto	ditto.	
Pureedpore	27·68	66·96	5·64	100·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Burrisaul	13·46	46·50	6·81	66·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Perozpore	.....	...	6·13	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Madaripore	.....	...	5·76	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Bhaugulpore	1·57	34·07	4·79	40·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Mudheypoorah	.....	40·97	17·77	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Banka	.....	41·68	5·55	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Monghyr	1·01	61·12	8·59	70·72	77·0	102·8	...	79·1	89·8	...	52·4	73·3	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.	
Jamooie	.....	46·48	4·65	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Begoosari	.....	39·10	9·05	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Purneah	.....	...	9·05	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Gya	1·51	30·71	6·93	39·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Sherghotty	.....	...	6·79	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Nowadah	.....	...	6·17	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Behar	.....	54·50	7·47	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....			
Patna	1·65	27·04	7·61	35·70	74·4	106·8	...	78·7	91·6	...	46·0	75·1	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.	
Bhubhooah	.....	42·74	11·69	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Barh	.....	89·93	7·93	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Arrah	2·00	35·67	10·66	48·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Buxar	1·57	36·09	10·92	48·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Chuprah	0·89	33·48	8·59	42·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Sewan	.....	40·43	13·88	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Chumparun	3·60	47·56	11·72	62·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Mozufferpore	.....	64·50	14·00	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Dinapore	.....	33·12	10·09	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Rampore Beauleah ...	3·01	42·51	1·58	47·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Nattore	.....	43·26	4·54	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Pubna	8·95	45·46	7·52	61·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Coomercolly	.....	40·70	5·16	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Serajgunge	.....	42·58	8·56	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Maldah	1·77	44·77	7·01	53·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Bograh	8·80	67·01	7·18	88·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Dinagepore	6·78	77·44	12·71	96·93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Rungpore	12·63	89·38	11·35	113·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Julpigooree	.....	132·76	19·68	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Fallacotta	.....	...	19·62	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Boda	.....	...	14·19	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Titalya	.....	...	16·06	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Buxa	51·60	309·45	26·00	397·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Ruugbee	22·20	135·92	18·93	177·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Darjeeling	17·75	101·25	27·72	146·72	54·2	68·8	...	59·5	69·3	...	35·2	55·1	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.	
Terai	.....	...	8·24	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.	
Goalparah	16·25	103·27	8·81	128·33	72·4	87·8	...	75·8	85·7	...	53·3	73·2	...	.....	.....	.....			
Dhoobree	.....	89·85	9·30	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Gowhatty	10·17	49·65	3·97	69·79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Tura (Garo Hills) ...	.....	...	15·71	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....			
Shillong	11·17	57·17	4·15	72·49	63·3	76·4	...	66·3	74·6	...	41·9	60·4	...	.....	.....	.....	Ditto	ditto.	

Climate.—(Concluded.)

Places at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rainfall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.									Prevailing winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Sunset.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Jaowa	.....	...	7·40	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Nowgong	17·10	58·50	2·20	77·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Tezpore	25·09	61·54	3·10	89·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Dholebagnum	16·51	61·41	3·73	81·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Burpettah	.....	...	9·14	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Seebsangor	24·22	66·98	7·41	98·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Debrooghur	33·38	80·82	6·95	126·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Sudyah	.....	...	7·47	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Samoogoodting	12·20	45·25	1·50	58·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Dacca	7·25	54·29	3·80	65·25	78·8	94·3	...	77·1	88·5	...	53·0	77·1	...	N W to south & S S E	S, S W to S E	South, N W & North	Mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at sunrise, and mean minimum temperature is given as average temperature at 2 P.M.
Mymensingh	7·91	64·96	9·03	81·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Jamalpore	.....	...	8·54	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Atteah	.....	...	11·00	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Kishoregunge	.....	...	5·53	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Sylhet	18·39	128·75	14·24	161·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Cachar	15·01	82·48	9·77	107·26	73·8	91·1	...	76·6	88·5	...	52·8	76·4	...	W S W, to South & East	East & variable	Easterly	Ditto ditto.
Aenakhali Hylakandy	18·74	73·34	3·19	100·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Tipperah	13·22	60·59	3·70	77·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Brahmanbariah	.....	...	2·77	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Noakhally	8·66	87·12	10·84	106·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Chittagong	9·70	62·87	20·95	93·52	77·0	91·8	...	76·2	87·1	...	55·0	78·1	...	North to N W & South	South to East	North & N W	Ditto ditto.
Cox's Bazar	.....	...	14·79	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Ranganatee Hill	15·00	62·87	16·48	94·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	
Akyab	23·59	137·25	17·48	178·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	

II. C.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Division.	District.	Number of Judicial and Revenue sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of villages.	Number of civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	Number of magistrates of all sorts.	Number of police.	Revenue.	
									Land.	Gross.
Assam	Durrung	5	2,275	201,279	168	5	4	255	3,65,821	5,80,893
	Kamroop	5	3,631	462,453	4,479	6	7	322	7,97,589	10,95,019
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	2	6,650	118,935	731	3	4	134	2,137	86,973
	Luckimpore	6	11,600	112,463	754	5	9	353	1,57,154	4,73,027
	Naga Hills	...	4,900	93,613	155	2	2	164	437	5,800
	Nowgong	1	3,648	250,000	626	5	6	160	3,54,449	6,25,187
	Seebsaugor	5	2,825	214,600	...	7	8	259	4,39,761	9,02,928
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	8	4,297	1,239,209	7,886	6	9	610	6,78,224	12,74,129
	Monghyr	3	3,945	843,775	6,012	4	10	562	8,22,083	15,33,318
	Purneah	12	4,957	879,117	4,908	15	9	639	12,31,665	16,27,676
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	6	5,488	522,000	...	...	11	296	1,13,821	2,90,357
Burdwan	Bancoorah	7	1,818	742,700	1,860	9	9	599	4,51,101	6,93,174
	Beerbhoom	7	1,845	971,348	5,229	9	8	320	7,54,688	9,54,476
	Burdwan	17	2,825	1,072,792	5,970	13	13	660	30,48,703	36,46,511
	Hooghly and Howrah	12	1,962	1,899,900	4,687	13	20	1,721	14,52,554	20,67,614
	Midnapore	9	4,876	1,500,000	11,588	7	12	962	19,93,562	25,40,391
Chittagong	Chittagong	15	9,598	866,000	1,109	16	9	932	7,36,441	11,82,649
	Noakhally	3	1,557	298,540	8,075	1	4	304	5,66,820	9,17,081
	Tipperah	8	2,655	100,000	7,861	12	7	415	9,95,559	12,95,193
Chota Nagpore	Hazareebaugh	6	7,021	750,000	7,608	9	8	619	61,794	2,32,550
	Lohardduggah	5	11,404	1,396,471	10,203	5	9	548	70,655	2,56,307
	Maunbhoom	6	4,921	694,484	8,894	8	9	336	92,125	2,72,609
	Singbhoom	...	4,503	423,839	3,263	2	2	186	61,923	93,353
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	2	1,234	60,000	...	3	6	224	56,728	97,980
	Garo Hills	...	3,890	80,000	...	1	1	162	9,003	13,098
	Gowalpara	2	4,433	336,612	1,231	4	5	321	1,16,058	2,50,071
	Julpigoree	2	2,906	254,925	688	6	8	269	2,25,987	5,15,320
Dacca	Backergunge	10	4,939	920,170	2,575	9	8	552	13,70,838	18,29,645
	Cachar	2	5,000	250,000	476	2	5	401	1,47,211	2,91,772
	Dacca	9	3,222	904,615	5,807	14	14	719	5,35,994	11,31,754
	Furreedpore	5	1,524	566,840	2,013	2	4	298	2,75,174	4,33,401
	Mymensingh	15	6,886	1,197,823	9,544	14	10	581	8,42,826	14,79,138
	Sylhet	10	4,981	1,421,401	9,517	8	8	560	4,87,713	7,87,283
Orissa	Balasore	3	2,042	514,671	11,329	1	6	577	4,14,086	5,60,494
	Cuttack	6	3,178	1,125,820	6,620	4	12	891	8,18,255	10,78,918
	Pooree	3	2,505	569,825	3,579	1	6	512	4,26,249	5,39,673
Patna	Chumparun	3	3,573	928,006	...	1	7	422	5,14,573	7,08,673
	Gya	7	4,718	1,470,000	8,526	6	11	989	13,72,365	20,28,491
	Patna	5	2,101	900,000	3,500	7	10	1,497	14,68,654	22,40,666
	Sarun	5	2,612	1,223,713	8,347	5	10	586	12,22,091	17,15,287
	Shahabad	7	4,385	1,604,000	7,754	5	10	577	17,27,610	22,20,989
	Tirhoot	10	6,343	1,949,854	10,325	8	16	939	17,02,638	25,25,367
Presidency	Calcutta	...	7·8	377,924	...	18	2	2,553	25,488	45,05,152
	Jessore	10	3,713	1,524,807	4,578	11	13	618	10,60,901	15,20,177
	Nuddea	12	3,414	1,215,309	3,250	10	12	835	10,22,785	13,64,586
	24-Pergunnahs	14	2,529	1,478,175	5,605	17	24	1,484	16,39,334	24,74,137
	Soonderbuns	...	5,670	.....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Rajshahye	Bograh	...	2,065	400,000	6,293	1	3	342	4,35,717	6,01,792
	Dinagepore	8	4,049	772,841	14,904	10	8	431	16,37,317	19,46,573
	Maldah	1	1,727	307,557	7,584	1	3	312	3,22,620	5,14,568
	Moorshedabad	8	2,406	1,100,089	7,865	7	11	1,055	13,24,269	17,67,965
	Pubna	4	1,910	659,009	5,772	3	8	464	3,12,895	5,31,729
	Rajshahye	5	2,234	938,306	15,954	6	10	472	10,38,460	12,98,886
	Rungpore	9	3,248	986,559	6,366	9	6	438	9,79,691	14,51,677
	Total	325	241,831	44,680,169	...	356	444	31,649	3,98,01,230	6,06,67,671

NOTE.—The total of column 5 includes the population of the Orissa Tributary States, estimated at 998,827.
The gross revenue in column 11 includes Land, Forest, Miscellaneous, Excise, Stamp, and Income Tax.

II. D-1.

General return of imported laborers employed in the tea districts under contract during the year 1870.

Division or Province or District.	Number of laborers remaining at the end of 1869.	Imported during 1870.	Received from other districts.	Returned from desertion.	Returned from imprisonment.	Engaged in the province.	Total.	Transferred to other estates or factories.	Released by permanent unfitness.	Released by completion of service.	Released by purchase.	Released by cancelment of engagement.	Number of deaths during the year.	Deserted.	Imprisoned.	Total.	Total number of laborers remaining at the end of 1870.
Upper Assam	7,529	2,395	.....	55	23	13,507	23,507	.....	43	5,333	8	15	725	413	33	6,570	16,937
Nowgong	280	310	4	2	.....	354	950	3	.....	103	...	1	43	24	3	177	773
Durrung (Chardooar)	680	207	.....	...	11	495	1,393	.....	3	281	...	.....	102	19	9	414	979
Mungledye	306	22	.....	...	1	.....	329	.....	2	184	...	.....	19	8	...	213	116
Bishnath (Sootcah)	669	10	.....	1	.....	.....	689	.....	1	221	...	3	62	9	...	296	384
Kamroop	195	...	.....	...	.....	.....	195	.....	1	107	...	.....	11	3	...	122	73
Cachar	11,087	827	432	5	42	13,085	25,478	129	15	4,755	173	35	166	281	38	5,592	19,886*
Sylhet	204½	65	11	...	.....	671	951½	.....	.....	329½	...	1	25	54	...	409½	542
Total ...	20,950½	3,836	447	61	77	28,112	53,483½	132	65	11,313½	181	55	1,153	811	83	13,793½	39,690

* The labor returns of the tea gardens in Cachar for the half-year ending December 1870 were not received in time for inclusion in this return. The delay in their submission was owing to the disturbed state of the Cachar district in consequence of the Lushai raids.

II. D-2.

Scale of Provisions for ships carrying Indian Emigrants to British and Foreign Colonies West of the Cape of Good Hope.

Daily allowance to each statute adult.

[Children above two and under ten years of age to receive half rations.]

Class.	Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.	Remarks.
Grain ...	Rice	0	20	0	Urhur dál ... one-half } of the total quantity.
	Flour	0	16	0	Gram ,, ... one-fourth
	Dál { For rice-eaters	0	6	0	Kolie ,, ... one-eighth
	Dál { For flour-eaters	0	4	0	Moong ,, ... one-eighth
Oils ...	Ghee { For rice-eaters	0	1	0	Half an ounce extra allowance of ghee to each adult for every day that dried fish is supplied.
	Ghee { For flour-eaters	0	1	8	
	Mustard oil	0	0	8	
Meats, &c. ...	Preserved mutton ...	0	2	8	In lieu of preserved mutton ... { To be supplied at scale rate— Dried fish for two to three weeks. Fresh mutton (sheep) one week.
Vegetables ...	1 oz. pumpkins or yams ... / 2 ,, potatoes ... / 3 ,, onions	0	5	0	In lieu of fresh potatoes, a sufficient quantity of preserved potatoes to allow two oz. twice a week to each adult, or about five weeks' supply at scale rate.
Curry stuffs, &c.	Garlic	0	0	0½	
	Mustard seed	0	0	0½	
	Chillies	0	0	0½	
	Black pepper	0	0	1½	
	Coriander seed	0	0	2	
	Turmeric	0	0	4	
	Tamarind	0	0	8	
Narcotic ...	Salt	0	0	8	
	Prepared tobacco ...	0	0	7	
	Leaf	0	0	3	
	Firewood	2	0	0	Or in lieu of firewood its equivalent in coal for half the quantity.
	Water	One gallon.			

Dry Provisions.—Total quantity to each statute adult for remaining two weeks, to be issued at discretion of surgeon, the quantity being really sufficient for about eighteen days.

Articles.	lb	oz.	dr.	Remarks.
Best coarse biscuit	36	0	0	
Choorah	4	8	0	
Gram	3	8	0	Is usually eaten with salt.
Sugar	2	8	0	Used with biscuit and choorah.

To every hundred adults.

Sheep, averaging in weight 60lb each ... Five ... { As one sheep weighing 60lb yields about 25lb of available flesh, this number is equal to about one week's supply of fresh mutton at scale rate.

II. D-2.—*(Continued.)*

Scale of medical comforts, medicines, instruments, and appliances for hospital and dispensary, for ships conveying emigrants to the West Indies.

Medical Comforts for one hundred adults.

Articles.	Quantities in pounds (Avoird.)	Remarks.
Liebig's extract of meat ..	5	A teaspoonful (= 150 grs.) dissolved in half a pint of warm water makes strong soup, which may be improved with flour, barley, finely ground dal, &c., well cooked.
Mutton broth, 50lb ... } Chicken broth, 50lb .. }	100	In pound and half pound tins.
Preserved milk	200	Pound tin of Anglo-Swiss milk, or one large (= 10 oz.) bottle of Grimwade's with half a gallon of warm water makes good milk.
Sago	80	
Arrowroot	50	
Soojee	30	
Flour	30	
Barley (pearl)	10	
Sugar	500	For sago, &c., or lime juice, when desired with it.
Tea	5	
Ball fruit (preserved) ...	30	A sufficient quantity of syrup or treacle should accompany *separately* to be added after inspection.
Lime juice	50 gallons.	Sufficient for eighty days, at 1 oz. a day to each adult.
Rum or brandy	20 „	
Port wine	18 „	

For numbers above one hundred the quantities must be proportionally increased according to above scale.

II. D-2.—*(Continued.)*

Medicines, &c., for 100 *adults* (*weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.*)

Names of Medicines, &c., &c.	Weights. lb oz. gr.	Measures. o. oz. dr.	Names of Medicines, &c., &c.	Weights. lb oz. gr.	Measures. o. oz. dr.
Acacia, gum, pulv. ...	0 8 0	.....	Kino, pulv. ç. opio ...	0 4 0	.....
Acid, carbolic, cryst. ...	1 0 0	.....	Kino, tinct. ...	.....	0 8 0
„ gallic ...	0 2 0	.....	Lini, farina ...	4 0 0	.....
„ hydrochloric, fort.	.....	0 1 0	Magnesia, carb. ...	0 2 0	.....
„ hydrocyanic, dil. ...	.....	0 0 4	„ sulphas ...	1 0 0	.....
„ nitric, fort. ...	.....	0 1 0	Ol. menth. pip ...	.....	0 2 0
„ sulphuric, fort. ...	.....	0 2 0	Ol. morrhuæ ...	.....	1 0 0
„ tartaric ...	1 0 0	.....	Ol. crotonis ...	.....	0 0 1
Acetum scillæ ...	.....	0 8 0	Ol. olivæ ...	.....	2 0 0
Alum. pulv. ...	0 8 0	.....	Ol. terebinthinæ ...	.....	1 0 0
Ammonia, carb. ...	0 6 0	.....	Ol. recinæ ...	.....	0 0 0
„ hydrochloras ..	0 8 0	.....	Opium, pulv. ...	0 4 0	.....
„ liquor, fort. ...	.....	0 4 0	„ liniment ...	.....	0 10 0
Antim., tart. ...	0 0 100	.....	„ tinct. ...	.....	0 10 0
Argenti nitras ...	0 0 200	.....	Plumb., acetas ...	0 2 0	.....
Arsenicalis, liquor ...	.....	0 0 4	Potassæ, bicarb. ...	0 12 0	.....
Assafœtida ...	0 1 0	.....	„ chloras ...	0 2 0	.....
Belladonæ, extractum ...	0 0 200	.....	„ liqr. ...	.....	0 2 0
Bismuth, alb. ...	0 1 0	.....	„ nitras ...	0 8 0	.....
Borax ...	0 1 0	.....	„ tartras acid ...	0 4 0	.....
Calomel ...	0 3 0	.....	Quinine ...	0 4 0	.....
Clax, recens ...	0 4 0	.....	Rhæi, pulvis ...	0 4 0	.....
Columbæ, pulv. ...	0 2 0	.....	„ pilula, co. (mass)	0 3 0	.....
Camphor ...	0 4 0	.....	Santonine ...	0 0 200	.....
„ tinct., co. ...	.....	1 0 0	Sapo, duris ...	0 1 0	.....
Cannabis Indica, extractum ...	0 0 200	.....	Saponis liniment ...	.....	1 0 0
Cantharidis, emplastrum..	0 4 0	.....	Scammon. ...	0 1 0	.....
„ acetum ...	.....	0 4 0	Sinapis, pulv. ...	1 0 0	.....
Cardamom, tinct., co. ...	.....	0 4 0	Soda, carbon. ...	1 0 0	.....
Catechu, tinct. ...	.....	0 8 0	Spirit, ammonia, aromat.	.....	0 4 0
Cerata ...	2 0 0	.....	„ æther, sulph. ...	.....	0 4 0
Chlorodyne ...	.....	0 4 0	„ „ nitrosi ...	.....	0 8 0
Chloroform ...	.....	0 2 0	„ rectified ...	.....	0 4 0
Colocynthidis, extract. co.	0 2 0	.....	Sulphur, unguentum ...	1 0 0	.....
Copaiba ...	.....	0 8 0	Simple ointment ...	1 0 0	.....
Creosoton ...	.....	0 0 1	Vinegar ...	.....	4 0 0
Creta, præparata ...	1 0 0	.....	Zinc, oxida ...	0 2 0	.....
„ pulv. aromat. ç. opio	0 4 0	.....	„ sulphas ...	0 1 0	.....
Cupri, sulphas ...	0 1 0	.....	„ unguentum, B. P.	0 8 0	.....
Ergota, extractum, liq....	.....	0 1 0	Zingiber, pulv. ...	0 4 0	.....
Ferri, sulphas ...	0 2 0	.....	*Miscellaneous Articles for* 100 *adults.*		
„ iodid., syrup ...	.....	0 2 0	Adhesive plaster, spread	4	yards.
„ perchlorid., tinct ...	.....	0 2 0	Calico ...	10	„
Gentianæ, extractum ...	0 2 0	.....	Flannel ...	10	„
Glycerine ...	.....	0 4 0	Lint ...	1	yard.
Hæmatoxylum, liq. ...	0 12 0	.....	Spongiopiline ...	½	„
Hyoscyami, extractum...	0 0 200	.....	Oiled silk ...	½	„
Iodine, tinct. ...	.....	0 4 0	Bandages (*made up*) ...	1	dozen.
Iodide potas. ...	0 2 0	.....	Paper for powders, &c.	1	quire.
Ipecac., pulv. ...	0 12 0	.....	Bedpans (metal) ...	2	
„ pulvis ç. opio ...	0 6 0	.....	Syringe (urethra) male	2	
„ vinum ...	.....	1 0 0	„ (glass) female..	1	
Jalapæ, pulv. ...	0 2 0	.....			

Note.—The preparations of ammonia, æthers, chloroform, iodine, and all the strong acids, should be in well-stoppered bottles.

Chloroform and the syrup of the iodide of iron should be in blue glass, or in bottles covered from light by *dark paper*.

All the drugs, &c., should be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each.

Poisons should be specially distinguished.

II. D-2.—*(Concluded.)*

Table regulating the quantities of medicine, &c., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 *adults.*

Number of Adults.	Quantity.	
150 to 200	Half more than twice, thrice, four times, five times, and so on.	The quantity prescribed according to scale for 100 adults.
250 to 300		
350 to 400		
450 to 500		
550 to 600		

N.B.—An uncertain number of Indian emigrants are confirmed opium-eaters or gunja-smokers. Before leaving Calcutta, the surgeon superintendent in charge should carefully ascertain the quantities of those narcotics likely to be required for the voyage, and should provide himself with them by formal application to the emigration agent.

Instruments and appliances.—Hospital and dispensary requisites, disinfectants, &c., required for each ship to West Indies.

Case of instruments containing tourniquet, artery forceps, dissecting forceps, three amputating knives, three scalpels, one gum lancet, tooth instruments (viz. three pair forceps, elevator, and key), trephine, amputating saw, probang bone forceps, needles, ligature silk soft iron wire, and horse-hair for sutures.	1 case.
Midwifery forceps (long and short)	2
Enema syringe and stomach pump, in case	1
Pocket dressing case	1
Catheters, metallic, 4, Nos. 4, 6, 8, 12 (gum elastic 2, No. 8)	Six in case.
Scales and weights (grain)...	1 set.
Two ounce measure glass	2
Minim „ „	2
Pint measure, pewter	1
4 oz. pewter pots for administering medicines	6
Infusian pots	2
Pestle and mortar (Wedgewood's)	1
Tin funnels	2
Glass funnels	1
Spatulas	2
Blood porringer (= 16 oz.)	1
Pins in paper	1 packet.
Scissors, common	1
Slab for pills, *marked*	1
Tape	1 bundle.
Common splints	2 sets.
Long „	1 set.
Tow, fine	2 lb.
Cork, of sizes	4 dozens.
Pill boxes (in nests)	2 dozens.
Mattresses	6
Pillows, with cases	6
Water-proof sheets for mattresses	6
Commode	1
Towels	2 dozens.
Iron spoons	6

Disinfectants.

Calvert's or Macdougal's powder	500 lb.
Impure carbolic acid	2 gallons.
Condy's fluid	1 quart.

II. E-1.

Statement of Land Revenue Demands, Collections, and Net Balances for 1870-71.

Division.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhaugulpore	28,59,209	1,87,806	30,47,015	26,78,506	1,67,227	28,45,733	545	1,80,703	20,034	2,00,737	50,264
Burdwan	77,10,436	59,328	77,69,764	76,33,385	47,223	76,80,608	3,027	75,896	10,233	86,129	59,852
Chittagong	23,01,507	3,26,102	26,27,609	20,11,164	2,87,656	22,98,820	2,727	2,90,343	35,719	3,26,062	3,601
Orissa	17,36,650	23,89,267	41,25,917	6,34,289	10,24,301	16,58,590	41,381	11,01,544	13,24,402	24,25,946	29,555
Dacca	36,95,380	3,79,973	40,75,353	33,55,948	3,03,813	36,59,761	70,525	3,39,160	5,907	3,45,067	69,418
Patna...	80,62,277	83,496	81,45,773	79,89,639	78,292	80,67,931	9,958	64,404	3,480	67,884	2,59,160
Presidency	37,47,092	3,03,928	40,51,020	35,60,208	1,88,300	37,48,508	24,669	1,86,626	91,217	2,77,843	42,227
Rajshahye	61,59,023	1,46,265	63,05,288	59,18,687	1,36,982	60,55,669	1,702	2,40,316	7,601	2,47,917	38,617
Assam	20,93,374	15,254	21,08,628	20,82,633	14,712	20,97,345	290	10,694	290	10,984	.....
Chota Nagpore	3,39,093	1,26,578	4,65,671	2,61,810	24,690	2,86,500	1,613	76,453	1,01,075	1,77,558	284
Cooch Behar	4,04,820	34,490	4,39,310	3,67,060	25,708	3,92,768	793	37,075	8,674	45,749	479
Total	3,91,08,861	40,52,487	4,31,61,348	3,64,93,329	22,98,904	3,87,92,233	1,57,239	26,03,244	16,08,632	42,11,876	5,44,457

II. E-2.

Approximate return of field work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower Provinces from October 1870 *to September* 1871.

Division or Party.	District under survey.	Number of Pergunnahs		Number of hulkahs or village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate area in square miles of work performed.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies for survey season 1870-71, or from October 1870 to September 1871.	Probable rate per square miles on surveyed area.
		Completed.	Partly completed.					
First division ...	Nowgong ...	Jumoonamookh Kharija Jumoonamookh Nowgong ... Mekerker ... Koliabar ... Nujmorunge ...	Chaporee Danteepur...	75	11,520	1,850	Rs. As. P. 63,380 3 3	Rs. As. P. 46 15 2
Second division ...	Luckimpore ...	North Luckimpore sub-division ...		35 hulkahs and 20 grants.	19,565	1,070	71,783 11 9	67 0 7
Fourth division ...	Hooghly ...	Jehanabad ... Chunderkona ... Burdah ... Bairah ... Summersye ... Baibghur ... Bundeepoor ... Habalee ... Singoor ... Ameedabad ... Bhoosoot ... Chowmooha ... Bulleah ... Boroe ... Dharsah ... Paikan ...	.....	1,758	317	870	54,875 0 0	63 1 2
Sixth division ...	Hazareebaugh ...	.....	.....	Topographical re-survey ...		2,300	50,042 15 9	21 12 1
	Lohardugga Toree.			Triangulation in advance ...		700		
Upper Assam ...	Seebsaugor ...	23	4	81	3,535	450	22,582 5 7	50 2 10
				Total ...	.....	6,040	2,62,611 4 4	43 7 8
				Triangulation in advance.	.....	700	.....	.....

II. E-3.

Statement of work done by Non-professional Survey Parties from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.

Division.	District in which demarcation is going on.	Number of villages demarcated.	Estimated area demarcated in square miles.	Number of thakbust maps made over to the surveyor.	Number of boundary disputes decided.	Number of other description of cases disposed of.	Number of duplicate maps prepared.	Expenditure from 1st April 1870 to 31st March 1871.	Rate per square mile on area demarcated.
								Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Third division ...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	1,027	16,326 14 11	.....
Rajshahye Dearahs ...	.....	...	.....	.....	3	210	587	7,016 1 7	.....
Hooghly and Midnapore division ...	Hooghly...	468	350	1,656	51	2,601	...	58,809 13 8	71 1 9
	Midnapore	1,039	460	.....	23	33	...		
Total	.....	1,507	810	1,656	77	2,844	1,614	81,552 14 2	71 1 9

III. A-1.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1870-71, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
An Act to transfer certain pending suits to the civil courts.	Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	To provide for the transfer to the civil court of all suits and applications then pending under Act X of 1859, and the two Bengal Acts (VI of 1862 and IV of 1867) amending that Act.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 21st May 1870. Governor-General's assent 27th idem.
An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	,, A. Money ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards, by providing a court for each division of the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and laying down rules for the mode of ascertaining the ground of disqualification of a proprietor, and for the appointment of managers and guardians, their duties and remuneration; also to vest in the Court of Wards the general superintendence and the control of the education of minor wards.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 20th May 1870. Governor-General's assent 17th June 1870.
An Act to appoint commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden	To appoint commissioners for the improvement of the port, who are to prepare and submit to the Lieutenant-Governor annual estimates of income and expenditure, the general nature of the works to be constructed by the commissioners being laid down; to enable the commissioners to raise money by debentures, and when sufficient accommodation has been provided, to compel vessels to load and unload at the commissioners' wharves, the commissioners having power to frame a scale of tolls, dues, rates, and charges for the landing and shipment of goods.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 11th June 1870. Governor-General's assent 12th August 1870.
An Act to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkeydars.	Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	To enable the magistrate to appoint in any village within his district containing more than 60 houses, a punchayet which is to determine the number of chowkeydars to be employed in the village, to fix their monthly salaries, and to raise by a yearly assessment a sufficient sum for that purpose.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 16th June 1870. Governor-General's assent 28th September 1870.

An Act for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Dacca.	The Hon'ble Ashley Eden	To confer upon the municipal commissioners of Dacca increased powers for improving the conservancy of the town and maintaining the health of the inhabitants, to raise the annual rate imposed under Act III. of 1864 (B.C.) from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent., and to enable the commissioners to purchase land and improve it.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 11th June 1870. Governor-General's assent 15th November 1870.
An Act to amend the Village Chowkeydaree Act, 1870.	Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	To provide that the Village Chowkeydaree Act, 1870, should not apply in any village until a chowkeydar had been appointed, and to enable an assessment to be made for a portion of a year.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 7th January 1871. Governor-General's assent 16th idem.
An Act to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.	A. Money ...	To substitute a new section for section 11 of Act VII of 1868, with a proviso that no sale of a tenure for arrears of revenue should be made for arrears other than those of the current year or the year immediately preceding, nor for arrears due by tenures attached by any judicial authority until 15 clear days' notification.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 7th January 1871. Governor-General's assent 16th idem.
An Act to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels.	Rivers Thompson ...	To raise the fees prescribed by Acts V of 1862 and I of 1868 (B.C.), which were found to be inadequate to remunerate two surveyors, who were generally deemed necessary to make a survey of a steam vessel.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent 13th March 1871. Governor-General's assent 18th idem.

III. A-2.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1870-71.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	When introduced.	When rejected or withdrawn.	If pending, why and in what state.
Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal.	Hon'ble A. Eden ...	To provide an effectual means to improve the drainage and irrigation of certain marshy tracts in the Hooghly and Burdwan districts, the majority of the owners of which were willing to contribute towards the cost of the improvement.	3rd Dec. 1870	.....	This bill was passed on 18th March 1871, but the Governor-General's assent had not been received up to the close of the official year.
Bill to provide for embankments and drainage.	Mr. V. H. Schalch ...	To make more effectual provision for embankments and drainage, the existing law having been found to be insufficient and defective in many respects.	17th Dec. 1870	.....	The bill was referred to a select committee on 17th January 1871, which was still sitting at the close of the official year.
Bill for the better regulation of lodging-houses at Pooree.	Hon'ble A. Eden ...	To enforce the observance of sanitary regulations in the lodging-houses at Pooree, and thereby mitigate the great sickness and mortality prevalent amongst the pilgrims who resort to the sacred shrines in that locality.	7th Jan. 1871	.....	The bill was passed on 18th March 1871, but had not been assented to up to the close of the official year.
Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam.	Mr. Rivers Thompson ...	To provide legal means for the recovery of the land revenue in Assam, it having been discovered that the rules under which the revenue is now realized, and which contain penal provisions, do not possess the force of law; also to provide for the compulsory registration of the mutation of names on the transfer of estates.	28th Jan. 1871	.....	The bill was referred to a select committee on 18th February 1871, but the committee had not reported at the close of the year.

Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines.	Moulvie Abdool Luteef ...	To provide a more stringent procedure for the recovery of fines, which in certain cases it was found could not be realized under the existing procedure.	28th Jan. 1871	Withdrawn 25th Mar. 1871.	
Bill for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta.	Mr. Schalch ...	To enable the justices to establish markets, to compel the registration of existing markets, and to prohibit the establishment of new markets without a license.	11th Feb. 1871	.....	The select committee's report, which was made on the 18th March 1871, was under consideration at the close of the year.
Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Howrah and Calcutta.	Hon'ble A. Eden ...	The object is stated in the title. The bill provides for the levy of tolls, to pay for the interest on the capital, for the working expenditure, and for the formation of a sinking fund.	11th Feb. 1871	.....	Referred to a select committee on 18th February 1871. The bill continued in committee at the close of the year.
Bill to enable the Lieutenant-Governor to take a census of Bengal.	The Advocate-General ...	The object is stated in the title. The bill provides for the appointment of enumerators, and requires reasonable assistance from landholders.	18th Feb. 1871	.....	This bill was not proceeded with, in consequence of the proposal for the taking of a census being deferred.
Bill to amend Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.	Hon'ble A. Eden ...	To amend the constitution of the corporation of Justices of the Peace for Calcutta, by providing that only such of the Justices for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa shall be members of the corporation as shall from time to time be so appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.	25th Feb. 1871	.....	This bill was passed on 25th March 1871, but the Governor-General's assent had not been received up to the close of the official year.
Bill to provide for local rating for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication.	Mr. Schalch ...	To provide for the imposition of a cess on all immovable property for the construction and maintenance of roads and other means of communication.	25th Mar. 1871	.....	This bill was introduced at the close of the official year.

III. C-1.

Statement shewing the strength and cost of the Police in the districts of the Lower Provinces during the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF REGULAR POLICE.									COST OF REGULAR POLICE.																		
Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers, column 1, and of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents, column 2.	Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of Subordinate Officers, columns 3 and 4.	Total pay of Constables of all classes, columns 5 to 9.	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 10, 12, and 13.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.				Total number of Police, regular and irregular.	Grand total cost.
	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.								Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.					Number of men.	Average annual emolument of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.		
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Inhabitants, zemindars service lands exempted from settlement.	Rs.		Rs.
5	90	250	3690	59	20052	39	282	5,454	1,27,008	5 60,400	77,300	1,41,724	15,76,272	16,74,144	12,960	310	83	4,61,074	46,30,882	44,73,852	5,77,741	188,143	21		39,58,867	218,064	45,89,347

Statemnts shewing the distribution and employment of the Police in the districts of the Lower Provinces during the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Press number.	Names of Districts.	Distribution of Force.								Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men)						Village and Town Police not subject to rules of Regular Police.	
		In District.						On Town, Municipal or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			To area (6).			To population (7).			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.
		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.						Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)		
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
1	24-Pergunnahs ...	2	16	27	164	126	516	633	...	2,523	1,478,175	1·7	2·7 to 1	3 to 1	996	1 to 1,539	1 to 265	3,959	65·4
2	Howrah	2	20	2	22	53	176	366	...	550	529,780	·9	1·9	25	911	1,744	163	1,226	70
3	Midnapore	3	88	10	60	132	568	99	...	4,836	1,500,000	5·0	5·5	9	1,558	1,760	327	19,015	23·1
4	Balasore	2	20	5	27	100	391	32	...	2,041	514,671	3·5	3·7	6	891	918	456	2,320	37
5	Cuttack	2	40	7	59	93	380	104	7	3,178	1,125,820	4·5	5·4	4	1,626	1,821	697	5,303	28
6	Gurjhats	1	12	3	20	27	148	...	...	16,008	998,827	76·1	76·1	.....	4,733	4,733	.....	440	58
7	Keonjhur	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	39	...	...	No statistics.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Pooree	2	20	5	26	77	299	83	...	2,504	560,825	4·9	1·1	25	1,097	1,403	364	3,018	38
9	Chittagong	2	28	2	29	68	306	75	...	2,717	800,000	5·3	6·2	7	1,568	1,791	277	2,648	66
10	Ditto, Hills Tracts..	.....	.....	1	4	48	377	...	...	6,882	66,000	16·2	16·2	.....	156	156	.....	.....	.....
11	Noakhally	2	30	3	19	43	191	16	...	1,527	298,540	5·0	5·3	16	985	1,022	319	1,410	47
12	Backergunge ...	3	40	10	61	77	313	47	...	4,934	929,176	8·9	9·7	4	1,686	1,806	495	4,703	51·53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Press number.	Names of Districts.	Distribution of Force.								Area of the whole District in square miles.	Population of the whole District.	Proportions of Police (Officers and Men).						Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police.	
		In District.										To area (6).			To population (7).				
		Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.			Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns. (5)	Of Towns. (5)	Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
13	Jessore	2	36	9	73	108	397	83	...	5,851	1,524,807	5·1	5·8	20	2,156	2,411	248	4,754	69
14	Kamroop	2	24	5	19	38	195	39	...	3,373	461,910	10·4	11·9	9	1,434	1,597	236	.....	.....
15	Gowalparah	2	20	5	26	49	219	...	...	2,672	236,060	8·3	8·3	.....	716	716	.....	.....	.....
16	Garo Hills	.....	.....	1	4	12	146	...	...	3,390	80,000	20·7	20·7	.....	490	490	.....	.....	.....
17	Durrung	2	20	5	23	37	168	...	...	3,055	201,279	11·9	11·9	.....	789	789	.....	.....	.....
18	Luckimpore	2	16	4	23	46	262	...	...	11,600	112,463	32·8	32·8	.....	318	318	.....	.....	.....
19	Seebsaugor	2	24	4	26	35	168	...	...	2,825	214,610	10·9	10·9	.....	790	790	.....	.....	.....
20	Khasi Hills	2	12	2	13	17	88	...	...	6,650	118,925	49·2	49·2	.....	880	880	.....	.....	.....
21	Nowgoug	2	12	3	18	21	104	...	...	4,053	259,000	25·3	25·3	.....	1,562	1,562	.....	.....	.....
22	Cachar	2	24	3	14	52	297	9	...	5,000	139,515	12·4	13·0	4	347	371	33	.....	.....
23	Sylhet	3	24	3	19	35	383	45	...	5,423	1,421,401	9·7	10·0	9	2,542	2,739	299	4,144	59
24	Sumoosgoodting ...	.....	.....	2	12	12	138	...	...	4,900	93,613	17·5	17·5	.....	335	335	.....	.....	.....
25	Bhaugulpore	5	74	9	47	66	275	134	...	4,189	1,269,269	6·8	8·6	10	203	2,489	574	3,699	57·3
26	Santhal Pergunnahs	7	52	6	76	25	130	...	...	5,669	248,123	19·1	19·1	.....	857	857	.....	1,226	31
27	Shahabad	12	30	9	51	85	337	264	...	4,354	1,604,000	5·5	8·4	12	2,060	2,937	356	6,175	70
28	Chumparun	2	36	8	44	47	196	48	...	3,782	923,000	9·9	11·3	8	2,435	2,742	306	3,371	34
29	Sarun	2	30	5	26	69	278	176	...	2,612	1,223,713	4·4	6·3	35	2,088	2,858	295	5,712	37
30	Tirhoot	8	30	12	56	93	442	303	...	6,114	1,949,854	6·5	9·0	18	2,078	2,879	418	9,945	40
31	Gya	3	36	9	43	100	446	352	...	5,272	1,367,392	5·5	8·4	23	1,384	1,967	329	7,200	37·08

32	Purneah	2	36	9	47	77	245	123	...	5,646	879,117	8·8	10·8	3	1,375	1,665	159	7,550	32
33	Monghyr	2	28	6	32	53	274	117	...	4,200	843,757	8·2	10·6	58	1,647	1,999	461	3,686	50
34	Patna	6	102	25	90	72	360	844	53	2,242	900,000	1·4	3·3	27	581	986	285	3,589	33
35	Darjeeling	1	12	4	16	33	158	...	...	1,123	60,000	5·5	5·5	.....	267	267	.....	.....	.....
36	Julpigooree	1	20	4	24	40	186	...	...	2,779	254,925	10·3	10·3	.....	947	947	.....	848	49·8
37	Burdwan	3	28	9	36	72	276	236	...	2,692	1,072,792	4·0	6·3	19	1,625	4,685	364	11,032	32
38	Lohardduggah ...	2	40	4	32	88	328	56	4	11,434	1,396,471	20·7	No statistics.		2,529	2,893	275	2,146	231·2
39	Bancoorah	2	20	4	24	64	245	240	...	4,683	743,000	7·8	12·9	5	124	1,837	347	7,230	21·65
40	Hazareebaugh ...	9	123	4	20	81	322	60	5	7,028	756,000	11·2	12·5	10	1,201	1,286	471	3,747	50
41	Maunbhoom ...	2	32	5	24	52	187	34	...	5,551	694,484	16·3	18·3	8	2,066	2,264	309	6,664	31
42	Singbhoom	2	20	2	8	30	124	...	...	4,503	423,839	24·3	24·3	.....	2,291	2,291	.....	1,672	46·59
43	Beerbhoom	2	24	4	16	54	196	24	...	2,330	971,348	7·2	7·8	4	3,035	3,249	404	8,611	24
44	Hooghly	2	28	27	121	70	311	581	...	1,457	1,370,129	1·2	2·0	6	1,201	2,053	382	6,130	75
45	Moorshedabad ...	2	24	11	49	122	437	410	11	2,439	1,100,080	2·2	3·0	7	1,031	1,481	333	3,914	60
46	Rajshahye	2	36	3	16	61	270	84	...	2,385	938,306	5·0	6·1	10	3,449	2,351	319	4,034	44·4
47	Dacca	2	40	5	31	66	316	259	...	3,217	904,615	4·4	6·9	23	1,258	1,818	262	3,243	58·4
48	Mymensing	2	40	10	44	69	327	89	...	6,464	1,197,823	11·1	13·0	4	2,061	2,314	661	5,619	49
49	Furreedpore ...	2	40	4	28	44	160	20	...	1,417	566,840	4·7	5·0	3	1,902	2,014	336	1,854	61·3
50	Tipperah	2	36	4	35	45	241	52	...	3,000	1,000,000	8·6	9·8	2	2,409	5,447	435	3,093	66
51	Rungpore	2	32	5	31	53	264	51	...	3,695	986,659	8·4	9·5	7	2,252	2,521	212	4,415	51·5
52	Dinagepore	2	32	3	27	56	269	42	...	5,234	772,841	16·7	13·4	3	2,417	1,959	295	5,206	37
53	Maldah	2	20	2	16	40	194	38	...	1,288	307,557	4·1	4·6	9	2,856	1,079	308	1,826	45·5
54	Bograh	2	37	3	15	49	200	36	...	2,000	400,000	5·8	6·5	3	1,169	1,263	368	3,195	30·3
55	Pubna	2	20	6	38	58	223	117	...	1,800	650,000	3·8	5·1	11	1,409	1,772	298	3,029	48
56	Nuddea ...	2	49	9	65	89	362	259	...	3,296	1,213,360	3·9	5·6	11	1,453	1,979	282	4,397	50
57	Railway police ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	587	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Inspector general's office	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	128	1,733	349	1,989	3,501	15,521	6,620	80	2,29,063	42,608,296	1 to 7·6	1 to 9·7	2·3 to 1	1,424	1,748	299	188,143	Average 51 houses.

III. C-3.

Statement shewing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police of the several districts in the Lower Provinces for the year 1870.

DISTRICT.	RACE.									RELIGION OR CASTE.					
	EUROPEANS.				EURASIANS.		NATIVES.			OFFICERS.					
	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.	Constables.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindoos.			
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.										Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Regular	20	71	23	6	23	3	1	3,649	18,844	175	882	703	178	77	94
Municipal	.....	.....	7	...	2	.....	.....	311	5,967	14	86	70	36	3	10
Total ...	20	71	30	6	25	3	1	3,960	24,811	189	968	773	214	80	104

III. C-3.—*(Continued.)*

Statement shewing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police of the several districts in the Lower Provinces for the year 1870.

DISTRICT.	RELIGION OR CASTE.														
	OFFICERS.				MEN.										
	Hindoos.						Hindoos.								
	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	High caste Soodras.	Low caste Soodras.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Other religions.	Grand total of officers and men.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Regular	895	53	671	59	109	5,184	2,383	2,593	544	261	1,551	1,328	3,874	1,026	22,640
Municipal	48	3	48	2	4	1,963	751	1,002	26	15	168	283	1,656	99	6,287
Total ...	943	56	719	61	113	7,147	3,134	3,595	570	276	1,719	1,611	5,530	1,125	28,927

III.

General statement of crime, shewing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNI

Serial Number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
				By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS.—I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.*						
1	Offences relating to coin and stamps, 231 to 259, 260 to 263	117	7	111	7	3	60
2	Harbouring an offender, 212 to 216	26	3	27	1	...	13
3	Other offences against public justice, 224 to 226	388	17	349	50	...	311
4	Rioting or unlawful assembly, 143 to 153, 157, 158	1,496	84	1,331	334	11	836
5	Personating public servant or soldier, 140, 170, 171	48	3	46	3	1	34
6	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, 467, 471 ...	11	1	5	6	...	6
	Total ...	2,086	115	1,869	401	15	1,260
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
7	Murder by dacoits ...	6	...	6	.....	...	3
8	„ robbers ... 302, 303, 396	3	...	3	.....	...	...
9	„ poison ...	16	4	20	.....	...	5
10	Other murders ...	312	19	328	6	3	146
11	Attempts at murder, 307	43	4	42	1	1	19
12	Culpable homicide, 304, 308	230	17	246	2	...	107
13	Rape, 376	194	5	185	22	3	53
14	Unnatural offences, 377	34	...	33	1	...	15
15	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth, 317, 318 ...	127	4	123	7	...	52
16	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide, 305, 306, 309	274	3	275	5	2	162
17	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, 329, 331, 333	2	...	2	1	...	2
18	Grievous hurt, 325, 326, 335, 338	597	31	556	79	11	365
19	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, 328	16	1	17	.....	...	6
20	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, 327, 330, 332	20	1	14	6	...	5
21	Hurt by dangerous weapon, 324	531	23	473	62	11	301
22	Kidnapping or abduction, 363 to 369	165	7	141	45	...	37
23	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion, 346 to 348	117	7	96	29	...	35
24	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution, 372, 373	30	2	28	3	...	11
25	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine, 353, 354, 356, 357 ...	455	17	395	67	3	222
26	Rash act causing grievous hurt, 336	16	1	15	2	...	10
	Total ...	3,188	146	2,998	338	34	1,536
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*						
27	Dacoity, 395, 397, 398	315	30	332	5	...	122
28	Preparation and assembly for dacoity, 399, 402	10	...	7	.....	...	2
29	Robbery with hurt; by poisonous or stupefying drugs; by other means, 394, 397, 398	20	1	20	.....	...	7
30	Robbery ... { In dwelling house ... ... / On the highway, between sunset and sunrise ... ... / Other robberies ... ... } 392, 393	29	...	26	3	...	15
		53	...	51	2	...	19
		228	5	203	29	1	75

N.B.—All annas and pies to be omitted

C-4.

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1870.

TABLE CRIME.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Pending at end of last year.	NUMBER ARRESTED. Within the year. By Police.	NUMBER ARRESTED. Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see columns VII and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL. By Magistrate.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL. By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. On bail.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Under trial before Magistrate.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																Rs.	Rs.
6	145	7	...	56	90	14	4	72	3	...	...	5	4	...	...	.....	.....
6	32	4	1	16	25	8	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	575	84	6	125	514	58	1	455	21	1	...	18	1	...	...	.....	.....
409	5,018	1,131	20	1,606	5,367	1,254	124	3,989	7	3	46	383	26	24	18	423	230
1	79	1	1	16	54	5	...	49	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	.....	.....
1	10	5	...	5	9	3	1	5	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	.....	.....
450	6,759	1,232	28	1,822	6,059	1,342	130	4,587	31	4	46	418	33	24	18	423	230
...	26	...	...	1	23	...	9	14	1	...	...	1	...	4	2	1,171	142
...	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	18	.....
...	29	...	1	12	13	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....
101	660	81	8	164	507	30	203	274	3	...	...	47	63	11	8	463	320
6	57	4	3	24	36	4	4	28	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	12	12
60	434	23	4	145	332	27	104	201	1	...	...	35	20	1	...	7	.....
15	197	53	1	120	123	28	34	61	...	...	...	2	19	...	...	.....	.....
3	33	3	...	8	23	6	1	16	1	...	...	5	2	...	...	.....	.....
5	116	5	...	48	67	6	5	56	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	.....	.....
6	260	4	16	52	190	29	...	161	4	...	1	6	1	...	...	.....	4.....
...	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
97	992	186	7	255	904	170	81	653	12	1	10	77	9	1	1	1	1
1	16	...	1	7	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	152	126
4	34	7	1	19	22	6	10	6	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	.....	.....
40	750	94	7	175	625	130	6	489	3	6	9	59	...	1	1	5	5
32	300	62	4	157	201	44	71	86	1	...	4	22	5	1	1	12	12
3	168	51	6	95	106	37	16	53	...	...	2	18	...	1	1	2	2
4	75	4	...	35	44	11	9	24	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	.....	.....
24	760	79	9	252	564	121	9	434	3	4	9	22	...	5	3	111	24
2	40	8	...	15	35	1	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
403	4,974	616	68	1,588	3,825	654	569	2,602	29	11	35	299	138	30	20	1,954	644
278	1,282	52	6	470	998	73	377	548	4	5	...	37	72	297	154	99,125	17,309
...	42	...	...	...	40	9	3	28	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	22	...	...	4	16	1	6	9	...	...	...	...	2	15	6	3,947	3,503
...	40	17	1	15	38	5	...	33	...	...	...	...	3	30	18	2,027	200
10	69	22	...	53	43	6	3	34	...	...	...	4	1	39	22	1,582	309
15	228	136	6	162	193	76	9	108	...	...	...	18	...	207	96	5,075	1,503

from the totals of columns 25 and 26.

III. C-4.—

General statement of crime, showing the result of Police operations in the detection

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.					
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under inquiry during the year.	INVESTIGATED.			Number of cases in columns VI to VIII in which conviction was obtained.
				By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to inquire.	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31	Serious mischief and cognate offences, 270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	481	9	430	56	2	151
32	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt, 454, 455, 457 to 460	12,001	181	10,124	127	9	1,141
33	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt, 449 to 452	156	2	148	15	...	83
34	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually, 412, 413	20	2	22	.....	...	17
	Total ...	13,313	230	11,363	237	12	1,612
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
35	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation, 334	27	1	20	8	...	25
36	Wrongful restraint and confinement, 341 to 344	1,811	83	1,595	592	13	657
37	Rash act causing hurt, 337	9	...	9	.....	...	5
38	Compulsory labor, 374	8	...	6	1	1	3
	Total ...	1,855	84	1,630	601	14	690
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
39	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking, 453, 456	4,838	24	2,354	127	7	264
40	Theft { Of cattle ... } 379 to 382 ... ... { Ordinary ... }	1,471 / 16,115	20 / 501	1,440 / 14,571	76 / 1,390	1 / 79	805 / 5,013
41	Criminal breach of trust, 406 to 408	796	25	389	316	8	267
42	Receiving stolen property, 411, 414	2,035	72	2,084	83	6	1,670
43	Criminal or house-trespass, 447, 448	2,727	63	1,898	765	11	940
44	Breaking closed receptacle, 461, 462	9	...	8	.....	...	9
	Total ...	27,991	705	22,744	2,957	112	9,863
	CLASS. VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
45	Belonging to gangs of dacoits, robbers and thieves, 311, 400, 401, and Chapter XIX C. P. C.	153	2	24	131	...	107
46	Vagrancy and bad character, 101, C. P. C.	907	30	703	226	19	565
47	Offences against religion, 295 to 297	16	...	9	7	...	8
48	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	46	2	40	8	...	43
49	Cognizable Excise Laws	923	13	840	83	...	724
50	——— Railway Laws	440	1	397	43	...	323
51	——— Salt and Custom Laws ...	985	15	978	8	...	870
52	——— Stage Carriage Act	21	...	12	8	...	19
53	——— Stamp Act	5	...	2	3	...	1
	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province						
54	Public and local nuisances, 269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	4,566	12	4,326	226	1	4,109
55	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	619	4	583	42	2	485
	Total ...	8,681	79	7,913	785	22	7,254
	Grand total ...	57,114	1,359	48,517	5,319	209	22,225

N.B.—All annas and pies to be omitted

(Continued.)

and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen during the year 1870.

ZABLE CRIME.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.			
Pending at end of last year.	NUMBER ARRESTED. Within the year. By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR. Before being put on trial. In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
																* Rs.	* Rs.
33	454	115	6	243	330	103	34	193	...	...	...	19	4	2	1	106	50
93	2,588	181	17	736	2,009	426	37	1,540	7	13	4	71	5	7,411	2,022	2,85,772	39,188
4	209	48	...	89	166	27	7	132	2	...	1	3	...	33	19	472	240
12	53	2	1	15	49	6	16	27	...	2	...	...	...	12	13	431	404
445	4,967	573	37	1,787	3,882	732	422	2,658	13	20	5	154	87	8,046	2,346	3,99,287	62,706
...	47	10	...	9	48	9	...	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
115	2,276	802	14	1,110	1,895	667	37	1,191	18	18	15	126	2	2	2	2	2
...	7	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	.....	.....
...	8	3	...	6	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	.....	.....
115	2,338	815	14	1,126	1,953	676	37	1,240	13	18	15	127	2	2	2	2	2
14	417	32	3	107	350	52	1	297	...	...	...	3	...	103	60	1,072	943
32	1,618	106	9	348	1,334	279	...	1,055	1	4	12	48	...	1,306	1,361	28,437	10,781
656	12,127	2,116	96	4,666	9,522	2,048	200	7,274	8	32	53	519	3	14,912	12,316	4,35,027	1,98,705
27	525	264	21	261	490	185	4	301	4	4	2	32	2	505	199	44,027	18,254
158	3,564	197	28	620	3,155	549	52	2,563	8	1	5	89	13	1,849	1,663	1,65,194	1,34,938
171	2,464	1,211	58	1,270	2,377	800	25	1,552	28	6	15	112	...	100	88	2,219	860
...	9	1	...	3	7	2	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	103	52
1,058	23,724	3,927	195	7,275	17,235	3,906	282	13,047	42	47	87	803	18	18,838	15,689	6,77,579	3,67,533
1	22	135	1	44	109	2	...	107	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	.....	.....
91	939	200	6	249	932	215	19	698	2	...	1	40	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	80	12	5	11	28	12	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
3	140	18	...	8	153	8	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
27	1,218	144	7	124	1,237	194	24	1,019	3	5	...	13	...	2	2	6	6
1	402	60	1	21	497	83	...	414	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
57	1,474	29	6	42	1,498	167	13	1,320	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	34	11	...	...	45	1	1	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
...	4	3	...	1	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	.....	.....
14	5,661	355	3	278	5,726	397	127	5,202	3	6	...	19	...	...	...	.....	.....
6	832	83	2	35	814	76	1	737	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	.....	.....
200	10,816	1,050	29	868	11,042	1,157	187	9,698	8	11	2	106	...	2	2	6	6
2,671	50,578	8,213	371	14,466	43,996	8,467	1,697	33,832	143	111	199	1,007	278	26,942	18,077	10,79,331	4,31,121

From the totals of columns 25 and 26.

III. C-5.

General statement of crime, shewing the result of Police operations in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

Part II.—Non-cognizable Crime.

Serial number.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
1	Offences against the State, 121 to 130, 505	2	5	4	1	...	...
2	Offences against public justice, 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	767	1,797	616	1,125	...	...
3	Offences by public servants, 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	148	206	70	127	...	...
4	False evidence, false complaints and claims, 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424	334	487	216	217	...	...
5	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents, 465, 466, 468 to 470, 472 to 477	81	78	53	25	...	...
6	Using false stamps, and offences relating to weighing and measuring, 264 to 267	101	144	46	97	...	...
7	Making or using false trade-marks, 482 to 489	16	98	18	80	...	...
8	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray, 142, 154 to 156, 160...	118	398	71	324	...	...
	Total ...	1,517	3,193	1,094	1,996	...	...
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*						
9	Causing miscarriage, 312 to 316	244	163	118	38	...	...
10	Buying or disposing of slaves, 370	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	244	163	119	38	...	...
	Class III.—*Serious offences against property.*						
11	Extortion, 384 to 389	211	283	183	98	113	80
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*						
12	Hurt, 323	543	800	253	522	...	...
13	Wrongful confinement, 345	120	234	86	148	40	...
14	Criminal force, 352, 355, 358	2,535	4,939	2,937	1,882	245	205
	Total ...	3,198	5,973	3,276	2,552	285	205

III. C-5.—*(Continued.)*

Serial number.	Description of crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*						
15	Cheating, 417 to 420	167	230	125	90	261	140
16	Criminal misappropriation of property, 403, 404	330	348	123	212	1,333	1,034
17	Criminal breach of trust, 409	50	70	28	38	758	78
18	Mischief [simple], 426 to 429, 434	643	899	454	423	215	10
	Total ...	1,190	1,547	740	772	2,567	1,262
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
19	Offences relating to marriage, 493 to 498	302	340	252	74	...	...
20	Criminal breach of contract of service, 490 to 492 ...	6	24	5	17	6	6
21	Defamation, 500 to 502	48	64	36	25	...	...
22	Intimidation and insult, 504, 506 to 510	111	136	58	67	...	...
23	Public and local nuisances, 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	272	322	62	253	...	...
24	Offences under Chapters XVIII, XX, XXI, and XXII, C. P. C.	761	1,874	263	1,582	...	...
25	Special laws not cognizable by Police	2,114	3,487	1,373	2,658	...	2
	Total	3,614	6,244	2,049	4,676	6	8
	Grand total ...	9,974	17,403	7,461	9,532	2,971	1,855

III.

Statement shewing the number and description of Civil

Class of Tribunals.	Suits for money distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "other cases."																	
	On written obligation		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.		Rent not falling under the rent law.		Movable property or value thereof.		Damages.	
	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.	Rs. 500 and under.	Above Rs. 500.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts ...	23715	...	5329	...	3511	...	659	...	4690	...	1263	...	730	...	1997	...	1020	...
Unpaid local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals (Moonsiffs' Courts)	73846	1180	7190	89	5425	180	3670	100	2292	36	3457	61	492	15	6889	33	3547	73
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts (Sub-Judges' Courts) ...	298	881	40	49	70	96	25	144	55	9	21	66	4	15	55	47	39	49
Chief Courts of Districts (District Judges' Courts) ...	4	2	8	...	3	...	...	...	17	...	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	97863	2069	12567	138	9009	276	4354	253	7054	45	4751	128	1226	30	8941	81	4607	123

F.

Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the year 1870.

Suits under the Rent Law.								Other Suits.												Remarks.
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For pattas or kobooleats.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agent.	All other suit under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33062	2366	494	321	804	601	465	5093	19166	1191	2416	2702	645	114	576	91	588	307	10	319	
1723	868	349	53	38	139	36	63	737	43	406	107	113	18	74	...	6	43	...	1	
...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	6	...	.....	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
30213	268	504	297	520	728	194	3468	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64998	3502	1257	671	1372	1468	695	8624	19909	1234	2822	2810	759	132	651	91	594	350	10	320	.....

III.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting Compulsory.						
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause 1).	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. (section 17, clause 2).	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 17, clause 3).	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause 4).	Leases for terms exceeding one year (section 17, clause 4).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs. As. P.
General Registry Office ...	1	2	230	.....	18	37	287	2,599 0 0
Calcutta	1	22	1,535	1	1	500	2,059	4,698 8 0
Presidency circle	19	62	5,181	20	10,599	6,977	22,842*	16,215 0 0
Burdwan circle	16	105	8,666	39	5,188	5,431	19,437*	17,178 8 0
Rajshahye	3	10	187	.....	145	830	1,172	1,167 0 0
Moorshedabad	5	15	903	20	956	248	2,122	2,213 8 0
Pubna	4	9	378	.....	1,295	1,047	2,729	1,903 0 0
Dinagepore	2	13	184	.....	32	111	339	456 8 0
Maldah	2	4	488	1	379	119	995*	889 0 0
Bograh	2	.....	115	.....	58	219	387	686 8 0
Rungpore	3	21	756	.....	118	750	1,647*	1,685 8 0
Bhaugulpore	5	4	823	.....	55	3,514	4,398*	3,035 0 0
Monghyr	4	16	1,292	.....	61	2,237	3,617*	4,209 8 0
Purneah	4	5	607	.....	230	1,673	2,515	2,446 0 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	7	5	166	.....	56	1,496	1,723	977 0 0
Behar circle	23	95	10,950	94	553	21,763	33,484*	32,689 8 0
Dacca	4	43	2,037	5	392	1,600	4,077	4,050 8 0
Furreedpore	2	3	467	1	2,838	590	3,959*	2,379 0 0
Backergunge	5	19	1,703	.....	6,115	2,493	10,330	6,778 8 0
Mymensingh	5	33	1,165	3	254	3,511	4,966	3,993 8 0
Sylhet	2	19	1,596	2	21	104	1,742	1,950 8 0
Cachar	3	.....	391	.....	.....	151	542	447 8 0
Chittagong	4	5	1,446	3	11,176	402	13,123	7,468 8 0
Tipperah	3	13	856	.....	1,019	4,765	6,653	5,172 0 0
Noakhally	2	5	1,053	.....	4,957	1,023	7,038	4,469 8 0
Cuttack	5	15	850	37	50	372	1,324	1,559 8 0
Balasore	3	.....	424	.....	33	205	662	694 8 0
Pooree	3	.....	758	.....	14	130	902	826 8 0
Nowgong	2	6	19	.....	.....	.....	25	44 8 0
Kamroop	3	3	105	1	11	8	128	208 8 0
Durrung	3	.....	11	.....	1	.....	12	15 0 0
Luckimpore	3	.....	8	.....	7	.....	15	24 0 0
Seebsaugor	4	.....	13	5	24	6	48	100 8 0
Khasi Hills	2	.....	13	.....	.....	24	37	41 8 0
Hazareebaugh	4	1	340	15	186	674	1,216	1,212 0 0
Singbhoom	2	1	13	.....	13	160	187	122 8 0
Manbhoom	3	2	214	.....	254	511	981	806 8 0
Lohardugga	3	2	444	25	151	415	1,037	1,046 8 0
Darjeeling	3	2	81	.....	.....	20	110*	155 8 0
Gowalpara	3	2	79	.....	1	261	359*	247 8 0
Julpigoree	3	5	363	.....	74	316	758	612 0 0
Total ...	180	565	46,901	272	47,369	64,798	1,59,263*	1,37,064 8 0

NOTE.—The figures marked * in columns 8 and 15 include certain documents.

G.

of the Province of Lower Bengal in the year 1870-71.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—BOOK I.

Optional.							
Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of value less than Rs. 100 (section 18, clause 1).	Acknowledgments of consideration on account of ditto (section 18, clause 2).	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clause 3).	Awards (section 18, clause 4).	Miscellaneous registrations under section 18, clause 7.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
						Rs. As. P.	Rs.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 0 0	62,64,214
20	.....	16	4	253	293	873 8 0	70,87,244
8,310	3	262	.....	139	8,728*	4,869 8 0	75,16,803
14,353	5	32	.....	239	14,647*	7,877 0 0	79,95,643
129	.....	1	.....	43	174*	192 5 0	8,95,728
943	1	4	2	58	1,008	667 0 0	18,24,264
381	.....	20	.....	10	392*	220 8 0	5,82,542
332	.....	1	.....	5	338	216 8 0	4,29,745
546	.....	24	.....	26	596	394 0 0	4,01,519
49	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	24 8 0	2,34,403
676	.....	14	.....	19	713*	391 8 0	8,82,140
202	.....	16	.....	71	291*	461 8 0	13,58,358
279	.....	20	2	96	414*	551 8 0	29,78,895
760	.....	5	.....	50	815	511 0 0	16,79,809
252	.....	7	.....	12	271	147 8 0	2,50,688
2,896	28	118	5	673	3,723*	3,825 8 0	2,32,06,579
975	.....	65	1	213	1,254	976 8 0	22,53,856
827	2	12	.....	.....	841	426 8 0	4,72,114
2,837	.....	18	.....	1,442	4,311*	2,962 8 0	21,12,561
644	.....	41	.....	53	739*	485 8 0	17,76,249
537	.....	39	.....	25	631	338 0 0	8,23,759
539	.....	.....	.....	2	541	271 8 0	2,88,299
1,603	.....	2	3	110	1,728*	1,047 8 0	8,86,306
673	.....	85	2	51	811	510 0 0	17,10,976
1,460	.....	17	.....	41	1,518	821 0 0	7,99,581
1,343	.....	1	.....	25	1,372*	715 0 0	9,20,531
744	1	22	.....	4	772*	389 0 0	2,94,436
1,241	.....	11	.....	7	1,259	671 0 0	3,59,608
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	34*	17 0 0	19,414
79	.....	.....	.....	8	87	54 0 0	2,86,751
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2 8 0	5,680
3	.....	.....	.....	1	4	3 8 0	21,981
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4 8 0	2,09,429
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1 0 0	43,832
91	58	46	.....	21	216	119 0 0	5,77,862
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	7 8 0	21,637
307	.....	17	.....	6	332*	169 8 0	2,92,581
287	26	96	.....	22	431	305 8 0	7,07,067
15	.....	5	1	7	26	20 8 0	1,61,946
56	.....	12	.....	.....	69*	35 0 0	2,28,872
275	.....	8	4	14	301	167 8 0	3,35,767
44,842	124	1,035	24	3,476	49,862*	31,735 8 0	7,96,74,823

of which registration was refused after admission, and which cannot now be classified.

III.

Statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Districts.	Registrations affecting Movable Property—Book VI.					Number of sealed covers deposited—Book III.	Number of wills, &c., registered—Book IV.	Number of memoranda received under section 41.
	Conveyances, &c., of movable property, and receipts for the same.	Obligations for the payment of money.	Other personal contracts.	Total of registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					Rs. As. P.			
General Registry Office ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calcutta	60	431	293	784	1,760 0 0	8	54	.....
Presidency circle	343	8,577	1,242	10,162	7,741 0 0	5	66	59
Burdwan circle	191	2,723	493	3,408	3,713 0 0	3	113	106
Rajshahye	45	285	126	456	608 8 0	3	24	1
Moorshedabad	38	181	197	416	767 0 0	4	59	5
Pubna	60	524	233	817	757 8 0	1	12	4
Dinagepore	6	59	109	174	449 0 0	1	18	1
Maldah	13	102	70	185	206 0 0	.....	12	1
Bograh	13	70	12	95	142 0 0	.....	14	2
Rungpore	15	111	151	277	333 8 0	.....	19	7
Bhaugulpore	208	287	163	658	734 8 0	.....	3	19
Monghyr	49	359	73	481	737 0 0	.....	.....	60
Purneah	48	192	125	365	589 8 0	.....	8	11
Southal Pergunnahs ...	32	722	59	813	641 0 0	.....	...	.....
Behar circle	617	2,424	936	3,977	4,975 8 0	.....	16	133
Dacca	118	397	620	1,135	1,440 8 0	2	70	5
Furreedpore	53	278	27	358	310 0 0	.....	19	21
Backergunge	105	893	362	1,360	1,480 0 0	1	25	2
Mymensingh	46	196	122	364	568 8 0	2	35	10
Sylhet	10	26	49	85	88 0 0	.....	16	16
Cachar	14	28	13	55	74 8 0	.....	2	6
Chittagong	23	250	158	431	553 8 0	1	19	121
Tipperah	63	187	294	544	594 8 0	1	13	13
Noakhally	40	180	466	686	776 8 0	...	5	4
Cuttack	19	195	175	389	437 0 0	1	9	45
Balasore	17	137	73	227	260 0 0	1	3	44
Pooree	11	137	103	251	340 0 0	...	18	41
Nowgong	30	55	15	100	76 8 0	1	1	1
Kamroop	12	195	26	233	266 0 0	.....	15	1
Durrung	2	3	53	58	97 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Luckimpore	.....	16	114	130	199 8 0	.....	3	.....
Seebsaugor	3	186	53	242	469 8 0	.....	2	1
Khasi Hills	.....	1	...	1	1 0 0	.....	1	.....
Hazareebaugh	17	325	58	400	480 8 0	.....	.....	1
Singbhoom	1	16	8	25	21 8 0	.....	.....	2
Manbhoom	18	146	58	222	284 8 0	.....	1	3
Lohardaggah	4	324	28	356	438 0 0	.....	.....	7
Darjeeling	2	118	4	124	115 0 0	2	.....	1
Gowalpara	4	18	70	92	101 8 0	1	1	1
Julpigoree	5	175	104	284	335 8 0	...	7	3
Total ...	2,355	21,528	7,337	31,220	33,885 0 0	38	668	758

G.—*(Continued.)*

of the Province of Lower Bengal in the year 1870-71.

Number of memoranda received under section 42.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of special registrations under section 52.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees.	Receipts. Total extraordinary fees and penalties.	Total expenditure.
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
						Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	1	4	1	3	56	2,400 0 0	3,861 1 0	56,226 11 7
255	24	171	11	916	525	7,488 0 0	8,737 3 0	11,784 13 8
3,128	18	6,962	611	1,029	1,123	29,049 8 0	30,285 0 6	45,903 6 9
5,602	18	1,974	325	957	1,085	29,220 8 0	26,957 6 6	40,950 5 10
96	2	190	6	173	107	2,004 0 0	2,570 10 0	3,041 13 0
438	2	120	46	339	186	3,883 8 0	5,094 9 0	4,599 2 10
136	8	339	20	181	146	2,929 0 0	3,647 0 6	4,093 1 11
165	2	14	12	78	95	1,185 0 0	1,827 0 0	1,496 15 0
304	2	49	52	66	114	1,537 0 0	1,522 1 0	1,842 5 3
37	1	14	.....	37	40	609 0 0	626 14 0	1,034 13 10
254	3	9	28	169	87	2,486 8 0	2,328 1 0	3,157 9 8
114	6	32	40	164	240	4,243 0 0	3,473 8 0	5,162 5 3
592	46	150	73	157	308	5,498 0 0	3,981 13 6	4,651 4 11
428	4	111	43	141	174	3,558 8 0	4,003 1 0	4,518 11 8
6	4	127	61	50	48	1,765 8 0	690 4 9	3,566 2 3
1,668	4	1,199	226	1,696	3,228	41,564 8 0	32,245 0 0	46,548 6 6
668	19	125	96	593	377	6,747 8 0	7,961 9 0	8,956 14 2
411	7	40	33	107	119	3,191 8 0	3,125 14 0	4,426 8 10
995	12	108	116	355	518	11,311 0 0	12,119 0 0	9,664 5 8
473	9	25	54	310	173	5,187 8 0	5,529 0 0	5,455 4 5
1,012	12	13	48	166	222	2,449 8 0	3,411 10 0	2,591 1 11
217	3	3	13	30	43	801 8 0	435 14 0	1,066 3 0
2,889	21	94	276	122	254	9,145 8 0	4,084 2 9	9,735 2 3
564	8	94	79	261	201	6,328 8 0	4,487 15 9	6,677 14 4
1,207	9	46	186	71	123	6,087 0 0	3,128 5 0	5,566 4 6
403	6	145	18	99	93	2,727 8 0	1,702 7 0	3,746 8 10
271	1	184	15	23	96	1,355 8 0	941 0 3	2,340 1 4
261	1	85	10	59	84	1,909 8 0	957 2 0	2,282 11 9
71	.....	26	1	21	11	142 0 0	181 2 9	402 12 8
131	3	120	2	38	25	578 8 0	514 1 0	1,007 11 7
46	1	1	1	4	.....	114 8 0	62 9 0	134 3 0
16	.....	1	3	61	15	239 0 0	111 0 0	485 7 0
17	.....	2	5	43	12	672 8 0	139 4 0	760 10 0
.....	.....	.....	.....	18	3	47 8 0	55 12 0	101 5 0
48	.....	19	12	48	25	1,811 8 0	630 10 0	2,255 10 2
13	.....	2	23	4	4	161 8 0	45 12 0	427 3 9
160	.....	42	9	22	55	1,264 8 0	402 12 0	1,548 2 11
82	1	121	11	37	77	1,790 0 0	943 8 0	2,344 15 9
4	11	106	2	29	22	291 0 0	273 7 0	804 0 3
18	.....	6	10	32	6	388 0 0	269 12 0	926 4 3
58	10	93	25	47	30	1,743 0 0	823 14 0	1,860 9 1
23,186	278	12,016	2,603	8,748	10,080	2,05,367 0 0	1,82,319 1 9	3,11,825 5 2

IV. A-1.

Comparative statement shewing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue on account of Customs Duties levied at the different ports in the Lower Provinces during the six years indicated below.

Year.	Merchandise, gross collections.					Receipts on salt.					Total receipts, including wharf rent, &c.					Deduct refunds, drawbacks, and charges.					Net Revenue.					
	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Balasore.	Cuttack.	Pooree.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1840-41	32,41,771	9,918	...	1,808	...	17,13,384	...	...	..	...	50,11,430	9,918	...	1,809	...	6,40,522	6,286	....	2,266	...	43,70,914	3,632	...	...	...	43,74,546
1850-51	42,44,538	4,020	...	815	...	61,33,118	152	...	197	...	1,04,28,161	4,172	...	922	...	7,42,924	17,780	...	9,800	...	96,82,237	...	...	...	...	96,82,237
1860-61	1,35,67,693	43,010	4,048	2,763	6,312	91,39,550	...	...	...	...	2,27,89,250	44,040	4,468	2,763	6,312	11,69,883	3,555	5,732	60	...	2,16,19,376	40,432	...	2,703	6,512	2,16,68,873
1868-69	1,09,16,227	1,86,212	21	1,975	...	2,18,91,428	7,22,406	12,874	...	...	3,30,25,489	9,15,152	13,216	1,975	...	12,37,928	26,631	2,393	3,855	240	3,17,87,561	8,88,021	10,823	...	...	3,26,87,605
1869-70	94,58,935	2,12,106	2,088	925	...	2,36,53,140	7,96,599	...	...	...	3,33,42,832	10,28,113	3,045	935	...	10,81,479	29,705	2,308	3,656	240	3,22,62,583	9,98,320	737	...	...	3,32,61,419
1870-71	1,11,39,268	1,58,205	5,308	3,068	7,951	2,45,50,038	8,57,634	...	...	...	3,58,19,229	10,28,354	7,774	3,063	8,178	10,26,329	36,169	2,759	5,365	302	3,47,83,900	9,92,185	5,015	...	7,876	3,57,88,976

IV. A-2.

Comparative Statement shewing the sales of Government and Private Salt, and the Receipts, Expenditure, and Net Revenue derived from Salt during the four years indicated below.

Year.	GOVERNMENT SALT.							PRIVATE SALT.				Miscellaneous receipts.	AGGREGATE GROSS RESULTS.		Charges.	Balance.	Customs charges debitable to the customs duty levied on salt.	Net Revenue.
	WHOLESALE UNDER PRESIDENCY ROWANNAHS.				LOCAL DEPOT SALES.		Total proceeds of sales of Government salt.	SEA IMPORTED.		EXCISE.								
	Quantity.	Cost.	Duty.	Total proceeds.	Quantity.	Proceeds.		Quantity.	Duty.	Quantity.	Duty.		Quantity.	Proceeds.				
	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1869-70 ...	33,83,833	23,72,405	84,59,583	1,08,31,988	10,87,622	25,73,882	1,34,05,870	21,03,219	48,88,268	23,630	59,075	43,249	65,98,305	1,83,96,462	32,69,116	1,51,27,346	38,656	1,50,88,690
1859-60 ...	45,88,570	39,11,383	1,24,35,024	1,63,46,407	10,44,047	24,41,533	1,87,87,940	29,37,709	78,61,077	44,400	1,28,460	96,130	86,14,726	2,68,73,597	38,48,863	2,30,24,729	29,195	2,29,95,534
1869-70 ...	28,191	17,014	91,621	1,08,635	1,74,605	6,27,611	7,36,246	74,45,179	2,41,96,832	1,40,597	4,56,745	1,67,048	77,88,512	2,55,56,871	9,17,859	2,46,39,012	96,328	2,45,42,689
1879-71 ...	19,290	11,004	62,692	73,756	15,967	61,211	1,34,967	77,56,208	2,52,07,630	2,57,198	8,35,893	2,61,051	80,33,673	2,64,39,571	8,01,342	2,56,38,229	83,781	2,55,54,448

IV. A-3.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Provision Opium during the six years indicated below.

	1854-55.	1855-56.	1864-65.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	3,53,28,609	4,12,13,677	5,10,76,170	6,50,20,518	5,47,64,370	5,49,89,179
Value of opium supplied for abkaree and medical purposes	4,05,941	5,03,492	12,94,769	13,75,663	10,66,936	14,09,711
Confiscations	2,460	2,044	1,691	9	42	3
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	19,888	26,179	1,81,837	50,967	1,10,026	12,556
Total receipts ...	3,59,56,898	4,17,45,392	5,25,54,467	6,64,47,157	5,59,41,374	5,64,11,449
CHARGES.						
Salaries and establishments	6,68,274	6,72,507	8,77,226	6,29,362	6,80,742	7,20,885
Manufacturing charges, &c.	7,01,770	13,92,765	14,31,498	10,60,389	10,86,449	10,14,544
Payments for cultivation ...	1,22,21,614	1,06,69,290	2,14,00,356	1,54,62,166	1,63,89,438	1,83,66,115
Confiscations	2,242	14,169	5,551	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	9,392	14,515	.....	14,743	18,477	7,244
Total charges ...	1,36,03,292	1,27,63,177	2,37,14,631	1,71,75,660	1,81,75,101	2,01,17,788
Net revenue ...	2,23,53,606	2,89,82,215	2,88,39,836	4,92,71,497	3,77,66,273	3,62,93,661

IV. A-4.

Comparative Statement shewing the Receipts, Charges, and Net Revenue derived from Abkaree Opium during the four years indicated below.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium contingencies.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1864-65	26,44,024	10,77,508	15,66,516
1868-69	31,24,801	9,89,844	21,34,957
1869-70	30,30,184	6,92,495	23,37,689
1870-71	30,41,703	9,99,768	20,41,935

IV. A-5.

Comparative statement showing the gross collections from the sale of stamps other than postage, service, and telegraph stamps, in the Lower Provinces, during the four years indicated below.

District.	Amount sale of stamps in 1865-66.			Amount sale of stamps in 1866-66.			Amount sale of stamps in 1869-70.			Amount sale of stamps in 1870-71.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Calcutta	99,878	5	0	12,04,425	15	0	13,17,811	10	0	12,79,771	15	6
24-Pergunnahs	1,06,376	0	0	3,28,828	0	0	5,53,653	8	0	5,21,720	8	0
Mymensingh	90,529	4	0	2,20,191	14	0	2,87,893	0	0	2,93,430	8	0
Tirhoot	1,30,576	8	0	2,55,850	14	0	3,22,040	14	0	2,80,232	4	0
Dacca	75,744	4	0	2,13,314	8	0	2,05,518	12	0	2,79,027	8	0
Jessore	78,740	10	0	1,89,584	4	0	2,53,114	13	0	2,76,633	0	0
Chittagong	74 241	0	0	1,88,042	10	0	2,31,170	4	0	2,64,414	2	0
Backergunge	89,762	8	0	1,83,765	12	0	2,42,947	15	0	2,24,202	2	0
Burdwan	71,725	8	0	1,69,699	4	0	2,04,551	10	0	2,20,561	10	0
Patna	93,515	12	0	1,78,206	9	0	2,10,407	0	0	2,00,399	2	0
Tipperah	50 402	10	0	1,33,968	14	0	1,87,004	4	0	1,84,916	12	0
Bhaugulpore	51,348	12	0	1,56,990	11	0	1,98,347	4	0	1,83,129	12	0
Sarun	1,11,919	0	0	1,58,837	6	0	1,83,321	4	0	1,82,079	5	0
Moorshedabad	57,962	8	0	1,23,916	10	0	1,75,565	12	0	1,78,136	11	0
Nuddea	65,543	0	0	1,42,160	6	6	1,69,200	10	0	1,73,597	3	0
Hooghly	78,945	4	0	1,40,757	6	0	1,60,622	8	0	1,70,848	5	0
Sylhet	47,416	2	0	1,27,796	10	0	2,00,974	1	0	1,68,685	8	0
Behar	91,313	0	0	1,45,998	9	0	1,76,579	14	0	1,65,721	11	0
Midnapore	54,189	0	0	1,55,528	9	0	1,77,966	6	0	1,50,794	3	0
Rungpore	55,883	5	0	1,13,290	1	0	1,45,431	14	0	1,50,130	3	0
Shahabad	83,363	0	0	1,30,717	6	0	1,56,286	0	0	1 48,596	0	0
Purneah	82,138	0	0	1,37,366	6	0	1,58,822	10	0	1,34,130	1	0
Dinagepore	58,443	8	0	97,263	4	0	1,26,065	0	0	1,23,276	11	0
Monghyr	43,143	8	0	96,134	8	0	1,19,525	4	0	1,15,852	5	0
Furreedpore	36,950	0	0	67,834	8	0	93,336	12	0	1,12,534	4	0
Bhulloosh	41,645	0	0	1,13,356	0	0	1,20,076	12	0	1,03,821	14	0
Beerbhoom	37,981	8	0	78,724	8	0	93,060	0	0	1,03,321	0	0
Pubnah	20,575	0	0	61,153	8	0	90,359	4	0	88,534	4	0
Rajshahye	53,137	12	0	84,689	0	0	84,066	4	0	80,585	4	0
Cuttack	34,445	0	0	65,800	12	0	83,101	3	0	74,815	11	0
Bancoorah	23,443	12	0	70,866	8	0	78,917	0	0	68,001	4	0
Manbhoom	18,697	10	0	51,441	14	0	66,090	5	0	56,677	7	0
Howrah	...	..		41,208	8	0	55,908	12	0	47,916	14	9
Malda	14,878	4	0	33,801	3	0	43,863	10	0	45,245	8	0
Loharduggah	17,823	6	0	41,777	12	0	53,468	14	0	44,803	6	0
Kamroop	....			22,667	4	0	42,851	6	0	40,983	12	0
Bogra	20,295	4	0	32,388	8	0	47,398	1	0	40,415	10	0
Hazareebaugh	14,542	12	0	38,337	1	0	46,622	0	0	39,744	4	0
Chumparun	... ...			22,169	8	0	38,229	1	0	38,281	11	0
Mynagoree	.....			11	5	0	32,212	15	0	35,452	10	0
Pooree	10,437	8	0	26,133	4	0	35,529	7	0	33,233	4	0
Cachar	.....			19,177	6	0	29,982	0	0	28,333	8	0
Balasore	11,543	12	0	26,718	14	0	32,706	14	0	28,760	0	0
Seebsaugor	... ..			16,217	0	0	24,083	6	0	26,499	3	0
Gowalparah	10,091	4	0	16,343	2	6	26,832	4	0	25 068	14	0
Nowgong	.....			14,023	4	0	19,832	13	0	20,039	10	0
Deogurh	.....			8,155	12	0	17,864	0	0	19,294	8	0
Darjeeling	1,407	12	0	10,790	5	0	13,866	9	0	13,591	6	0
Durrung	... ...			6,929	12	6	11,168	0	0	10,399	12	0
Luckimpore...	.....			10,878	8	0	14,310	4	0	13,881	13	0
Rajmahal	.....			3,309	3	0	7,607	14	0	8,146	4	0
Singbhoom	824	12	0	3,210	0	0	5,485	0	0	6,407	0	0
Godda	.....			3,318	5	0	7,974	8	0	4,398	0	0
Doomka	.....			2,064	12	0	4,940	14	0	3,695	12	0
Chirrapoonjee	.....			1,387	9	0	2,116	6	0	2,698	14	0
Naga Hills	... ...			.....			374	2	0	834	15	0
Total ...	22,15,919	8	0	50,91,001	0	6	75,55,363	8	0	73,41,045	11	6

IV.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of road in miles.	Estimated cost of road.	Date of commencement of work.
			From	To			
						Rs.	
1	L.	Kooshtea and Salgcomoodie Road.	Kooshtea ...	Salgoomoodie ...	11	1,07,219	March 1864 ...
2	L.	Sylhet and Cachar Road	Sylhet ...	Cachar ...	69·85	8,01,846	November 1863
3	L.	Hylakandy Road ...	Pauchgor ...	Burrabaree ...	12·58	34,022	March 1865 ...
4	I.	Companygunge Road	Companygunge ...	Pundooah ...	5·19	10,405	March 1867 ...
5	I.	Chittagong Imperial Road.	Dacca ...	Chittagong ...	164·	6,878	June 1869 ...

A.—This shows the estimated amount and expenditure of the bridges and roads taken together.

B-1.

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during the year 1870-71.

Total work required on each road.				Proportion of work done up to 31st March 1871.			Proportion of work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Metalling	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lacs. c. ft.			Lacs c. feet.			Lacs c. ft.				Rs.	*Belghoria Bridge.*
86¾	21	324	6½	1	9	1	...	1	...	A 1,37,190	This bridge cannot be completed this year, as, though the iron-work sent out from England arrived in Calcutta in October, two of the girders and some other parts of the bridge were sent by mistake to Caragolah Ghaut by Messrs. Bird and Company, the Contractors, who landed the iron-work in Calcutta, and they have not yet been received back, though repeated promises have been made by the contractors that they would send them immediately.
576	107	1,947	.....	·9	·05	...	·1	·95	...	B 3,98,618	Executive Engineer states that a revised estimate will be submitted of the additional earthwork required.
75¼	15	236	.....	·84	.....	...	·16	1	...	B 31,069	Executive Engineer has reported in his No. 181 of 3rd March 1871, that some 242,738 cubic feet of earthwork will be required in excess of sanctioned estimate for this work.
10·54	7	207	.....	1	1	...	...	.....	...	8,438	
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	.....	...	315	No work done to this road during 1870-71 except petty and annual repairs; an estimate for metalling portions of road between Chittagong and Feuny River was sanctioned in Bengal Government's No. 3160 of 31st May 1869, of which one-third of the metal was broken and stacked, and 198,000 bricks carted for soling during 1869-70; the work

B.—Expenditure up to end of February 1871 only.

IV.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of road in miles.	Estimated cost of road.	Date of commencement of work.
			From	To			
						Rs.	
					Feet.		
6	I.	Making alteration in the line of Grand Trunk Road where it passes through the Artillery Barrack at Barrackpore, including one culvert.	Grand Trunk Road junction to Parade Road.	Parade Road ...	2,100	7,511	August 1868 ...
7	I.	Midnapore and Rancegunge Road.	Bancoorah ...	Midnapore ...	65	24,987 10,242	June 1867 ... January 1871...
8	I.	Cuttack Trunk Road...	Oolooberia ...	Midnapore ...	50¼	9,743	March 1869 ...
9	I.	Burrakur and Chyebasa Road.	Burrakur ...	Roghoonathpore ...	21	1,41,014	1863 ...
10	I.	Ditto ditto ...	Roghoonathpore ...	Purulia ...	25	58,891	1865 ...
11	I.	Ditto ditto ...	Purulia ...	Chyebasa, 1st ...	25	38,359	June 1867 ...
12	I.	Ditto ditto ...	Burrakur ...	Sanctoria Colliery ...	3	14,470	May 1870 ...
13	I.	Synthea Feeder No. 1, 3rd portion.	Andee ...	Coolee ...	3¼	26,053	December 1864
14	I.	Ditto, 2nd portion ...	Mohosha ...	Andee ...	6¼	14,188	March 1865 ...
15	I.	Ahmoodpore Feeder No. 1.	Ahmoodpore ...	Sooree ...	13	17,643	December 1864
16	I.	Ditto No. 2 ...	Ditto ...	Laghatta ...	8¼	12,879	August 1866 ...
17	I.	Biddabattee Feeder ...	Biddabattee ...	Bhola ...	7	37,642	October 1870 ...
18	I.	Ganjam Road ...	Cuttack ...	Boundary of Madras Presidency.	74	3,05,046	February 1866

B-1.—*(Continued.)*

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during the year 1870-71.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED ON EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1871.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lacs. c. ft.			Lacs c. feet.			Lacs c. ft.				Rs.	
											was stopped in January 1870 as per this office No. 21 of 3rd idem, to Executive Engineer; lately orders were given in this office, No. 197 of 16th January 1871, to resume the work, but no progress made owing to no contractor coming forward to manufacture the metal; however, arrangements will shortly be made to put the work in hand.
1·73	1	5	·31	·5	1	·5	·5	.....	·5	3,072	Half completed. Further extension depends on the removal of the present Artillery Stable.
.....	Sat Bancoorah	150	.....	.....	·9	...	...	·1	...	21,516	Road completed only: the two bridges are under construction.
.....	Chumpa Khall	50	.....	.....	·4	...	...	·6	...	1,080	
.....	Bhatiakhally Khall Bridge.	80	.....	.....	1	...	...	·0	...	10,382	Bridge completed.
200	53	783	.....	·9	·4	...	·1	·6	...	1,93,245	
198	.....	...	.....	·84	.....	...	·16	.....	...	53,477	
18	.....	...	.....	·25	.....	...	·75	.....	...	6,047	
190	.....	...	1·90	·4	.....	...	·6	.....	·6	.....	This work is being carried out by Bengal Coal Company.
2,482,912	9	554	139,177	·9	·5	·34	·1	·5	·06	42,907	
2,949,322	6	78	.....	·5	·16	...	·5	·84	...	2,615	
2,719,269	5	51	294,900	1·	1·	1·	...	.....	...	16,812	
6,200,340	.....	...	224,400	·95	.....	...	·5	.....	...	9,647	
3,174,990	4	18	180,800	8·	.....	...	·2	1	1	20,000	
257·6	17	886	37·9	1·	·96	1·	...	·4	...	2,80,000	

IV.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of road in miles.	Estimated cost of road.	Date of commencement of work.
			From	To			
						Rs.	
19	I.	Pooree Road, 44 miles	Cuttack ...	Bargovy River ...	44	3,17,164	March 1866
20	I.	Ditto, 6 „	Bargovy ...	Pooree ...	6	65,892	January „
21	I.	Pooree Station Road...	Trunk Road ...	Pooree Civil Station	2	14,822	May 1867
22	I.	Taldandah Road ..	Taldandah ...	Cuttack ...	42	65,220	April „
23	I.	Madhub „ ...	Phoolnacra ...	Madhub ...	24	40,326	May „
24	L.	Piplee „ ...	Piplee ...	Khoorda ...	14	1,109	January 1871 ...
25	I.	Cuttack Trunk Road...	Rajghat, right bank of Sooburnarekha.	Acquopudda, left bank of Byturne.	86½	16,51,591	January 1862 ...
			Bhaugulpore Division.				
26	I.	Sooraj Road Bridge ...	Bhaugulpore, Bowsee	Sooree, River More...	104	1,35,256	January 1866 ...
27	L.	Sultangunge, 3rd Section.	Lukhimpore ...	Rajdhur River ...	5½	9,088	February 1869
28	L.	Kujrah ...	Kujrah ...	Surujgurrah ...	9	8,406	January 1870 ...
			Berhampore Division.				
29	L.	Constructing Railway Feeder Road.	Baboowah ...	Burhait ...	A little over 12.	75,645	.....
30	L.	Ditto ditto ...	Teenpahar ...	Burio ...	Ditto.	48,415	.....
31	L.	Ditto ditto ...	Pakour ...	Heeranpore ...	miles. chs. 12 3	63,538	.....
32	L.	Ditto ditto ...	Mororee ...	Amrahpara ...	21	27,450	.....
33	L.	Constructing Bridges and Culverts on Railway Feeder Road.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	21	71,868	.....

B-1.—*(Continued.)*

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during the year 1870-71.

Total work required on each road.				Proportion of work done up to 31st March 1871.			Proportion of work still to be carried out.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	Remarks.
	Bridges.										
Earthwork.	In number.	Running feet of waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lacs. c. ft.			Lacs c. ft.			Lacs c. ft				Rs.	
409·5	33	...	23·33	1·	·7	1·	...	·3	...	2,96,000	
89·45	4	...	3·02	1·	1·	8	...	.....	·2	63,000	
16·97	.....	...	0·79	1·	.....	3	...	.....	·7	9,306	
80·25	33	221	.....	·3	·1	...	·7	·9	...	21,500	
150·80	8	30	.....	1·	.....	...	...	·1	...	48,500	
.....	1·	45	.....	.....	1·	...	...	.....	...	1,100	
71,021,717	50	5,893	5,427,643	1·	1·	1·	...	.....	...	10,79,146	Completed.
.....	23	1,180	.....	Nos. 1 to 14 completed				.....	...	1,69,703	Completed. Estimate under preparation for bridges 18 to 23. Bridge 15, partially destroyed by flood, is being renewed. Bridges 16 and 17 brickwork complete; estimate for iron superstructure submitted.
13½	9	...	.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{4}{10}$	...	$\frac{9}{10}$	$\frac{6}{10}$	...	3,238	Work stopped for want of funds.
.....	.....	...	rg. ft. 4,324	.....	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	2,582 up to Feb. 1871.	Completed.
5,543,234	34 culverts 4 bridges.	...	80,775	8	9 culvts	3	1	1culvert 1 bridge	...	40,211	
5,483,269	16 culverts	...	.....	8	8 culvts	Nil	1	7 culvts	...	22,584	Causeways; no bridges
5,038,709	29 culverts 6 bridges.	...	.....	8	7 culvts 0 bridge	Nil	1	3 culvts 1 bridge	...	29,087	
9,678,569	.....	...	.....	11,109,790	.....	Nil	...	.....	...	36,825	Completed. Completion report submitted on 11th of April 1871.
.....	30 culverts	...	.....	.....	9 culvts	Nil	...	1 culvt	...	23,819	Causeways to be substituted for bridges.

IV.

Statement showing the progress made on the several

Number.	Imperial or Local.	Name of Road.	Road		Length of road in miles.	Estimated cost of road.	Date of commencement of work.
			From	To			
			PURNEAH DIVISION.			Rs.	
			Nil	...	.....	.....	Nil ...
			RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.				
			Nil	...	.....	.....	Nil ...
			DARJEELING DIVISION.				
			Nil	...	.....	.....	Nil ...
			NUDDEA (LOCAL RIVERS) DIVISION.				
			Nil	...	.....	.....	Nil ...
34	I.	Patna Branch Road ...	Poon-Poon ...	Jehanabad ...	22	10,07,925	December 1862
35	...	Assam Trunk Road ...	Debrooghur ...	Jorehaut ...	78	4,90,516	May „
36	...	Ditto ...	Kamargong ...	Deopance ...	35	10,621	March 1868
37	...	Ditto ...	Deopance ...	Kolibur ...	22	4,482	November „
38	...	Ditto ...	Nowgong ...	Bograh Hill ...	25¼	2,89,024	In 1866 ...
39	...	Ditto ...	Kullung ...	Gowhatty ...	15¼	3,47,202	February 1862
40	...	Ditto ...	Gowhatty ...	Salmarah ...	27¾	4,68,153	„ 1863
41	...	Ditto ...	Salmarah ...	Dhoopdhara ...	21	74,749	December 1867
42	...	Ditto ...	Dhoopdhara ...	Agea ...	34	2,05,572	„ „
43	...	Branch Road, Jeypore	Debrooghur ...	Jeypore ...	36	1,30,988	February „
44	...	Ditto, Suddia	Ditto ...	Suddia ...	65¼	1,37,109	„ „
45	...	Dooder Allee ...	Golaghaut ...	Jorehaut ...	28	61,766	In 1863 ...
46	...	Lowkhwaghat ...	Nowgong ...	Lowkhwaghat opposite to Tezpore.	17	1,21,566	„ „ ...

B-1.—*(Concluded.)*

Imperial and Local Roads in Bengal during the year 1870-71.

TOTAL WORK REQUIRED ON EACH ROAD.				PROPORTION OF WORK DONE UP TO 31ST MARCH 1871.			PROPORTION OF WORK STILL TO BE CARRIED OUT.			Expenditure incurred up to date.	REMARKS.
Earthwork.	*Bridges.* In number.	*Bridges.* Running feet of waterway.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.	Earthwork.	Bridgework.	Metalling.		
Lacs c. ft.			Lacs c. ft.			Lacs c. ft.				Rs.	
.....	Nil	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Nil	...	.....	
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Nil	...	.....	
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Nil	...	.....	
.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	Nil	...	.....	
361·97	24	5,618	16·89	1·	1·	1·	...	.....	...	9,42,206-5-2	Completed.
329·6	34	638	.....	·8	·7	...	·2	·3	...	4,34,036	
12	98	1,260	.....	·25	·6	...	·75	·4	...	6,017	
1	56	1,290	.....	.....	3	...	...	7	...	3,781	
520	13	560	.....	·5	.....	...	·5	.....	...	1,00,442	
242	45	285	.....	·9	·7	...	·1	·3	...	2,90,474	
505	42	...	.....	·9	·7	...	·1	·3	...	4,17,408	
98	.....	...	.....	·9	.....	...	·1	.....	...	72,937	
255	.....	...	.....	·07	.....	...	·93	.....	...	20,960	
190·8	.....	...	.....	·4	.....	...	·6	.....	...	55,276	
172·9	47	1,108	.....	·4	·5	...	·6	·5	...	51,409	
.....	30	200	.....	.....	·8	...	...	·2	...	70,376	
292	12	300	.....	·8	·7	...	·2	·3	...	1,47,500	

IV. B-2.

Account of Appropriation and Outlay on Public Works, Imperial, in the Province of Bengal for the year 1870-71.

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY.

SERVICE HEADS.	Grant as per budget orders.	Outlay.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Unspent balance of grant.	Excess.
Original Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military	10,00,000	6,85,944	3,14,056	.....
Civil Buildings	10,05,000	12,00,676	.....	1,95,676
Agricultural { Ordinary	3,00,000	3,17,269	.....	17,269
Agricultural { Extraordinary	28,20,000	16,13,381	12,06,619	.....
Communications	5,84,000	6,23,681	.....	39,681
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	26,000	28,457	.....	2,457
	57,35,000	44,69,408	15,20,675	2,55,083
Repairs.				
Military	4,00,000	2,79,942	1,20,058	.....
Civil Buildings	5,00,000	3,18,535	1,81,465	.....
Agricultural	4,00,000	4,04,697	.....	4,697
Communications	9,67,000	7,97,196	1,69,804	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,000	1,266	.....	266
	22,68,000	18,01,636	4,71,327	4,963
Establishment.				
Ordinary	17,52,000	17,52,000	.....	.....
Extraordinary	7,30,000	5,03,828	2,26,172	.....
	24,82,000	22,55,828	2,26,172	.....
Tools and Plant.				
Ordinary	90,000	1,58,445	.....	68,445
Extraordinary	4,50,000	6,04,208	.....	1,54,208
	5,40,000	7,62,653	.....	2,22,653
Profit and Loss.				
Ordinary	.....	30,686	.....	30,686
Total	1,10,25,000	93,20,211	.....	.....
Less reduction of grant	5,86,900	.....	.....	5,86,900
Less "expenditure in England"	.....	11,55,615	11,55,615	.....
Total	1,04,38,100	81,64,596	33,73,789	11,00,285
Add increase of stock	.....	1,10,462	.....	1,10,462
Add increase of London stores	.....	1,47,583	.....	1,47,583
Total Public Works Proper	1,04,38,100	84,22,641	33,73,789	13,58,330
State Outlay on Guaranteed Irrigation Works and Railways.				
Railways	4,20,000	2,12,773	2,07,227	.....
Grand total	1,08,58,100	86,35,414	35,81,016	13,58,330

Expenditure on imperial works from funds supplied in addition in the Budget Grant.	Amount of contribution.	Outlay.	Less.	More.
CONTRIBUTIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original Works.				
Civil Buildings	32,816	32,816	.....	.....
Agricultural	3,616	3,616	.....	.....
Communications	525	525	.....	.....
Total	36,957	36,957	.....	.....

IV. B-3.

Table showing the Grants from, and the outlay incurred by, Public Works Officers against each Local Fund during the year 1870-71.

Funds.	Fund No.	Total grant of the year.	Charges.				
			Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools & plant.	Total.
General Fund.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency division	1	2,30,899	19,179	58,688	15,916	155	93,938
Burdwan ditto			29,144	7,747	7,451	.....	44,342
Bhaugulpore ditto			41,032	12,146	10,984	759	64,957
Dacca ditto			12	25	8	.....	45
Patna ditto			337	6	69	.....	412
Cuttack ditto			173	.....	35	.....	208
Rajshahye ditto			.....	6,799	1,387	.....	8,186
Total general fund ...	...	2 30,899	89,877	85,411	35,850	950	2,12,088
Local Fund.							
Rajshahye district	2	41,290	.....	787	160	.....	947
Cuttack ditto			759	4,117	995	.....	5,871
Burdwan ditto			.....	160	108	.....	268
Total local fund ...	...	41,290	759	5,064	1,263	.....	7,086
Income Tax Fund	3	80,533	62,873	1,565	13,106	15	77,559
Calcutta Canal Toll Collection	4	1,90,738	10,122	69,158	49,090	12,699	1,41,069
Nuddea Rivers' ditto ...	5	1,26,570	.....	17,359	29,027	168	46,554
Gross Ferry ditto ...	6	25,991	261	13,620	2,860	140	16,881
Calcutta Port Fund ...	7	6,520	.....	2,485	507	.....	2,992
Chittagong ditto ...	8	965	35	549	119	.....	703
Staging Bungalow ditto ...	9	5,946	.....	3,046	621	.....	3,667
Nizamut Deposit ditto ...	10	1,18,881	7,881	3,762	6,936	450	19,029
Convict Labor ditto ...	11	82,500	7	37	9	.....	53
Juggernath Road ditto ...	12	.....	.....	321	66	.....	387
Strand Bank ditto ...	13	18,399	1,650	4,821	1,284	.....	7,755
Khas Mehel ditto ...	14	3,187	3,188	.....	650	.....	3,838
Unno Chutter ditto ...	15	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Williamson Education ditto...	16	.....	6,705	.....	1,368	.....	8,073
Total other funds ...	...	6,60,225	92,722	1,16,724	1,05,643	13,472	3 28,561
Grand total ...	...	9,32,414	1,83,358	2,07,199	1,42,756	14,422	5,47,735

IV. B-4.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71 *to accompany the Administration Report of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, for that year.*

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fortifications	45,295	10,901	56,196
Staff Offices	2,431	10,369	12,800
Officers' Quarters	1,124	10,021	11,145
Barracks	1,95,507	1,25,226	3,20,733
Hospital Buildings	4,681	24,276	28,957
Water-supply	.....	6,663	6,663
Stables	2,833	5,428	8,261
Gun-sheds	24	29	53
Rest-houses and Encampments	.....	412	412
Departmental, Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters	.....	13,265	13,265
Government Factories	2,58,467	16,584	2,75,051
Magazines	52,581	995	53,576
Ordnance Buildings	.....	6,335	6,335
Commissariat ditto	10,466	9,734	20,200
Stud ditto	12	3,344	3,356
Clothing Agency ditto	.....	1,672	1,672
Cantonments and Roads	19,681	33,529	53,210
Dock-yards	50,475	1,159	51,634
Minor works	42,367	.....	42,367
Total Military	6,85,944	2,79,942	9,65,886
Civil Buildings.			
Governor-General's Residences	13,989	29,914	43,903
Lieutenant-Governor's ditto	.....	2,730	2,730
Bishop's Palace	.....	5,581	5,581
Council House and Secretariats	.....	403	403
Government Offices	.....	25,603	25,603
Mint Buildings	54,242	17,983	72,225
Postal ditto	7,586	1,789	9,375
Telegraph ditto	7,324	2,914	10,238
Public Works ditto	6,647	10,012	16,659
Opium ditto	17,853	10,243	28,096
Salt ditto	.....	6,409	6,409
Abkaree ditto	274	1,182	1,456
Custom ditto	9,917	3,163	13,080
Botanical Gardens	.....	230	230
Museums	4,07,538	.....	4,07,538
Colleges	4,512	19,439	23,951
Schools	31,635	9,312	40,947
Churches and Chapels	33,892	13,754	47,646
Parsonages	.....	150	150
Burial grounds	.....	2,457	2,457
Presidency Court-houses	1,43,733	.....	1,43,733
District ditto	91,209	64,178	1,55,387
Sub-divisional ditto	75,823	22,878	98,701
Carried over	9,06,174	2,50,324	11,56,498
	6,85,944	2,79,942	9,65,886

IV. B-4.—*(Continued.)*

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs	Total.
Civil Buildings.—*(Continued.)*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	6,85,944	2,79,942	9,65,886
	9,06,174	2,50,324	11,56,498
Circuit-houses	.....	15,123	15,123
Central Jails	1,42,250	671	1,42,921
District ditto	16,853	31,197	48,050
Sub-divisional ditto	1,320	2,612	3,932
Hospitals	28,113	3,354	31,467
Dispensaries	.....	173	173
Lunatic Asylums	29,504	1,391	30,895
Police Buildings	.....	2,815	2,815
Monuments	.....	2,949	2,949
Houses for rent	.....	7,926	7,926
Minor Works	76,482	.....	76,482
Total Civil Buildings ...	12,00,676	3,18,535	15,19,211
Agricultural.			
Extraordinary.			
Orissa Project	10,78,171	.....	10,78,171
Soane ditto	5,86,067	.....	5,86,067
	16,64,238	.....	16,64,238
Deduct outlay of previous years on the Damooda Project ...	50,857	.....	50,857
Total Extraordinary ...	16,13,381	.....	16,13,381
Ordinary.			
Works in connection with the Damoodah river...	6,121	21,484	27,605
Ditto ditto Nuddea rivers	.....	744	744
Works in the 24-Pergunnahs	16,447	45,698	62,145
Ditto in the district of Hidgelee	1,35,282	48,792	1,84,074
Ditto ditto Tumlook	3,984	35,319	39,303
Ditto ditto Cuttack and Pooree	20,627	1,03,676	1,24,303
Ditto ditto Rajshahye	.....	226	226
Ditto on Gunduck Embankments	1,055	94	1,149
Gunduck Project	1,281	.....	1,281
Damoodah ditto	1,00,001	63,523	1,63,524
Nuddea	820	.....	820
Orissa Embankment Survey	494	.....	494
Surveying and levelling the Burdwan and Hooghly districts	610	.....	610
Soane Canal Works...	5,686	2,228	7,914
Orissa Canal ditto	.....	82,913	82,913
Minor ditto	24,861	.....	24,861
Total Ordinary ...	3,17,269	4,04,697	7,21,966
Total Agricultural ...	19,30,650	4,04,697	23,35,347
Carried over ...	33,17,270	10,03,174	43,20,444

IV. B-4.—*(Concluded.)*

Details.	Total of each Class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward ...	38,17,270	10,03,174	48,20,444
Communications.			
Grand Trunk Road ...	69,145	1,52,732	2,21,877
Patna Branch Road ...	47,134	51,798	98,932
Dinapore Road ...	3,751	37,852	41,603
Ganges and Darjeeling Road ...	2,78,279	55,091	3,33,370
Old Darjeeling Road ...	.....	2,020	2,020
Bhaugulpore and Sooree Road ...	5,169	24,529	29,698
Assam Trunk Road ...	58,648	46,476	1,05,124
Darjeeling Hill Road ...	.....	19,477	19,477
Other Roads in Upper Assam ...	5,781	12,018	17,799
Central ditto ...	9,054	10,021	19,075
Lower ditto ...	569	7,210	7,779
Sylhet Trunk Road ...	24,121	3,912	28,033
Roads through Khasi Hills ...	.....	6,301	6,301
Chittagong Trunk Road ...	.....	6,929	6,929
Cuttack Trunk Road ...	40,945	73,318	1,14,263
Pooree Road ...	21,387	5,055	26,442
Other Roads in Cuttack ...	10,135	20,721	30,856
Midnapore and Raneegunge Road ...	13,802	9,856	23,658
Jellasore Road ...	3,416	16	3,432
Hazareebaugh Road ...	.....	6,018	6,018
Chattra Road ...	.....	8,952	8,952
Kishnaghur Road ...	.....	2,696	2,696
Bhugwangolah Road ...	.....	8,455	8,455
Jessore Road ...	.....	40,822	40,822
Calcutta Maidan Roads ...	.....	1,00,273	1,00,273
24-Pergunnahs Roads ...	.....	37,448	37,448
Narainguage Road ...	.....	2,363	2,363
Roads in Tirhoot ...	.....	1,406	1,406
Cherra Poonjee Road ...	.....	3,018	3,018
Dorundah Road ...	.....	5,859	5,859
Ganjam Road ...	.....	10,111	10,111
Other Roads in Bengal ...	11,322	24,453	35,775
Minor Works ...	21,023	.....	21,023
Total Communications ...	6,23,681	7,97,196	14,20,877
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.			
Removal of Moyapore Shoal, Hooghly river ...	13,426	.....	13,426
Protective Works, Botanical Gardens ...	2,697	.....	2,697
Ditto ditto Bauleah ...	40	.....	40
Buildings at Plowden's Island ...	4,724	.....	4,724
Other Works in Bengal ...	3,405	1,266	4,671
Minor Works ...	4,165	.....	4,165
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	28,457	1,266	29,723
Total ... Ordinary ...	28,56,027	18,01,636	46,57,663
Total ... Extraordinary ...	16,13,381	.....	16,13,381
Grand total ...	44,69,408	18,01,636	62,71,044

Return of Presses worked and Newspapers and Periodicals published during 1870-71.

Divisions.	Number of Newspapers.										Number of Periodicals.										Books published during the year.			
	Daily.		Bi or tri-weekly.		Weekly.		Bi-monthly.		Monthly.		Weekly.		Monthly.		Quarterly.		Yearly.		Occasionally.		English.		Other languages.	
	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	English.	Other languages.	No. of books.	No. of copies.	No. of books.	No. of copies.
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	520
Bhangulpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	3	4,000
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	.....	4	1,550	53	49,550
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	6	7,500
Chota Nagpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	4	4,500
Cooch Behar ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	2,500
Dacca	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	200	63	44,330
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5	720	51	101,274†
Patna	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	37	22,850
Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	1	100	9	8,300
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	10	11,080
Town of Calcutta ...	8	4	4	4	7	5	...	2	1	2	5	4	4	6	2	...	4	...	9	11	217*	201,933	459	874,194‡
Total ...	8	4	4	4	10	18	2	7	1	5	5	5	4	7	2	...	6	...	9	11	228	202,903	677	1,181,198

* 27 books, the number of copies printed have not been given.
† 2 books, the number of copies printed have not been given.
‡ 46,264 religious tracts now published by the Tirhoot Mission Press.

VI. A.

General statement showing the number of patients treated in each dispensary, the total income and expenditure of the year, the cost which Government has incurred, and the amount expended on the dieting of house-patients.

DISPENSARIES.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines)	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last 12 months.
Presidency Circle.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Suker's Street ...	9,144	4,997 15 4	4,954 10 1	4,954 10 1	156 7 8½	227 13 3	0 2 3½
North Suburban Hospital	632	15,602 10 10	12,489 8 5	1,200 0 0	141 5 10½	1,378 15 0	0 1 10
Bhowanipore ...	5,622	2,887 10 3	2,686 2 3	2,886 2 3	59 1 3	13 4 0	0 2 6
Alipore	4,468	4,474 11 11	3,126 0 3	3,013 14 0	125 14 9	102 2 3	0 1 6
Baraset	5,155	1,637 15 2	1,194 6 8	.....	115 8 1	.....	.....
Bistoopore ...	3,494	856 0 3	841 1 6	480 0 0	62 3 8	.....	.....
Satkhera	1,441	2,790 15 10	1,873 6 9	1,200 0 0	58 1 6	129 14 0	0 1 6
Sreepore ...	1,080	797 13 7	756 12 8	480 0 0	80 12 11	.....	.....
Takee	1,195	1,116 12 6	794 12 6	480 0 0	17 13 3	.....	.....
Bussecrhaut ...	1,847	623 3 0	576 4 9	480 0 0	79 15 2	0 9 0	.....
Goburdangah ...	1,779	3,543 12 5	877 5 3	600 0 0	55 6 8	8 0 9	0 2 4½
Howrah	12,384	31,535 11 11	31,483 15 6	2,936 0 0	864 8 9	9,953 15 7	0 6 9
Ootterparah... ...	4,297	4,778 6 9	4,328 4 3	2,400 0 0	195 6 5	543 15 6	0 1 3
Serampore	5,077	2,275 3 0	1,868 12 1	600 0 0	.....	361 10 10	0 1 2
Hooghly	7,392	8,547 8 9	7,377 15 0	.....	.....	731 2 6	0 1 3
Sooltangatchee ...	3,627	3,242 12 8	3,242 12 8	.....	138 2 3½	65 13 0	0 0 9
Dwarbassiny ...	731	736 8 4½	736 8 4½	480 0 0	32 2 0	.....	.....
Buddibutty ...	2,484	3,367 2 0	748 6 6	480 0 0	67 3 6	.....	.....
Burdwan	8,742	5,695 11 8	4,733 2 7	2,020 15 6	310 0 3	496 3 1	0 1 3
Cutwa	2,351	2,797 2 9	2,620 0 3	1,200 0 0	122 15 9½	116 15 1½	0 1 9
Chuckdiggee ...	4,218	3,604 0 9	2,604 0 9	.....	.....	285 8 6	0 1 9
Bood-Bood ...	1,656	646 7 9	292 1 0	120 0 0	37 2 8	.....	.....
Bancoorah	946	2,664 8 0	1,137 6 6	747 0 0	82 12 10½	882 15 6	0 1 0
Raneegunge ...	1,608	1,642 0 10	1,468 2 9	604 12 0	65 2 5	186 8 6	0 0 10½
Berhampore ...	3,895	7,210 12 7	3,055 13 0	2,491 13 6	.....	263 2 3	0 0 6
Moorshedabad ...	7,499	6,369 10 6	3,545 13 2	3,293 14 7	138 15 6	215 6 6	0 1 4
Jungipore ...	656	284 14 6	266 5 1	120 0 0	9 5 9	.....	.....
Jamookandy ...	2,237	1,011 11 8	802 9 9	86 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Azimgunge... ...	2,382	1,684 0 0	1,684 0 0	.....	92 12 0½	87 9 9	0 0 5

VI. A.—*(Continued.)*

DISPENSARIES.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand).	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each dieted patient, calculated on the average of the last 12 months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Beauleah	3,147	2,185 4 9	1,850 13 9	720 0 0	121 9 7½	213 10 0	0 1 9
Nattore ...	3,309	2,028 7 6	1,651 5 9	39 6 0	120 13 6	74 9 6	0 1 5
Kurruchmeria	1,614	687 7 6	687 7 6	.....	44 10 2½	.....	.....
Pooteeah ...	1,439	1,208 1 0	1,208 1 0	30 0 0	64 5 1	74 1 0	.....
Parlay	1,512	1,037 15 5	1,037 15 5	.....	35 3 0½	33 10 6	0 1 0
Lalpore ...	1,064	1,174 2 1	1,174 2 1	3 4 8	70 0 8½	56 11 2	0 0 11
Maldah	4,208	1,605 2 11	897 0 5	515 6 8	133 7 1	80 2 9	0 1 0
Dinagepore	2,866	1,994 3 3	1,677 6 1	720 0 0	97 0 0	216 13 0	.....
Rungpore	4,791	3,779 2 0	2,199 1 0	771 15 3	112 11 6	251 0 6	0 1 9
Bhowanigunge	419	502 12 6	174 13 6	.....	12 1 2	.....	.....
Mehegunge ...	3,178	1,385 1 6	863 0 1	480 0 0	106 11 0½	.....	.....
Battashim ...	1,987	899 8 6	899 8 6	.....	70 8 5½	.....	.....
Odlipore ...	2,500	1,111 10 1	1,020 0 0	.....	98 7 6	.....	.....
Bograh	2,323	1,652 12 4½	1,369 9 5½	720 0 0	78 11 10	147 13 4½	0 1 6
Pubna	2,229	2,238 14 0	1,781 11 9	480 0 0	121 8 2	80 0 6	0 1 9
Puddumdee ...	922	841 5 10	285 8 6	.....	35 3 3	.....	.....
Comercolly ...	1,276	583 15 6	127 10 3	.....	39 1 8	.....	.....
Doolye	2,890	2,211 5 0	1,965 13 3	.....	130 11 11	130 14 6	0 1 5
Serajgunge ...	1,569	2,691 10 3	2,266 2 9	1,200 0 0	28 4 0	247 8 9	0 1 11
Kooshtea	1,780	1,326 7 0	1,132 13 9	600 0 0	91 15 10½	90 1 9	0 1 6
Kishnaghur ...	3,221	3,732 4 7	3,262 8 6	2,791 15 0	89 13 1½	132 6 3	0 0 5
Woolah ...	1,801	928 5 4	767 7 9	467 1 7	45 6 7½	.....	.....
Meherepore ...	1,840	1,328 12 10½	848 13 8½	593 7 0	29 1 8½	.....	.....
Choosdangah...	1,251	1,208 9 0	978 13 9	480 0 0	48 4 4	6 12 0	0 0 9
Ranaghaut ...	1,302	604 7 9	567 5 9	150 0 0	27 10 2	.....	.....
Kurrulgatcha	1,826	760 12 2	545 8 5	340 12 2	49 11 1½	.....	.....
Santipore ...	1,777	1,080 0 0	894 9 0	480 0 0	87 1 9	.....	.....
Jessore	2,618	2,493 10 0	2,361 2 7	1,335 6 6	119 9 8½	189 13 4	0 1 1
Jhenidah ...	1,205	1,640 11 9	715 12 0	480 0 0	27 10 9	2 15 9	0 0 2½
Koolna	878	1,453 1 11	738 13 3	480 0 0	29 6 5	.....	.....
Magoorah ...	560	1,306 14 8	926 9 4	480 0 0	48 0 9	41 5 9	0 0 6½
Dowlutpore ...	621	1,814 10 0	695 0 5	480 0 0	42 6 1	0 2 0	.....
Omirtobazar ...	436	847 7 4	722 14 3	480 0 0	11 15 5	24 13 5½	0 0 9½
Noldanga ...	1,721	1,819 3 10	921 6 3	555 0 0	45 7 7	.....	.....
Chundra ...	900	1,299 0 7½	*793 10 3	480 0 0	48 5 1	.....	.....

VI. A.—*(Continued.)*

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand).	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last 12 months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Bagirhaut ...	629	811 12 9	438 13 6	200 0 0	26 3 3½	2 14 6	0 0 9
Kiatparah ...	309	731 0 8½	722 1 5½	480 0 0	24 14 7	.....	.....
Kalia	1,712	914 13 11	666 4 6	454 3 0	32 1 3	.....	.....
Sreedhurpore...	1,310	1,374 9 10	718 6 6	480 0 0	46 5 11	.....	.....
Midnapore... ...	5,311	4,730 14 8	4,434 3 11	2,115 0 11	156 15 7	416 10 1½	0 1 3½
Ruthgurrah Bazaar	1,806	3,059 9 2	1,833 12 0	1,200 0 0	38 9 11	115 6 10	0 1 5
Gurbetta ...	1,224	1,270 1 3	1,036 14 10	556 0 0	15 3 4	77 15 9	0 6 8½
Tumlook ...	2,714	1,576 14 10½	1,508 0 10½	720 0 0	36 0 8	27 11 11	0 1 1
Kissengunge ...	1,159	1,093 3 7	489 15 10	489 15 10	27 5 9½	.....	.....
Balasore	1,757	1,578 11 4	1,561 13 6	616 8 0	74 2 9½	307 6 2½	0 1 0½
Bhudruck ...	727	1,104 15 4	1,000 12 11½	720 0 0	17 0 2½	58 7 9	0 0 11½
Cuttack	4,145	22,819 15 1	5,888 3 9	6,598 13 0	97 13 4	1,339 7 6*	0 0 7½
Jajepore ...	2,299	921 10 1	895 10 1	530 0 0	23 12 6	195 3 6	0 0 10½
Ungool ...	223	696 0 0	696 0 0	696 0 0	21 3 6	.....	.....
Khoondmehal	249	576 0 0	576 0 0	576 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Pooree	2,571	2,070 6 9	2,070 6 9	2,070 6 9	95 11 11½	378 7 8	0 1 0½
Khoordah ...	1,748	578 6 9	578 6 9	.....	22 11 8½	116 14 10½	0 1 1
Total of Presidency Circle ...	2,04,582	2,22,976 5 10½	1,67,899 15 7	67,910 6 9	6,237 9 3½	20,747 2 10	0 2 1½
Dacca Circle.							
Dacca	13,121	30,855 7 5	22,087 6 11	4,807 0 0	.....	1,930 2 3	0 2 3
Joydebpore ...	940	1,068 10 0	893 14 5½	480 0 0	16 15 0	47 15 10½	0 2 1
Jainsher ...	3,039	938 1 9	906 11 3	480 0 0	41 6 8	1 0 3	0 1 4½
Bhaggocool ...	1,866	963 0 0	925 12 0	480 0 0	63 15 3	.....	.....
Manickgunge...	1,026	762 15 5½	198 9 0	.....	30 9 11½	.....	.....
Kaliparah ...	2,004	600 0 0	585 12 6	320 0 0	41 10 3	.....	.....
Backergunge ...	4,617	3,847 14 11½	2,752 12 6½	1,200 0 0	163 12 1	320 11 1	0 1 7
Perozepore ...	697	187 3 6	176 3 7	.....	45 2 2	.....	.....
Madareepore...	296	56 6 0	56 6 0	.....	31 15 0	1 13 0	0 0 7
Noakolly	2,386	2,161 14 9	1,859 5 3	760 0 0	117 7 0	150 11 0	0 1 3
Chittagong... ...	4,538	2,554 11 10	2,492 8 1	2,109 6 1	219 7 9	102 5 6	0 1 7
Mymensing ...	2,939	6,143 1 5½	1,299 14 0½	600 0 0	.....	125 0 6½	0 1 4½
Sherepore ...	839	1,263 11 0	963 8 0	480 0 0	.....	67 15 0	0 2 2

* Of which Rs. 782-5-4 spent for the diet of poor and maimed

VI. A.—*(Continued.)*

DISPENSARIES.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand.)	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last 12 months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ramgopaulpore	2,580	1,109 0 6	802 10 0	480 0 0	53 2 6	.....	.....
Hosseinpore ...	2,628	640 0 0	520 0 0	320 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Tipperah	2,263	6,242 4 4	2,323 1 0	780 0 0	112 4 10½	251 3 3	1 5 5
Dondkandy ...	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nusseernuggur	1,643	566 8 0	436 11 6	120 0 0	16 4 0	.....	.....
Cachar	918	5,365 7 1	2,285 5 10	1,290 1 0	120 4 0	752 6 5	0 1 [illegible]
Sylhet	3,118	1,448 3 5½	1,066 0 5½	599 0 0	75 11 8½	53 13 3	0 1 9
Gowalparah ...	698	2,227 11 4	1,186 9 3	443 0 0	76 12 9	183 0 6	0 1 11¼
Dhoobree ...	145	660 8 0	659 10 8	480 0 0	17 13 1	.....	.....
Luckipore ...	186	838 9 1	948 13 9	418 9 1	23 9 0	39 6 11	0 2 5
Gowhatty	784	2,620 2 2	2,065 4 8	888 0 0	106 7 9½	381 3 0	0 2 0
Nowgong	587	982 8 1½	834 0 0	480 0 0	84 13 8½	51 0 0	0 1 0
Tezpore	352	1,166 9 6	1,693 2 7	360 0 0	43 9 7	299 11 7	0 3 3
Seebsaugor	1,747	1,327 8 10	1,149 14 4	480 0 0	Unknown.	169 13 3	0 2 3
Debrooghur ...	952	2,711 2 1	2,127 13 4	840 0 0	87 15 1	653 3 4	0 3 0
Luckimpore ...	340	203 8 0	129 3 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	0 3 6
Samoogoodting ...	355	948 0 0	948 0 0	948 0 0	19 10 9½	.....	.....
Total ...	58,969	77,455 12 7½	53,415 0 0¼	20,642 15 2	1,578 11 7½	5,590 2 2¼	0 2 2
Dinagepore Circle.							
Dinapore	5,693	2,543 7 0	1,553 1 8	960 0 0	130 3 9	121 3 0	0 1 0
Patna	9,746	5,081 13 1	4,215 12 5	3,363 11 2	149 10 5	394 15 5	0 1 6¾
Bankipore ...	7,762	1,636 2 9	1,403 9 0½	580 0 0	28 2 8	25 7 0	0 1 6½
Barrh	2,387	528 1 2	286 10 7	.....	37 6 10	.....	.....
Behar	2,594	673 7 5	410 9 11	.....	35 8 0	15 4 4	0 1 0
Chuprah	4,537	4,471 3 9	3,531 14 10	2,520 0 0	46 6 5½	272 13 4	0 1 2½
Arrah	8,450	5,411 13 6	4,030 13 8	2,040 0 0	166 13 7½	208 13 8	0 1 1½
Sasseeram ...	3,683	1,486 9 9	686 11 6	.....	19 5 10½	.....	.....
Jugdispore ...	3,739	1,125 7 0	1,125 7 0	480 0 0	39 3 10	69 12 9	0 0 11½
Buxar	2,193	1,469 15 2	982 2 10	571 5 4	101 4 0	72 13 0	0 1 0
Chumparun ...	2,146	1,125 1 6	1,125 1 6	465 0 0	87 3 6½	40 12 0	0 1 0
Bettiah ...	231	928 10 10	587 13 5	360 0 0	.....	87 10 0	0 1 0
Tirhoot	15,094	3,859 8 2	3,857 12 0	1,440 0 0	.....	905 5 9	0 1 6

VI. A.—*(Concluded.)*

Dispensaries.	Total number of patients treated during the year.	Total income of dispensary for the year (including balance in hand).	Expenditure of the year (exclusive of the cost of European medicines).	Cost to Government of the dispensary in salaries and special allowances.	Cost to Government for European medicines supplied free of charge.	Amount spent in the dieting of patients.	Average cost of each diet supplied, calculated on the average of the last 12 months.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Durbungah ...	6,943	5,166 6 5	5,136 6 5	.....	179 1 8	777 14 8	0 1 0½
Tajpore ...	1,541	258 1 3	102 0 10	.....	5 5 9	1 7 0	0 1 4
Mudhoobanee	2,616	2,677 9 3	1,397 14 6	1,039 14 6	42 13 5	83 13 6	0 0 11
Seetamarhee ...	1,583	1,389 8 0	847 5 7	.....	100 0 0	26 14 0	0 0 7
Hajeepore ...	1,280	592 0 0	470 13 2	.....	9 1 8	.....	.....
Purneah	2,043	1,552 5 6	1,259 9 0	720 0 0	65 9 10	117 10 6	0 1 3
Darjeeling	2,425	2,903 5 1	2,863 4 2	1,932 4 1	46 2 8	150 6 9	0 2 0
Julpigoree	2,617	3,408 6 0	3,054 5 5	1,573 8 4	99 5 2	192 13 11	0 1 8¾
Titalyah ...	1,624	719 5 9½	615 2 5	302 11 10½	117 2 0½	50 8 2½	0 1 8
Boda	1,421	956 9 3½	855 15 3½	420 0 0	55 10 4½	34 4 0	0 1 3
Bhauguipore ...	5,305	3,802 0 0	3,097 0 4	1,263 11 2	70 14 7¼	282 2 0	0 1 6½
Banka	833	993 8 3	646 15 6	300 0 0	18 6 10½	10 10 0	0 2 0
Mudheepoora ...	1,984	2,849 6 8	979 3 9	720 0 0	26 1 10	47 8 0	0 1 0
Colgong ...	2,103	1,127 1 11	615 3 9	475 0 0	23 4 8	.....	.....
Sunbcorooa ...	461	1,113 1 4	647 6 10	480 0 0	25 11 11½	6 9 6	0 1 3
Monghyr	5,308	7,915 0 10	5,047 3 5	1,320 0 0	.....	393 12 3	0 1 0
Jamooee ...	801	498 13 6	193 10 2	120 0 0	26 4 1	.....	.....
Deoghur	2,505	2,455 12 7½	2,419 1 2½	698 11 4	68 15 6½	125 0 0	0 0 1½
Doomka ...	708	2,520 3 9	1,665 8 10	370 0 0	4 2 4½	21 5 9	0 0 11
Godda	292	1,335 5 3½	449 9 8	.....	5 7 10½	86 12 0	0 1 5
Rajmehal ...	1,371	1,382 5 5½	550 11 11	.....	49 9 1½	151 7 11	0 0 11½
Beerbhoom	2,581	1,333 2 4	817 0 9	.....	118 0 7	115 1 6	0 1 6¾
Purnleah	3,219	2,367 14 8	1,554 0 0	720 0 0	95 11 9	157 1 8	0 13 1
Chyebassa	2,857	545 10 4	545 10 4	415 10 4	47 10 4	116 4 7	0 0 11½
Ranchee	1,215	1,066 10 11	885 3 4½	414 14 0	167 6 6	102 7 10½	0 0 11½
Palamow ...	940	1,621 0 2	1,449 0 11	1,154 8 3	26 8 6	52 10 5	0 0 6¾
Hazareebaugh ...	3,639	1,711 2 0	1,545 5 1	769 3 1	29 0 7	259 0 0	0 0 7
Burhee	1,749	450 6 7	295 14 11	.....	25 1 10	93 5 0	0 0 7½
Gya	4,153	6,767 5 2	3,374 3 2	2,887 15 3	78 13 9	188 8 9	0 0 8¾
Sherghotty ...	1,345	2,210 10 2	2,102 15 1	1,976 7 10	11 6 3½	9 2 0	0 1 0
Nowada ...	793	2,368 6 11	1,776 6 9	120 0 0	10 8 5	8 8 6	0 0 8
Total of Dinapore Circle ...	1,38,940	96,429 9 6½	71,087 11 9	33,634 8 6½	2,488 12 8½	5,833 1 4½	0 1 1½
Grand total ...	4,02,441	3,96,861 12 0½	2,92,402 11 4½	1,22,187 14 5½	10,305 1 6½	32,170 6 4½	0 1 9½

VI. B-1.

Deaths registered in the different districts of the Lower Provinces during the 6 months (from July to December) of the year 1870.

Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated population.	Area in acres.	Average population per acre.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Suicide.	Injuries. Wounding.	Injuries. Accident.	Injuries. Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes. Male.	Total deaths from all causes. Female.	Total deaths from all causes. Total.	Rate of deaths per 1,000 of population. Male.	Rate of deaths per 1,000 of population. Female.	Rate of deaths per 1,000 of population. Total.	Remarks.
1	Bhagulpore.	Bhaugulpore ...	951,879	2,759,360	0·3	20	5	2,742	136	1	6	116	122	384	2,151	1,381	3,532	2·26	1·45	3·71	
2		Monghyr ...	878,185	2,604	337·2	642	33	1,231	249	6	15	90	178	288	2,028	1,404	3,432	2·31	1·60	3·91	* For 4 months.
3		Purneah ...	879,117	5,662	155·2	5	8	731	66	7	4	20	21	53	548	360	909	·62	·41	1·03	* For 3 „
4		Rajmehal ...	248,000	1,200	206·6	15	1	201	7	...	...	2	1	9	162	74	236	·65	·30	·95	
5		Deoghur, S. P. ...	424,855	2,620	162·1	38	31	1,091	65	9	...	9	35	105	789	594	1,383	1·86	1·40	3·26	
		Total ...	2,254,919	2,764,584	0·8	700	69	5,764	450	16	21	215	335	777	4,968	3,579	8,347	2·20	1·59	3·70	
6	Patna.	Patna ...	2,814,919	1,696,833	1·65	644	45	1,350	409	30	40	119	138	559	1,768	1,566	3,334	·64	·55	1·19	
7		Gya ...	1,867,392	5,443	251·2	287	135	3,656	251	52	4	203	131	483	2,507	2,055	4,562	1·83	1·50	3·33	
8		Chumparun ...	918,758	2,239,887	0·4	374	56	2,142	567	5	7	90	33	600	2,879	1,595	3,874	2·47	1·75	4·22	
9		Saran ...	1,272,429	1,679,821	0·8	642	110	2,825	920	14	14	159	105	2,521	4,501	2,809	7,310	3·54	2·21	5·75	
10		Shahabad ...	1,611,231	31,502	51·1	171	24	3,013	101	2	7	173	39	191	2,114	1,627	3,741	1·31	1·00	2·31	
11		Tirhoot ...	1,802,063	.....	...	382	74	1,918	843	13	10	296	105	628	2,660	1,594	4,254	1·47	·87	2·34	
		Total ...	9,793,797	5,644,486	1·4	2,500	444	14,284	3,096	96	82	1,040	551	4,982	15,829	11,246	27,075	1·67	1·23	2·90	
12	Rajshahye.	Rajshahye ...	802,903	4,770,752	0·1	67	28	2,433	80	17	6	65	195	132	1,876	1,147	3,023	2·34	1·43	3·77	* For 4 months.
13		Bograh ...	423,185	1,985	212·7	6	5	1,247	44	3	6	26	41	27	807	598	1,405	2·46	1·81	4·27	
14		Dinagepore ...	129,886	5,234	24·8	59	109	1,358	78	5	6	53	120	122	1,085	792	1,877	8·47	6·29	14·76	
15		Maldah ...	307,537	824,320	0·3	18	19	850	20	2	3	8	47	99	635	431	1,066	2·06	1·41	3·47	
16		Moorshedabad ...	1,164,041	2,439	477·2	100	14	1,465	148	18	15	51	169	179	1,234	925	2,159	1·06	·84	1·90	
17		Pubna ...	641,386	11,344,004	·05	14	6	1,097	63	27	3	64	214	130	1,002	616	1,618	1·56	·96	2·52	
18		Rungpore ...	511,388	.....	...	54	242	1,742	70	...	2	50	74	360	1,668	926	2,594	3·12	1·68	4·80	
		Total ...	3,557,155	16,946,748	0·2	222	418	8,945	459	69	35	271	819	1,029	7,500	4,837	12,337	2·10	1·34	3·44	

VI. B-1.—*(Continued.)*

Number.	Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Estimated population.	Area in acres.	Average population per acre.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Suicide.	Injuries. Wounded.	Injuries. Accident.	Injuries. Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes. Male.	Total deaths from all causes. Female.	Total deaths from all causes. Total.	Rate of death per 1,000 of population. Male.	Rate of death per 1,000 of population. Female.	Rate of death per 1,000 of population. Total.	Remarks.
19	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	1,049,134	2,692	389·7	76	20	8,121	827	16	5	18	66	577	5,512	4,184	9,726	5·28	3·99	9·27	
20		Bancoorah ...	732,166	.....	...	* 67	...	1,781	190	7	3	15	38	197	1,404	894	2,298	1·94	1·24	3·18	
21		Beerbhoom ...	912,259	2,339	391·5	8	7	1,708	96	5	2	1	15	190	1,154	878	2,032	1·26	·96	2·22	* For 4 months.
22		Hooghly ...	1,048,745	.....	...	73	14	2,714	264	10	2	15	48	185	2,102	1,223	3,325	2·00	·22	2·22	
23		Serampore ...	324,656	.....	...	47	...	1,583	252	18	3	9	24	148	1,261	823	2,084	3·12	2·08	5·20	* For 5 months.
24		Howrah ...	535,238	.....	...	9	1	448	24	4	...	1	1	24	284	228	512	·51	·42	·93	* For 1 month.
25		Midnapore ...	1,200,000	4,834	248·2	56	24	1,910	592	20	10	91	153	318	1,924	1,250	3,174	1·60	1·05	2·65	* For 5 ,,
		Total ...	5,144,701	.....	...	263	34	14,199	1,533	51	13	57	176	1,107	10,309	7,124	17,433	3·21	8·88	5·09	
26	Presidency.	Nuddea ...	1,224,869	2,089,702	·66	26	11	1,838	71	50	7	106	219	307	1,538	1,099	2,637	1·25	·91	2·16	
27		Jessore ...	1,276,196	1,145,984	1·1	64	19	7,023	96	17	37	99	219	374	5,077	3,769	8,846	4·00	3·09	7·09	
28		24-Pergunnahs ...	592,857	1,239,940	0·4	175	29	4,614	537	34	18	77	164	688	3,684	2,642	6,326	6·20	4·42	10·62	
		Total ...	3,093,922	4,474,726	0·7	265	59	14,365	704	101	62	282	602	1,369	10,299	7,510	17,809	3·32	2·43	5·75	
29	Dacca.	Dacca ...	1,032,308	1,895,040	0·6	22	44	883	100	35	13	33	126	228	918	628	1,546	·89	·61	1·50	* For 5 months.
30		Backergunge ...	1,134,452	3,406,720	0·3	71	70	3,866	72	22	10	194	189	287	2,886	1,735	4,621	2·54	1·54	4·08	
31		Furreedpore ...	566,840	906,880	0·5	3	2	686	30	11	...	42	88	72	567	366	933	1·00	·65	1·65	
32		Mymensingh ...							Return not received.												
33		Sylhet ...	.....	2,904,305	0·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	157	471	·39	·15	0·45	* For 1 month.
34		Cachar ...	131,000	736,640	0·2	7	2	375	31	...	1	8	1	42	264	198	462	2·00	1·50	3·50	
		Total ...	1,832,292	09,45,280	0·2	80	74	4,867	133	33	11	239	228	351	3,717	2,299	6,016	2·03	1·25	3·28	

35	Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	722,083	1,744,778	0·4	226	52	3,635	141	3	3	28	4	409	2,530	1,951	4,481	3·63	2·79	6·36	
36		Noakhally ...	254,963	1,043,200	0·2	47	...	1,298	24	2	2	114	25	92	895	709	1,604	5·74	2·78	6·52	
37		Tipperah ...	700,500	1,664,000	0·4	27	8	1,009	50	6	3	32	17	158	758	552	1,310	1·08	·78	1·86	
		Total ...	1,677,548	4,451,978	0·4	300	60	5,942	215	11	8	174	46	659	4,183	3,212	7,395	2·59	1·91	4·50	
38	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	1,072,463	2,047,334	0·5	485	94	2,459	870	65	3	228	144	1,907	3,238	3,022	6,260	·30	2·79	5·79	
39		Balasore ...	500,000	.....	...	112	1	624	330	5	...	19	55	211	896	461	1,357	1·79	·92	2·71	
40		Pooree ...	500,963	70,714	6·3	526	19	830	505	26	3	61	40	403	1,339	1,974	2,413	2·69	2·15	4·84	
		Total ...	2,073,426	.....	...	1,123	114	3,913	1,705	96	6	102	239	2,526	5,473	4,557	10,030	2·63	2·19	4·82	
41	Chota-Nagpore.	Hazarebaugh ...	1,221,173	.....	...	274	32	1,905	238	14	22	30	40	269	1,585	1,244	2,829	1·30	1·01	2·31	
42		Lohardueggah ...	1,393,707	7,489,600	0·1	653	136	2,713	184	25	29	43	124	557	2,484	1,980	4,464	1·80	1·35	3·15	
43		Maunbhoom ...	795,553	2,763,503	0·3	219	15	1,280	245	6	8	10	57	284	1,269	855	2,124	1·60	1·07	2·67	
44		Singhbhoom ...	286,210	5,017,280	0·05	61	48	930	319	26	23	9	43	326	978	807	1,785	3·57	2·74	6·31	
		Total ...	3,696,645	.....	...	1,207	231	6,828	986	71	82	92	264	1,436	6,316	4,886	11,202	1·70	1·32	3·02	
45	Assam.	Durrung ...																			
46		Nowgong	247,915	7,948	35·1	12	...	510	42	...	...	3	8	13	224	164	388	·90	·67	1·57	* For 4 months.
47		Seebsaugor ...	214,610	.....	...	48	22	713	287	...	...	4	4	53	611	519	1,130	2·85	2·42	5·27	
48		Kamroop	396,206	3,348	119·2	9	5	156	64	5	...	17	68	60	250	132	382	·63	·35	0·96	* For 4 „
49		Luckimpore ...	94,865	2,858,880	0·3	...	5	243	79	...	2	4	2	89	242	183	425	2·19	1·81	4·00	
50		Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	8,345	4,550	1·8	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	11	1·33	...	1·32	* For 5 „
		Total ...	309,275	.....	...	48	27	956	366	...	2	8	6	142	853	702	1,555	2·64	2·21	4·85	
51	Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree ...	281,878	1,815,843	0·1	26	18	358	57	5	4	33	20	119	380	246	626	1·15	·60	1·75	* For 5 „
52		Gowalparah ...	294,451	2,842,538	0·1	28	34	792	121	1	...	7	35	191	684	483	1,167	2·32	1·65	3·97	
53		Darjeeling ...	59,000	787,200	0·7	1	...	202	38	1	...	2	5	13	168	187	355	2·85	1·47	4·32	* For 5 „
		Total ...	294,451	2,842,538	0·1	28	34	729	121	1	...	7	35	191	715	494	1,209	2·32	1·65	3·97	
		Grand total ...	31,719,131	44,857,535	0·68	6,806	1,544	80,855	9,763	543	322	2,693	8,301	14,579	70,157	50,246	120,403	2·21	1·59	3·80	

VI. B-2.

Deaths registered from the several diseases during each month from July to December 1870.

Month.	Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel complaint.			Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	1,521	1,206	2,727	249	178	427	4,777	3,396	8,173	934	562	1,496	7,481	5,342	12,823
August...	1,211	900	2,111	190	183	378	6,594	4,693	11,287	1,026	706	1,732	9,021	6,487	15,508
September	329	234	563	138	127	265	6,298	5,725	12,023	973	626	1,599	8,448	6,012	14,460
October	232	218	450	71	79	150	8,047	5,743	13,790	795	531	1,326	9,145	6,571	15,716
November	229	114	343	65	67	132	9,438	6,618	16,056	711	468	1,169	10,443	7,257	17,700
December	151	52	203	59	47	106	9,261	6,389	15,650	796	507	1,303	10,277	6,955	17,262
Total ...	3,920	2,877	6,806	791	753	1,544	47,504	33,351	80,855	5,954	3,814	9,768	54,815	38,624	93,459

PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the Territories

UNDER

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

DURING THE YEAR 1870-71.

PART I.

General Summary.

In accordance with the practice in some other provinces, a short account of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor and of the form of government, and a *résumé* of the administration of the year, are prefixed to the departmental reports.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Its constitution and origin.

The following is a brief outline of the origin and constitution of this Government, and of the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Bengal Presidency was divided into two portions by section 38 of 3 and 4, Wil. IV., c. 85, and the titles then selected were 'Fort William in Bengal' and 'Agra.' Agra was to be placed under a separate Governor, but the Governor-General of Bengal (created by this same statute Governor-General of India) was declared to be the Governor of Fort William in Bengal. It was left optional with the Court of Directors either to appoint a Council to assist the newly created Governor, or to leave the executive government to be administered by such Governor alone (section 57), and the Governors or Governors in Council were to "have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay in their respective Councils now have in their respective presidencies." (Section 59.)

Section 69 empowered the Governor General to appoint a Deputy Governor from among the ordinary members of his Council, who shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the Governor.

In 1835, 5 and 6, Wil. IV., c. 52, was enacted, which declared that whereas much difficulty has arisen in dividing Bengal into two presidencies, 'and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge,' the Court of Directors may suspend the execution of so much of the said Act.

By section 2 the Governor-General in Council may 'appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, now under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant-Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant-Governor.'

This power of suspension was exercised, and the formal division of the Bengal Presidency into two separate and distinct presidencies, once arrested, has never been again carried out. On the 29th February 1836, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was appointed 'with the same powers as have heretofore been exercised by the Governor of Agra.'

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Bengal remained under the Governor-General as Governor, his place during his occasional absence being supplied by a Deputy Governor appointed from among the members of his Council, till 16 and 17 Vic., c. 95, was passed. Section 15 of that Act continued the power vested in the Directors to make Agra a separate presidency, or leave it under a Lieutenant-Governor, and section 16 empowered them also to declare 'that the Governor-General of India shall not be Governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that a separate Governor shall be appointed, and until such Governor be appointed, the Directors may authorize the Governor-General in Council to appoint 'any servant of the said Company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India, to the office of Lieutenant-Governor * * and to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to be so appointed.' The appointment by 21 and 22 Vic., c. 106, section 29, is now made subject to the approbation of Her Majesty.

On the 12th October 1853 the Court of Directors authorized the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and in Home Department Resolution No. 415 of 28th April following, the Hon'ble F. J. Halliday was appointed first Lieutenant-Governor.

Territorial jurisdiction.

Paragraph 7 of this Resolution fixed the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was to be 'co-extensive with the jurisdiction which has heretofore been exercised by the Governor of Bengal, with the exception of the Tenasserim provinces, which, like the adjoining province of Pegu, shall be placed directly under the Governor-General in Council.'

Extent of authority.

Paragraph 8 fixed the extent of his authority. It was to 'correspond in all respects with the authority that has been exercised by the 'Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces.'

Practically the Lieutenant-Governor exercises the same powers in civil matters as the Governors in Council of Madras or Bombay, though subject in some respects to somewhat closer supervision by the Supreme Government.

CHARACTER OF THE TERRITORY.

The Bengal territories consist of five principal provinces, viz. Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam, besides several outlying tracts. With the exception of the transfer of Sumbulpore some years ago to the Central Provinces, and the annexation of the Bhútan Dooars, they have remained substantially unaltered for some years. These territories may be approximately described as consisting of, first and mainly the lower portion of the plains of the Ganges (below Benares) and the whole of the great delta; next, the valley of the Brahmaputra from the gorge where it passes through the Himalayas till it mixes its waters with the multitudinous channels of the Gangetic delta. On the south side of this large valley is the smaller, though totally separate, valley of the Soorma, separated from the Brahmaputra by the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah Hills and comprising the districts of Sylhet and Cachar; further south is the sea-board district of Chittagong, isolated from all the larger water systems of India, and drained by rivers, the chief of which is the Kurnafoolee, which are mainly supplied from the water-shed of its own hills. Beyond the western limit of the Ganges plains are the provinces of Chota Nagpore and Orissa. The former is an upland country, a great portion of which is sparsely peopled, not very fertile, but rich in mineral products; the latter consists of the littoral country formed by the delta of the Mohanuddee and several other rivers, and includes also a large area of wild highland in the rear. To these must be added large tracts of hilly and jungly country all round the frontiers of Bengal, inhabited by an enormous variety of aboriginal tribes, and by great herds of wild elephants and other animals.

AREA AND POPULATION.

These provinces form undoubtedly the largest and most populous of the local administrations into which the British empire in India is divided. Their area is commonly reckoned at about 246,000 square miles, and the population is estimated at somewhat over 42,000,000. It is impossible to arrive at a conclusion with any confidence till the results of the census, which is now imminent, afford more trustworthy data to form an opinion; but judging from one district, in which an approximately reliable census has been taken (Jessore), with the result of showing a much larger population than had been previously supposed, and also from the evidence which it afforded that the usual estimate of five persons per house was too low, it seems to be anticipated that the ordinary computations, which lead up to the approximate total above given, will be found to be rather below than above the actual facts.

During the greater portion of the year under report the office of Lieutenant-Governor was filled by Sir William Grey, who made over the office to Mr. George Campbell on 1st March 1871.

The different branches of the administration will now be briefly noticed.

POLITICAL.

Frontier questions.

The first question of general administration which involves the peace and quiet government of the country is what is called "political"—a name which embraces the multifarious relations which subsist between this Government and the vast number of rude and scattered tribes

in every stage of civilization, from the Cole or Sonthal, whom it has been endeavoured, perhaps unwisely, to bring under almost all the refinements of regulation law, to the wildest savages, whose raids are chiefly prompted by the desire to honor the decease of their chiefs by an appropriate offering of human heads,—tribes, too, in every stage of dependence or independence, from those which can scarcely be said to own even a feudal suzerainty in the Empress of India, and those to whom the family is almost the sole and highest form of known organization, to the petty Rajahs of the Tributary Mehals, who are little else than subordinate hereditary officials of the Bengal Government.

Northern frontier.

Except where Behar marches with the frontier of the North-West Provinces on the western limit of its section of the Gangetic valley, or Bengal and Orissa are bounded on the south by the sea, the Lower Provinces, as represented by the regularly constituted districts, are fringed on every side with a belt of Native states either independent, or administered by British officers under some peculiar system demanding separate and exceptional attention. This boundary, moreover, in the north-eastern corner, following the sinuosities of the Brahmaputra valley, and terminating in a *cul-de-sac* at the Himalayan range, is so tortuous as greatly to multiply the length of the line where civilization is confronted with barbarism.

Nepal.

The Commissionerships of Patna and Bhaugulpore are bordered by the independent state of Nepal, our relations with which, however still, give rise to constantly recurring questions of boundary and extradition, which require very delicate handling.

Sikkim and Bhútan.

Continuing eastward, the dependent state of Sikkim and the independent state of Bhútan follow in succession, with the latter of which the British Government has been within a recent period seriously involved. This state has indeed an established government, but the heart is so weak that it is almost in vain that we can look to the central power to control, even if it has the wish to do so, the outrages of its subjects along our frontier.

Cooch Behar State.

These states form the entire northern boundary of the Cooch Behar commissionership, within which is included the Native state of Cooch Behar, which, the Rajah being at present a minor, is managed under British authority. A separate notice of its administration during the year is given under the proper head.

Independent Sub-Himalayan tribes.

With Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhútan, the Lower Provinces have a frontier line about 500 miles in length, though for the last 100 the Bhúteas are avowedly, as well as virtually, independent of the Bhútan central government. The remaining 300 miles of our northern boundary bring us into contact with a succession of tribes, of some of whom we know little—Akhas, Duphlas, Miris, Abors, and Mishmees,—each of these titles including a number of separate tribes with whom common action is almost impossible. These have all to be kept in check, and their

raiding propensities restrained by the one sentiment to which they are amenable, that of fear, seconded in many cases by a small subsidy, dependent on their good behaviour; a payment which some persons designate a form of blackmail, though it differs somewhat in this, that instead of the forbearance being made conditional on the payment, the payment is made conditional on good conduct.

Eastern Frontier.—Nagas.

Some more civilized tribes exist at the south-east corner of the valley; but after completely rounding the head of the Assam valley, and turning westward, the British administration is brought into contact with the Nagas, a name but too well known in the records of the Bengal Office. A love of trade, and a fear of exclusion from the markets in the plains, form the best, and for the last thirty years tolerably successful weapons for keeping the tribes along the first two hundred and fifty miles of this frontier under some sort of restraint. Beyond that point, however, we arrive at the Angami Nagas, who for years harried our territory, sometimes raiding into the Assam valley, more frequently into Cachar, the district at the head of the valley of the Soorma. Some five years back a district, called the Naga Hills, was formed with the view of checking these tribes; a Deputy Commissioner was established there, with his head-quarters at Samoogoodting, and his instructions were, partly by force, partly by tact and conciliation, to bring these hillmen under control and into some kind of order. A special report on the administration of this district is annually submitted, and its purport will be found under the section headed Political, in part II of this volume.

Angami Nagas.

Garo, Khasi, and Jynteah Hills.

At this point, commencing with the Naga Hills district, a peninsula of hills extends westwards into the plains of the valley of the Brahmaputra on the north, and the Soorma on the south. Hemmed in on every side by regularly constituted districts, except at their junction with the Naga Hills, the Jynteah, Khasi, and Garo Hills, as they are successively called, bearing westwards, have forced themselves conspicuously on our notice. Of the Khasi Hills the chiefs are in some sense still semi-independent, and having for a long time remained friendly, the people are little controlled: the greater portion, however, is in some sense annexed to British territory, forming with the Jynteah Hills annexed in 1835, the Khasi and Jynteah Hills district; and as Shillong, a hill sanitarium and head-quarters of a Brigadier-General, is situated in this district, it has been brought under regular government. Since the Jynteah rebellion was stamped out in 1863, it has been tranquil, and is included in the districts of the Assam division.

The Garo Hills are on a different footing: though the British have had relations with them for almost a century, it was only in the year 1866 that a special officer was appointed and the Garo Hills district formed. The mountaineers are being very slowly brought under a rough kind of regular administration; and an account of the progress made during the year will be found in the body of the report. The greater part of the Garo Hills is however still practically independent.

Munipore.

Returning to the head of the valley, to the south of these hills, we come to the Native state of Munipore, situated to the south of the hills which shut in the Assam valley, and to the west of those in which the Soorma takes its rise. To this state, governed by its own Rajah, an agent is attached, who is immediately subordinate to the Foreign Department of the Government of India; but embarrassing relations with it are still incumbent upon the local Government, both in fixing the north and north-west boundary line between Munipore and the Naga Hills—and also in the not unfrequent raids which the savage tribes, who nominally own allegiance to our rule, make into the Munipore territory, and which the subjects of the latter are in no way reluctant to repay with interest.

The Munipore Naga boundary.

With regard to the former an endeavour was made during the year to settle this boundary line, and thereby to furnish a basis for adjusting the differences which are pending between the respective states. It will be seen from the full account given in the body of the report that these efforts have not been entirely successful.

Kookies.

Turning south-west from Munipore we arrive at the country which, far more than any other habitat of the wild tribes with which the Lieutenant-Governor has to deal, is at the present moment attracting attention, that of the Kookies. Forming the southern boundary of the district of Cachar, the region inhabited by these scattered and independent tribes becomes at the same time the north-east boundary of Chittagong, where our regularly administered territory, after being hedged in by Hill Tipperah, again bulges out eastward. At present the dominant tribe among the Kookies are the Lushais, who have conquered some and expelled others of the cognate tribes. These savages have often before committed raids in British territory, either northwards into Cachar, or southwards into Chittagong; and as early as 1850 a retaliatory expedition was undertaken under Colonel Lister, Political Agent of the Khasi Hills. In that year, too, a Kookie levy was expressly formed to protect Cachar from outrage, but this levy was subsequently disbanded. Since then raids have been very frequent, but those which occurred towards the close of the official year under report perhaps surpassed all others in number and audacity. A full account of them will be found under the section Political; and after mature deliberation, a punitive expedition on a large scale, entering their country both from the Chittagong and Cachar sides, has been resolved upon, the results of which will come into the report for 1871-72.

Hill Tipperah.

West of the Lushais, and at a salient angle between the regulation districts of Sylhet and Tipperah, is situated the principality of Hill Tipperah, under a Rajah who draws the greater portion of his revenue from zemindaries in the district of Tipperah. He is, therefore, at the same time a regular subject of the British Government in respect to these estates, and also a semi-independent chieftain for his own territory.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Chittagong, as already explained, has a frontier coincident with the southern and south-western limits of the Lushai country, while on the south-east it marches with Independent and British Burmah. Within these limits, however, live mountainous tribes, who are excluded from the regulation district of Chittagong, and, under the name of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, administered on a rough and simple system by a Deputy Commissioner. A separate report of the administration of this district is annually submitted, the substance of which is given in this report, under the section Political.

Western frontier.—Orissa and Chota Nagpore tributary mehals.

To the west of the Bay of Bengal, the country within the western frontier of the Bengal territory is occupied from the 20th to the 24th degrees of latitude by tribes who, though now much less troublesome than those on our northern and eastern frontier, are yet in a more or less rude stage of civilization, to whom the application of even the usual non-regulation provinces system is impracticable. They are divided into 25 tributary estates, most of which were ceded by the Mahrattas in the early part of the present century. They are administered, with a few exceptions, by their own Rajahs, under the general control and supervision of the Commissioners either of Orissa or Chota Nagpore. The most important of them perhaps is the estate of Keonjhur, to which the succession was some time ago disputed and became the cause of a rebellion, which had to be forcibly put down. The Rajah, a minor, in whose favor our courts have now finally decided, requires assistance to protect him against the machinations of his opponents, and a British officer has therefore been deputed to advise him in the administration. An account of his proceedings, as well as of the progress made by the Orissa and Chota Nagpore tributary mehals, will be found in the body of the report.

The numerous details which are contained in the important section Political, indicate unmistakably the large share of attention which the subject claims in Bengal administration. No report indeed can adequately describe the innumerable questions which, along so extended a frontier occupied by such diversified tribes, may force themselves upon the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration. For every raid that occurs perhaps twenty are threatened or feared; and the slightest indiscretion on the part of a local officer, or of any one of the many European settlers on the frontier, may involve us in endless complications.

Civil Divisions of British Territory—Calcutta.

While on the one hand a considerable portion of the Lieutenant-Governor's time and attention is thus taken up in dealing with a multitude of rude and savage tribes, his government is carried on in a city which is the metropolis of India, whose ideas and requirements are in most marked contrast with those which have just been referred to, and which is under an exceptional system of administration, distinguishing it from all the rest of the province. Calcutta, with Bombay only as its rival, is by far the most Europeanized city in India, the character of the administration of which is in wide contrast to that of the populations already described. If, in administering his frontiers, the Lieutenant-Governor has to throw himself into the

sentiments and traditions of rude tribes, among whom society is in its most elementary and aboriginal stages, at his head-quarters he has to realize the claims and aspirations of classes who expect and demand to be governed in accordance with the latest refinements of political, social, and juridical science.

The Justices.

The Calcutta Municipality was constituted by Act VI of 1863. In lieu of the three Commissioners who had previously transacted the affairs of the city, a corporation was formed, called the Justices, the members of it being all Justices of the Peace, presided over by a salaried officer, entitled Chairman, who is virtually the Mayor of Calcutta. The Justices are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor; and as Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, were also added to the governing body, it included most of the civil officers of Government resident in Calcutta. There were thus three broadly distinct elements in the corporation, European Justices, Native Justices, and Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa—all European officials—and their relative numbers, though fluctuating, were approximately 70, 35, and 50. The Natives have constantly urged that the proportion of Native Justices is too few—an objection, however, which is not so cogent as it appears, since many of the European Justices are always absent in England, while during the hot weather a large proportion of Official Justices are at Simla, and in any case very few of that class attend. Practically, the Native Justices usually form about half of those present at the meetings. The inclusion of the Official Justices in the municipal body has also been frequently criticised, and the law has been altered during the year; henceforth they are excluded, thereby partly rectifying the disproportion above noticed.

Drainage works.

The new drainage works now include all the southern portion of the city, and it is generally admitted that they have been successful, and should gradually, as funds are available, be extended to the northern portion.

Water-works.

Still more gratifying has been the success of the water-works. The improvement they have made in the health and comfort of the town cannot be easily exaggerated; and though at one time some difficulty was anticipated from the reluctance of the Hindus to drink pipe water, this has been entirely overcome by a decision in favour of drinking the water by the religious authorities; powerfully aided, no doubt, by the visible and tangible advantages of pure and wholesome water conducted all over the city, in place of the very foul and unwholesome water, which was all that was before obtainable in many quarters.

The improvement in the health of Calcutta, to a great extent due, it may reasonably be hoped, to the drainage and water-works, is most marked, and may be traced in the mortuary statistics and hospital returns all over the city. If the salubrity during the year just passed is sustained, the death-rate will have diminished to only one-half of what it was a few years ago, and cholera be almost banished. These expected advantages have however been attained at a heavy cost. The total funded debt of the Corporation is about 113 lakhs (£1,130,000), and a proposal largely to add to the amount is now pending.

Divisions of the interior.

It has been already noticed that the territory directly under the Lieutenant-Governor comprises five principal provinces—Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam. These are divided into eleven divisions or Commissionerships, and fifty-four districts; six of these divisions being in Bengal, two in Behar, and one each in Orissa, Chota Nagpore, and Assam. Of these eleven Commissioners, though only three are described as non-regulation, all but three have dealings either on their frontier or interior with the semi-barbarous populations already described. But even after allowing for this and for the difference between the regulation and non-regulation systems, the embarrassments arising from diversity of race and character in the Lower Provinces do not here terminate. Omitting all tribes and dialects of the frontier populations, four different languages are spoken as the ordinary vernacular of as many separate peoples in the several portions of the Lieutenant-Governor's territory, and the judicial and police statistics show that the characters of the populations differ no less than their tongues. Crimes of a serious character, such as are cognizable by the police, are as numerous in Gya as in the 24-Pergunnahs, the district which is circumjacent to Calcutta; petty offences are scarcely in the proportion of 1 to 6. The entire time of more than one magisterial officer in some districts in Southern Bengal is taken up with hearing trivial charges of assault and hurt; in Chumparun the number of complaints of that kind last year did not average one a week. In some districts English acquirements are a drug in the market; in other provinces good English clerks can hardly be obtained. In some of the western divisions of the Presidency, Hindus probably out-number Mussulmans as 10 to 1; in the east they are in a positive minority. Thus, even for the regulation districts there are different standards of experience; and an officer often finds that his knowledge of the people of one part of the country is sadly deceptive when applied to another. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has thus to rule over a territory most intricately diversified in race, language, religion, civilization, and character.

Varieties of population.

It has already been stated that the population of these provinces is estimated at 42 millions. The census, which will be taken before the current year, will shortly show how far this estimate falls short of, or exceeds the truth, but as it will be the first that has ever yet been taken in Bengal, no statistics are as yet available regarding the numbers belonging to the chief races and castes. It has been said that the civilised populations of these provinces are divisible into at least four distinct groups or races: the largest section of the people are the Bengalis, who inhabit the rich districts in the delta of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers. This alluvial tract contains about 25 millions of souls; in some of its eastern districts probably the majority are of the Mahomedan, in the western the majority are certainly of the Hindoo religion. A great majority of the people are engaged, directly or indirectly, in agriculture; but they are an unwarlike, perhaps physically a feeble race. The city of Calcutta is situated in this Bengali division of the Lower Provinces; and it is among the people of this group that education has made great advances. The next great division is composed of the

Hindoostani races, who inhabit Behar and a portion of the adjacent plateaus; these races number about 11 or 12 millions of souls. The bulk of these people are Hindoos, though the capital of Behar is Patna, which has long been known as peculiarly a Mahomedan city. The races of Behar resemble the people of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces in many respects; many of them are physically fine men of the Aryan type; they are not unwarlike: and Bhojpore in Behar was at one time a favourite recruiting ground of the Bengal army. The men of Behar are most industrious husbandmen, and it would perhaps be difficult to find in any part of India better husbandry than is to be seen in the opium lands of Shahabad, or in the indigo fields of Tirhoot. Another distinct race are the Ooriahs, who inhabit Orissa, a tract which is nearly cut off by the sea and by hills from the rest of India. These Ooriahs are Hindus; they are timid and slow, but in the main an industrious race; they speak and write a language of their own. In Orissa is one of the most sacred of Hindu shrines; and the Ooriah people are perhaps more priestridden than any race of men in these provinces. Constantly recurring inundations and agricultural calamities may perhaps have had influence in forming the Ooriah character; but Orissa has now recovered from the great famine of 1866. The Ooriah population may perhaps be between three and four millions, the hills included. The fourth group is composed of the Assamese of the more populated and civilised parts of the Assam valley: they are Hindoos by religion, civilisation, and manners, and in many points of feature and character very much resemble Bengalees. Their language is distinct, but allied: they seem to have the same apititude for education, but are reputed to be inferior in agricultural industry. They may number about a million.

Around and beyond these people, and throughout the whole length of the eastern frontier, the tribes who occupy the hills and submontane slopes, and even portions of the plains, appear to be all more or less of an Indo-Chinese type of features and manners. Some of many tribes which compose this group profess the Buddhist faith; some have adopted a semi-Hindooism; but the greater portion have rude religions of their own. In their physiognomy, in their mode of life, in their languages, in their virtues and in their vices most of these races are unlike the Bengalees. For instance, they all keep pigs, but will not, or do not, drink milk; their chosen pleasure or vice is opium-eating; many of them esteem dogs and puppies a peculiar luxury. The British boundary is in this part of the country so undefined that the number of these people cannot be given.

The most peculiar, and certainly not the least interesting, section of the population are the tribes which inhabit the mountains and highlands to the west of the Ganges valley and of Orissa. These races are evidently aboriginal; and most of them have little in common with the Hindoos or Mahomedans of the plains. Their languages are not Aryan; they have no written character; they worship Gods unknown to Hindoo mythology; they have no caste divisions; their food, their husbandry, their social customs, are peculiar. In the fastnesses of the hills into which Hindoo and Mahomedan conquerors never throughly penetrated, these tribes are governed by their own Rajahs, who owe and pay fealty to the British Government. These races are brave, and used to be much given

to plunder, but they habitually speak the truth. The total number of the tribes or clans which may be called aboriginal may be about two millions.

Regarding the increase or decrease of the population we can at present say nothing, for no reliable registration of births and deaths has yet been effected. But emigration certainly does not prevent or retard the natural increase of the population; and its operation has for some years been controlled by the Government.

Emigration.

Emigration, all of which passes through Calcutta, is divided into two totally distinct branches—(1) emigration proper, or the transport of coolies from British India to the several colonies which import labour; (2) the inland transport of labour from the western side of India to the eastern provinces, where the tea cultivation has raised a demand for it which the local market was unable to supply. For the latter the jungle coolies of Chota Nagpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs are generally preferred, as they are more suited to keep their health in the clearances where they have to labour. This branch of emigration is entirely under the local Government, and is regulated at present by Act II of 1870 of the Bengal Council. As the demand for labour is not on the increase, owing to the increased employment or settlement of local laborers, it is believed that no great difficulty is experienced in procuring the requisite supply. It will be seen also that the wives of these coolies are readily induced to accompany their husbands, and that the ratio of females to males among the 4,863 who were despatched during the year was nearly 77 to 100.

Inland labour transport.

Transmarine emigration.

Emigration to the colonies is not on a very satisfactory footing, and it is useless to disguise the fact that its continuance is very precarious. For many years past the demand for labour in India has been steadily increasing: thus even now scarcely any attempt is made to obtain emigrants from any of the districts of Bengal proper, and recruiting is mainly carried on in Upper Behar and the North-Western Provinces. There too the difficulty of procuring recruits is conspicuously on the increase; and only 9,212 emigrants were shipped in the year under review, against 12,043 in 1869-70; while the current year will, it is believed, exhibit a further decline. The consequences of this are to be traced in the growing discontent in the districts where recruiting is carried on; discontent on the part of the local officers with the recruiters, whom they accuse of persistent deception; discontent on the part of the recruiters and the emigration agents with the local officers, whom they accuse of being hostile and obstructive. The recruiters are paid so much per head for the coolies whom they may obtain, and their most pressing difficulty is that experienced in obtaining female recruits. It is unnecessary to point out the serious evils which are entailed by allowing emigrants to consist in an overwhelming proportion of one sex only; and therefore it was laid down that no vessels should be allowed to leave with a less proportion than 40 females to 100 males. The coolies, however, who enlist for emigration to the colonies, are rarely accompanied by their wives; and hence the greatest difficulty is experienced in procuring the requisite proportion of honest females. The Government of India has allowed the rule to be slightly deviated

Difficulty of procuring females.

from, on the understanding that the proportion is made up in future shipments; and it will be seen from the report on emigration that four out of the six colonies to which emigration took place availed themselves of this privilege, British Guiana to the greatest extent of all. During the current year, therefore, the disproportion has to be redressed—an additional difficulty under which the agents are at present labouring. Some scandals connected with the kidnapping of women at Allahabad have been recently brought to light; and the whole question of the system of recruiting, and the class of men who engage in it, is receiving the best attention of the Government.

GAZETTEER.

The information given in the report as to the historical and statistical details of the several portions of the district will be found to be rather meagre. The materials are at present so imperfect that complete figures cannot in many cases be given. Dr. Hunter's Gazetteer, which he is preparing under the orders of the Supreme Government, will, it is hoped, supply much valuable information on these subjects in a condensed form; and the census, if successful and reliable, will add greatly to the materials available on the important subject of population.

FISCAL.—LAND REVENUE.

In Bengal, as in the rest of India, land, the revenue derived from it, and the special branch of law which has sprung out of the collection of that revenue, combine to form a most important branch of the administration, which can scarcely be called a mere department. India derives from this source the principal portion of her public income, but throughout the greater portion of the territory under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the land revenue, as is well known, was permanently fixed in the last century, and the very large natural increment to the rent, which is mainly due to the increased prosperity and security of the country and its general development during the last seventy years, has passed into the hands of private proprietors.

These private rights have been divided and sub-divided by a process of subinfeudation. So far as our records go back, a practice has prevailed in the more thickly peopled districts of Bengal, whereby large zemindars sub-let their estates in parcels on long or perpetual leases, the sub-lessee in each case paying as rent to the zemindar something beyond what the zemindar has to pay as land revenue to the Government. The margin between the lessees' rent and the state revenue constitutes the profit of the zemindar, who has thus commuted his interest in his estates into a permanent rent charge on the land. The practice of sub-letting estates again and again in integral or fractional parts, has now become more general; and if a property yields Rs. 10,000 rent, only Rs. 2,000 of which is the Government charge, instead of a single zemindar enjoying the remaining Rs. 8,000 per annum, this sum is shared by four or five grades of landowners, each with a perpetual interest in the land, and each often consisting of many co-parceners.

Land revenue increases.

In spite of the permanent settlement the land revenue of Bengal increases slowly from lapses, alluvial accretions, and other causes, even in the permanently settled portions, which yield now above 350 lakhs out of 391 lakhs or say £3,910,000, derived from the entire territory. The

land revenue is punctually collected in the permanently settled districts under the law, whereby the land of a defaulter is sold up within a few days of the occurrence of any arrear. The agricultural seasons of 1870-71 were favourable, and the crops were good over the whole country.

Waste Land Rules.

The waste land rules, it will be seen, continued to attract a great deal of attention. Many suggestions for their alteration were made, which were ultimately referred to a committee, whose proceedings will fall under next year's report.

Land administration in Assam, Chittagong, and Chota Nagpore.

Important measures have been in progress during the year in the three places named in the margin, which demand a passing notice here.

Assam—Land revenue rules.

The permanent settlement did not extend to the greater portion of Assam, and it has long been the complaint that the rulings and standing orders for the settlement and collection of the land revenue were so scattered over a long series of miscellaneous correspondence, and were understood so differently in the several districts of the province, that codification and unification were essentially needed. During the year a new code has been drawn up, which came in force from November 1870.

Chittagong—Noabad lands.

The noabad lands in Chittagong are lands which were found to be in excess of the lands permanently settled, and were therefore in 1848 temporarily settled; their extent is considerable, about 460,000 acres, and the revenue they yield is over 2 lakhs. As they have caused a great deal of trouble, it was proposed some years ago to allow the temporary occupants with leases of thirty years to become with certain conditions permanent proprietors. A proclamation containing this offer was issued, but very few of the occupiers availed themselves of it. The question having been revived, it has now been decided not to renew the offer, but to make fresh settlements as the temporary leases fall in.

Chota Nagpore.

The true character of certain under-tenures in Chota Nagpore has formed the subject of a protracted dispute between the landholders and cultivators. At one time it threatened serious consequences, and it was deemed necessary to pass an Act appointing a special Commissioner to inquire into and determine the character of these tenures, and the nature of the interest which the several occupiers of the land hold in it.

Surveys.

In a country where so much of the revenue is derived from land, the importance of survey operations, especially in temporarily settled tracts, is obvious. Hence no pains are spared to press on the survey of the Assam districts, though progress is materially retarded by the extreme difficulties of the country. A brief account of the progress made during the year will be found in the body of the report. The survey of the boundary between the Naga Hills and Munipore has been referred to under the head Political, and survey parties accompany the Lushai expedition, to avail themselves of any opportunity of advancing the topographical knowledge of that tract.

Of the whole 54 districts of the Bengal provinces, a regular village survey has been completed in 42—the external boundaries, but not ordinarily the lands in detail, being shown. The survey of three districts, Hooghly, Howrah, and Midnapore, has been condemned, and is in course of revision. Five districts—Singbhoom, Chittagong Hills, Garo Hills, Khasi and Jynteah Hills, and Naga Hills—together with the tributary states of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, have been surveyed topographically. Five districts—Darjeeling, Gowalparah, Luckimpore, Lohardugga, and Sonthal Pergunnahs, have been surveyed partly by village boundaries and partly topographically, while one district, Durrung, and the Soonderbuns, have not undergone survey at all. The subject state of Cooch Behar has also been regularly surveyed.

LEGISLATIVE.

Till 1861 the entire work of legislating for Bengal was thrown upon the Legislative Council of the Supreme Government. The local Legislature of Bengal is constituted by 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, which, besides modifying the Supreme Legislature, and empowering the Governors of Madras and Bombay to appoint additional members to their councils for the purpose of making laws and regulations, also, in section 44, empowers the Governor-General in Council to extend the provisions of the Act, 'touching the making of laws and regulations for 'the peace and good government of Fort St. George or Bombay, to 'the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William.'

The number of legislative councillors is to be fixed by the Governor-General in Council, but the statute provides that not less than one-third shall be non-official persons.*

The Governor-General in Council availed himself of the power thus conferred on him in a proclamation dated 17th January 1862, and fixed the number of legislative councillors at twelve; the same proclamation declared that their authority extended to 'all the provinces, districts, and places, which are now administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.'

The functions of this council are carefully restricted to legislation, 'to the consideration and enactment of measures' or to motions for 'leave to introduce some measure,' and the entertainment of any other motion is strictly prohibited. (Section 38.)

The legislative powers of the Council are thus stated in section 42 of the Act:—"Subject to the provisions herein contained, to make laws and regulations for the peace and good government of such presidency, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any laws and regulations made prior to the coming into operation of this Act by any authority *in India* so far as they affect such presidency. Provided always that such Governors† in Council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any of the provisions of this Act, or of any Act of Parliament in force, or hereafter to be in force, in such Presidency."

The restrictions to the exercise of their powers are as follows:—"It shall not be lawful for the Governor† in Council of either of the

* Defined in section 10 to be persons not in the civil or military service of the crown in India, and acceptance of office *ipso facto* renders vacant the seat of a non-official.

† Extended by section 44 to the Lieutenant-Governor's council.

aforesaid presidencies, except with the sanction of the Governor-General previously communicated to him, to make regulations or take into consideration any law or regulation for any of the purposes next hereinafter mentioned; that is to say—

1. "Affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty now in force and imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government:

2. "Regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes, or other paper currency.

3. "Regulating the conveyance of letters by the post-office or messages by the electric telegraph within the presidency.

4. "Altering in any way the Penal Code of India, as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. 45 of 1860.

5. "Affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of Her Majesty's subjects in India.

6. "Affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of Her Majesty's military or naval forces.

7. "Regulating patents or copyright:

8. "Affecting the regulations of the Government with foreign princes or states:

"Provided always that no law, or provision of any law or regulation which shall have been made by any such Governor in Council, and assented to by the Governor-General as aforesaid, shall be deemed invalid only by reason of its relating to any of the purposes comprised in the above list."

It will thus be seen that a considerable part of the legislative enactments which affect Bengal still proceeds necessarily from the Indian Legislature. An account of the work done by the Bengal Council will be found under its appropriate head; the most important Acts passed being V of 1870, which empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint Commissioners to make improvements in the port of Calcutta, and VI of 1870, which re-constitutes the chowkeedaree (village watch) system. Among the bills which were introduced, the one which has perhaps attracted most public attention has been that for constructing a bridge over the Hooghly.

Act V (B. C.) of 1870.

Act VI (B. C.) of 1870.

Bill for bridging the Hooghly.

JUDICIAL.

The sub-head 'Judicial' in the Administration Report comprehends far less than the work of the department of the Bengal Secretariat, which is styled the Judicial Department. It may be described as including all those general questions which have a direct bearing on the administration of justice, without being themselves civil or criminal proceedings. It is exceptional as being the one branch of the administration in which the Lieutenant-Governor divides the control of the courts with a collateral authority, the High Court of Calcutta. The High Court is not only the chief tribunal in the Lower Provinces, but its Judges do in a great measure control and direct all the courts throughout the Bengal territories.

The principal "judicial" questions which have been under consideration during the year are—

Separation of judicial and executive.

(1) The separation of the Civil Service into judicial and executive branches, regarding which the late Lieutenant-Governor submitted to the Supreme Government an elaborate proposal, which is still under the consideration of the higher authorities.

Limitation of Indian appeals.

(2) The imposing of some further restrictions on the right of appeal from the High Court to the Privy Council, a question which the late Lieutenant-Governor, after recording his opinion, designedly left for the disposal of Mr. Campbell. The subject had been initiated by Mr. Forsyth, Standing Counsel to the India Office, who contented himself with the very moderate suggestion to limit the right in respect to boundary disputes to cases in which title was involved. As the bulk of Privy Council appeals comes from Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor felt himself justified in expressing freely his conviction that a too liberal right of appeal weakens and disorganizes the administration of justice in this country, and sacrifices the interests of the people at large to a few wealthy suitors, who are thereby enabled always to postpone, often to defeat, the ends of justice.

European Vagrancy Act XXI of 1869.

(3) The European Vagrancy Act in its entirety came into force during the year. It was an Act most sorely needed to enable the Government to deal with the increasing class of European vagrants, whose lot in a country like India is most unhappy, while they are a source of embarrassment to the Government and danger to the peace of the community.

Police.

The police force of the Lower Provinces owes its present constitution to Act V of 1861, which formed it into one force and placed it under an Inspector-General, to whom its entire management was confided. Under this officer are Deputy Inspectors-General; while each district was placed under a separate officer, entitled District Superintendent. At the same time the Commissioners of the several divisions, and the district Magistrates, who had formerly the entire direction of the police, were still held responsible for the public peace and the suppression of crime; and hence it was absolutely necessary to leave some control over the police in their hands. The history of police administration during the ten years which have ensued is in great measure the history of the action of Government in adjusting the many difficulties which have arisen where these collateral authorities clash with one another. Experience has gradually made it more and more clear that the executive head of a district must also be practically as well as nominally the head of the district police, and failing his being so made, that the head of the police would virtually more and more fall into the position of the executive head of the district. The police are the visible symbol of authority in the eyes of the people in the interior, and whomsoever the police look to as their local ruler, the people soon acquire the habit of also so regarding. Under such disadvantages it is impossible for the District Magistrate to retain his prestige as executive head of the district and local representative of the Government. This subject is receiving the

best consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and rules have recently been passed to remedy the anomaly.

Separation of the police of Assam from Bengal.

The principle of replacing the police under the control of the local authorities was carried still further in Assam, in which, on account of its distance from Calcutta, it had for some time been designed to replace the police under the Divisional Commissioner. Act VII (B. C.) of 1869 having legalized this measure, it was carried into effect by a notification dated 28th February, the last day of Sir William Grey's government. The Commissioner of Assam exercises the powers of an Inspector-General in his division.

Divisions of the police.

Besides the ordinary district police in the Lower Provinces, the force supplies a contingent for railway duties, another for patrolling the rivers in Eastern Bengal, a third for salt preventive duties in Orissa, and a fourth for the defence of the Eastern Frontiers. The necessity for the latter force has been already fully explained, and recent raids have led to its being considerably strengthened. The frontier police are serving at the present moment as an auxiliary force to the Lushai invading columns.

Frontier police.

Illicit trade in fire-arms.

It has recently been brought to the notice of both the Supreme and Local Governments that, the law notwithstanding, an extensive traffic has been carried on in arms, which were easily smuggled across our territory and sold to the Lushais and other tribes, who are often engaged in hostilities with us. The 'arms' difficulty has formed the subject of a correspondence which is not yet concluded. As it is the cheaper description of fire-arms which chiefly passes over the frontier, Sir W. Grey considered that a fixed tax, in addition to the small *ad valorem* duty now levied, would have a beneficial effect in making this trade much less profitable, if not more precarious. No orders have yet been finally passed on this proposal, and in the meantime increased vigilance is being exercised both in the admission of cheap fire-arms into India and also in checking any illegitimate traffic across the frontier.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Appeals.

The chief feature of criminal justice in India, as contrasted with England, is the system of appeals, by which, with rare exceptions, every accused person when convicted has a right of one appeal on the facts to a higher tribunal, viz. from subordinate Magistrates to the District Magistrate, from full power Magistrates to the Sessions Judge, and from the Sessions Judge to the High Court, when the case is not tried by a jury. Roughly computed, it will be seen that the percentage of cases in which on appeal the sentence of the courts below was modified or reversed during the year was, (omitting pending cases,) by High Court, 22 per cent.; Sessions Judge, 25 per cent.; District Magistrates, 34 per cent. The criminal statistics of the year will be found in the body of the report.

Juries.

The precaution taken in England of secluding the jury from the outside public during the progress of the trial is incompatible with Hindu and Musalman habits, and cannot be carried out in this country. Hence, as

may be easily conceived, when an influential person is accused, and the trial extends beyond the first day, the jurymen find themselves in a position which gives much room for the exercise of outside influences. The system having only been introduced in certain selected districts of the regulation provinces, these have been compared with the other regulation districts in which the system is precisely the same, except that the Judge sits with assessors, who give him the benefit of their experience and opinion, but cannot overrule his judgment, instead of jurymen, who are absolute and irresponsible judges of fact; and it will be seen from the report that whereas in the non-jury districts there are nearly two convictions to one acquittal, in the jury districts the acquittals and convictions are about equal.

PRISONS.

Dr. Mouat.

The jail administration lost during the year the services of the Inspector-General, to whose experience and ability their organization on their present footing is mainly due. Dr. Mouat finally retired from the service of Government during the year under report. The Secretary of State added £350 per annum to the pension to which he was strictly entitled, on account of his valuable services, the more so as by giving his attention to prison administration, he abandoned the opportunity of becoming Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector-General of Hospitals, and of earning the additional pensions attached to those appointments.

Alipore Jail Press.

Full statistics of the jail population, expenditure, &c., will be found in the report. The excessive profits of the Alipore Jail Press will disappear in future; it was conclusively shown that they were mainly due to an unsound system of charges, which, moderate for small quantities, did not diminish in sufficient proportion for large indents. Hence the other departments of the administration who sent their printing work to the jail press were in fact paying for its results. The scale of charges has now been revised and reduced.

Central jails.

Some progress was made in constructing three of the central jails designed for these provinces, viz. Midnapore, Bhaugulpore, and Hazareebagh; that at Midnapore had one ward completed during the year. The European Penitentiary at Hazareebaugh is at present partly used for military, partly for civil convicts. The propriety of converting it wholly into a civil or military prison was considered during the year, and it is probable that it will be ultimately reserved for civil convicts only, both from the Lower Provinces, and from other administrations; but it has been decided that for the present it is to continue to receive military prisoners, who are to be segregated as far as may be from the civil prisoners, and certain specific wards set apart for them.

Convict camp at Dehree.

A large number of prisoners has been employed during the year on the irrigation works in the Soane river at Dehree. An account of these works will be found under the head Irrigation; on the whole the experiment has worked well.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Decrease of institution.

The heading Civil Justice is divided into two totally distinct sections; the first containing an account of the administration of civil justice throughout the country, the other of the civil litigation in which the Government has been a party. In the former, as in the case of criminal justice, the proceedings of the special courts of original jurisdiction, which appertain to the exceptional status of the Presidency town, are shown apart from the parallel courts for the administration of justice in the interior. The statistics, as is also the case with criminal justice, are for the calendar year; and the most notable feature in them, both as regards the Calcutta and Mofussil courts, is the decline in the number of institutions, the totals being—

For 1869-70.

	1869.	1870.
Calcutta.		
High Court, original side ..	813	760
Small Cause Court ...	34,340	32,339
Total ...	35,153	33,099
Interior.		
District Judges	2	48
Subordinate Judges	2,822	1,914
Moonsiffs	126,820	108,594
Small Cause Courts	40,092	42,914
Total ...	169,736	153,466
Grand Total ...	204,889	186,565

Transfer of rent suits.

The transfer of rent suits to the civil courts was referred to last year. It has greatly relieved executive officers of judicial work, but on the other hand has deprived them of a very important experience. The civil court judges are better qualified for such duties than the inferior revenue officers, but their procedure is cumbrous, and the ultimate effect of the measure is not yet clear.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

The statistics given this year under the heads of both Civil and Criminal Justice will be found to be somewhat meagre. The collection and analysis of these statistics appertain in the first instance to the High Court. On the present occasion its full report had not been received in time for the preparation of this volume.

REGISTRATION.

Several very important changes in the organization of this department have recently been carried out, and the Registration Act recast; these however will fall within the range of next year's report. During the twelve months under review, the department has worked smoothly, and has had little or no history. There has been a slight decrease of registrations as of civil suits; and registrations of the decrees and orders of civil courts are no longer compulsory under the new law.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

An account of the constitution and administration of the Calcutta Municipality has already been given. For the mofussil this head claims some attention, as being a practical record of the changes of the law with respect to the self-government of cities and towns, and of the extent to which Government deems it prudent to apply that law. There are three Municipal Acts which are operative in the interior of Bengal at the present time, and it is left to the Lieutenant-Governor to extend any one of them to a town at his discretion, or to cancel such extension.

Act XX of 1856.

The first of these Acts (XX of 1856) is of a very elementary kind, and amounts to little more than the vesting a power in the district officers of taxing the owners of houses within the limits to which it is applied for the purpose of paying a municipal police, and spending any surplus on municipal improvements. The magistrate decides the amount requisite, and appoints a committee of residents to assess it. Their assessment is subject to his ultimate arbitrament in all cases, and he is unfettered in his disposal of the funds thus raised, except by the law, which limits their application to certain specified objects, and by the orders of superior authority.

Act III (B.C.) of 1864.

The second in order of enactment is Act III (B.C.) of 1864; it provides, as in the Act for Calcutta, for the constitution of a municipality, nominated and appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and this body governs the city to which the Act is extended. Still, a great deal of power is left to the Magistrate as chairman, and cases of contest between the Magistrate and the other members of the committee have been few. The most important municipalities under this Act are the suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah, each containing several non-official European members.

Act VI (B.C.) of 1868.

The third Act is VI (B.C.) of 1868, and is designed to come between the two above referred to. It is so constructed as to be elastic in the powers which the Government can confer on the Magistrate or on the Town Committee, respectively. Perhaps it can best be described as an Act which secures to the inhabitants, as represented by the Town Committee, an expression of opinion and the due consideration of their views by superior authority, but little or no powers to enforce their views if not accepted.

To this Act is attached a schedule containing conservancy provisions, and penalties for the breach of them, which may or may not be extended together with the Act, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. Act VI may not be introduced in any place in which more than half the inhabitants are supported from agriculture. The body of the report will show the progress made in extending one or other of these Acts, or Schedule K, to the town and cities of the Lower Provinces.

The expediency of recasting and consolidating the municipal law is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

MILITARY.

No direct authority over military affairs is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, and the subject only finds place in the Administration Report on account of the changes made from time to time in the number and

location of the troops stationed in the Lower Provinces, regarding which His Honor is usually consulted.

With the exception of the frontiers already described, Bengal is perhaps the quietest and most peaceable portion of our Indian empire; and, contrasted with its size and importance, the number of troops required for its security is very small.

MARINE. Marine, on the other hand, owing to the extent of sea-board of the Lower Provinces, and still more to the long and difficult channel by which the port of Calcutta is approached, is a branch of the administration which attains considerable proportions.

PILOT SERVICE. For the navigation of the Hooghly a complete pilot service is entertained, in addition to which a large number of licensed pilots ply their trade. The difficulties of the river may be gathered from the fact that about 3 per cent. of the ships which pass up and down it ground. Happily the bottom is soft, but scarcely a year passes without one or more being lost and entirely disappearing in the shifting sands which form its bed.

COAST LINE. The coast from the Chilka Lake to Chittagong is low, unhealthy (especially in the rains), and without harbours, except such as are formed by the mouths of rivers. South of Calcutta the jungles of the Soonderbuns, which are infested with tigers, form the sea-face for many miles; here houses of refuge are erected at intervals, and supplied quarterly with suitable stores for shipwrecked mariners.

HOUSES OF REFUGE.

PORTS. False Point, in Orissa, is, it will be seen, growing into favor in spite of its disadvantages, and the trade increasing. Morelgunge, in Jessore, situated on one of the channels of the delta, also holds its own as a port for the export of rice. Chittagong, on the contrary, though improved as a harbour, had very little trade during the year.

PORT CANNING. Port Canning, which was at one time expected to be a useful auxiliary to Calcutta, if not altogether to supersede it, has entirely failed; not a single ship visited it during the year for the purposes of trade, and its abandonment has been ordered.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST. The constitution of the Calcutta Port Trust has already been referred to as one of the principal legislative enactments of the year. The law has been carried into effect, and the newly-appointed Commissioners entered upon their duties from 1st April 1871. A full account of the terms on which they have accepted the charge of the port will be found in the body of the report, and need not be reproduced here.

FINANCIAL. It will be seen from the statement under this head that the revenue of Bengal is in round numbers 17 millions sterling, and the expenditure only 6, thereby showing a contribution of about 11 millions towards imperial expenditure. Of the gross receipts the land revenue just fell short of 4 millions sterling, collected at a cost of between 9 and

10 per cent.; excise or abkaree produced over £733,651, collected at a cost of a little under 12 per cent.; customs, nearly £1,150,000; and salt, £2,640,000, collected jointly at a cost of less than 3 per cent.; income tax, £676,691, the cost of collection being just under 5 per cent.; stamps, £727,728, collected at a cost of less than 4 per cent.; lastly opium gross receipts, £5,644,264, the cost of production, manufacture, supervision, &c., being £2,011,939. Turning to expenditure, no head excepting opium aggregates a million. Law and justice comes first with an expenditure of £930,767, against which, however, as a set-off there are receipts of £279,371. Police charges, £523,865; receipts, £65,161. Education, £213,182; receipts, £45,158. Administration charges, £158,141. Medical charges, £131,550.

Returning to the net surplus of 11 millions it will be seen that 3⅔ millions are due to land, 2½ to salt, 3½ to opium, 1 million to customs. It is contended on behalf of other administrations that the opium receipts ought to be rateably divided over all the provinces in estimating their relative financial position, while the customs duties partly belong to the Upper Provinces. It is thus difficult to procure unanimity of opinion as to whether Bengal discharges more or less than its share of the imperial expenditure, and is treated liberally or the opposite, in the allotment of the public money; nor can anything be gained by discussing the question here. The leading characteristics of the revenue are that taxes, as distinguished from land revenue,—viz. excise, assessed taxes, income tax, salt and customs—are more productive in Bengal than in most other provinces, while land revenue is less so, the latter fact being of course due to the operation of the permanent settlement.

Decentralisation of the finances.

A very important financial step has been taken during the year towards the decentralisation of Indian finance, in separating certain branches of expenditure—Police, Jails, Medical, Education, Public Works, and some others—and making them over to the control of the Local Government; and also such a fixed grant as nearly to balance revenue and expenditure at the outset of the measure. There will henceforth therefore be provincial budgets under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the provincial section of the imperial budget, though the change had scarcely taken effect till after the close of the year 1870-71.

Cess Bill.

Closely connected with the question of provincial finance, is the discussion on the introduction of a cess on land in Bengal, which has been finally decided during the year under review. The Secretary of State has overruled the objections urged to this measure, and it was definitely resolved that the measure was to be introduced. After the close of the year, an Act legalising the levy of a cess was passed, and steps to put the Act in operation are now being taken.

District Savings Banks.

Among the other measures during the year which fall under the denomination 'financial,' the extension of the system of savings banks into the interior merits attention. Banks were started at twenty-five treasuries, and 580 accounts opened, the deposits amounting to nearly a lakh of rupees.

Money-order system.

The work done by the money order offices has shown a slight increase only over the previous year,—about 1 per cent. in the value of orders issued, and 4 per cent. in the value of orders paid. From the outset the latter has exceeded the former to the extent of about 20 per cent., showing that, as compared with other administrations, the flow of money is into Bengal. This may be partly due to the number of Bengalees employed in Government offices in other provinces, as it is probable that these orders are little used for the requirements of trade.

Customs.

The revenue derived from customs shows a satisfactory increase, due to the increased customs' receipts on miscellaneous merchandise. The duty is paid on to the imports and exports in the following proportion—

	Rs.
Imports	86,66,501
Exports	26,49,239

About 98 per cent. of the revenue is collected in the port of Calcutta, and 98 per cent. of the remnant at Chittagong. Insignificant collections are made at the Orissa ports—Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. It will be seen that while collecting a larger revenue, the expenditure of the customs department has been reduced.

Salt.

The duty on salt forms a very important item in the revenues of India, which, considering its productiveness, is collected with very little difficulty or friction. There are three kinds of revenue-producing salt—(1) that manufactured by Government and sold at a large profit; (2) that manufactured by private persons and paying an excise duty; (3) that imported by sea and paying a fixed customs duty. Of these the last is by far the largest; the Government salt manufacture has been abandoned in Bengal, and this salt, which in 1848 amounted to more than four-fifths of the entire clearances, has now dwindled to a very insignificant quantity. The revenue realized from those three descriptions of salt was as follows—

	Rs.
Government salt	1,66,538
Excise salt	8,04,235
Imported salt	2,52,07,672

There are three principal questions at the present time which require the consideration of Government in connection with this branch of the revenue:—(1) to prevent smuggling in sea-imported salt; (2) to prevent the illicit manufacture and consumption of untaxed salt by saltpetre refiners, especially in Behar; (3) to prevent smuggling into Bengal across the Madras frontier.

The last-named difficulty has for many years embarrassed the local Government, and is caused by the duty on salt in Madras being only Rs. 1-14 per maund, while in Bengal it is Rs. 3-4. It is obvious that if the duties were equalized either by Madras being raised to the level of Bengal, or Bengal lowered to that of Madras, the traffic would

at once cease: the latter measure, however, would involve a very serious sacrifice of revenue, while the former is considered open to great objection by the Madras Government, which has successfully resisted the increase.

Opium.

The opium revenue still remains next to the land revenue the most lucrative item of the Indian budget. So considerable a revenue obtained in so exceptional a manner is probably without parallel in the history of finance, arising as it does entirely from the preference shown for the Indian drug in the Chinese market. Owing to this cause, and apparently this cause alone, Indian opium can be sold at an immense profit—a circumstance of which the Government avails itself to impose a very large export duty on the Bombay side, and to establish a monopoly of its own on this side of India, placing the manufacture under a special department, which by sales in the open market in Calcutta realizes a profit even larger than the export duty at Bombay.

Provision opium.

The opium thus manufactured and sold in Calcutta is termed provision opium, and the department engaged in superintending the manufacture is at present under the supervision of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Threatened though it is by the extension of local cultivation in China, it yet retains its position in the market with surprising tenacity. The average prices realized declined, it is true, somewhat, viz. from Rs. 1,198 per chest in 1869-70, to Rs. 1,120 in 1870-71; but as a larger quantity of chests were sold, the gross receipts exceeded those of the previous year, and since the close of 1870-71, the price of opium has again greatly risen.

Abkaree opium.

Abkaree opium is that portion of the manufactured opium which is sold at the Government treasuries to licensed retail vendors, for consumption in this country. Though the profit which the fixed selling price yields is very large, the consumption, as compared with that in China, is very small, and the proceeds hardly reach 5 per cent. of the entire net opium revenue.

Excise.

Though thus insignificant when contrasted with the profits arising from provision opium, no other single excisable article produces the same revenue to the excise department as does opium. The financial position of this department is given in the body of the report, where it is shown that while the income has risen from Rs. 58,95,740 to Rs. 63,31,622, the cost of collecting this revenue, as in the customs department, has been decreased from Rs. 3,94,454 to Rs. 3,80,125.

Central distillery system.

The system which is now almost universally adopted for taxing spirits manufactured in this country is the central distillery system, which possesses certain advantages, but is admitted to be less profitable than the system which it superseded. The working of this system is now under the special consideration of Government.

Stamps.

The revenue derived from the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps has declined from Rs. 75,86,412 to Rs. 73,73,978, and as the refunds are larger, and the cost of the department has considerably increased, there is a

decrease in the net revenue of Rs. 3,30,717, which has thus nearly fallen back to the amount levied in 1868-69. The decrease is entirely due to the reduction recently made in the stamp duties (court fees) leviable on the institution of plaints. The stamp duties levied on commercial and general documents are now exhibited in the accounts distinct from court fees. The revenue from these general stamp duties continues to increase.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax was raised during the year under review from 1½ to 3⅛th per cent. This sudden augmentation naturally increased the disfavour with which this tax, always the most unpopular in this part of India, was viewed. The cause of the aversion with which this form of taxation is viewed by the people, is partly due to its being a direct, in fact the only direct, form of imperial taxation; still more, probably, to the difficulty, in fact the impossibility, of levying it on any certain or reliable basis. In all the other principal branches of revenue in Bengal—land revenue, customs, salt, abkaree, stamps—the data on which the tax is collected are simple and easily understood. In the income tax the returns in the case of the great majority of persons assessed are transparently false, and cannot be accepted. It being thus found impracticable to accept the returns sent in as the basis for fixing the tax, the assessing officers next endeavoured, in the case of all traders, to examine their books, and from these estimate their income. For the first year or so this was not unsuccessful, but it is now found that the books usually exhibit profits which fall short in a remarkable manner of that income which public opinion generally ascribes to the trader and which his scale of expenditure would naturally lead one to anticipate. It is sometimes alleged that the greater number of traders now systematically keep two sets of books—one for their own private purposes, and the other to produce before the assessing officer, from the latter of which they exclude from both sides all their most profitable transactions, carefully entering such as were little profitable or entailed a loss, while they increase considerably the allowance for wear and tear and wastage. Thus it is practically impossible to arrive at a correct conclusion from the books or from the returns of the assessee, and hence the assessing officer is driven either to fix his assessment by guess work, or from information he can pick up from very subordinate local Government agency, which is notoriously corrupt. It is believed that, with very rare exceptions, the assessors do their best in estimating incomes, but it is obvious that, with no reliable data to go upon, they must often come to very erroneous conclusions, greatly over-taxing some and under-taxing others. These mistakes, in most cases the result of a *bonâ fide* erroneous estimate on the part of the assessor, are by suspicious people, such as those who live in the interior of Bengal, naturally attributed to corrupt influences,—a notion which the subordinate agency employed in serving notices and calling for returns is not slow to foster for their own advantage; and it must be admitted that a clever subordinate, who watches his opportunity and studies the character of his superior, can often volunteer a remark or submit a report which will influence that officer without his being conscious of it; and it is therefore highly probable that those who bribe the subordinates not unfrequently

do derive some benefit from it, and are easily induced to believe that they have done so, even when it is not the case.

Inequalities.

The report of the year shows clearly the inequality and uncertainty which attend the assessment of the tax. As soon as the rate was increased, appeals from persons who had submitted to the lower amount poured in, and the number of assessees fell from 189,877 to 123,588, showing that at least one-third of the entire body of tax-payers had either paid when they ought not, or been wrongly exempted afterwards. In the 24-Pergunnahs the proceeds of the tax at 3¼th per cent. were actually less than before at 1½ per cent.! The following table compares the assessees in the several classes, combining those in 1870-71, in order to harmonize them with the lesser number in 1869-70:—

Assessed with incomes.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Over Rs. 1,00,000	129	88
,, ,, 10,000	1,993	1,520
,, ,, 2,000	141,36	10,691
,, ,, 1,000	24,774	17,635
,, ,, 500	141,747	89,457

From this statement companies and companies' servants have been for brevity's sake omitted; they are given in the report.

It will be seen that the greatest variation is in the lowest class.

Public Works.

It is now many years since it was found necessary to create a separate branch of the Bengal Secretariat to deal with the growing importance of the Public Works Department, which has subsequently been further sub-divided into separate secretariats for railways and irrigation.

Public works—Ordinary.

These two branches appear under their own heads in the report, and only ordinary public works are treated under this sub-section; the budget grant for these was reduced for the current year from Rs. 63,25,800 to Rs. 57,38,100, owing to the demand for financial retrenchments, and hence great economy was needed in the allotment of funds. This grant, however, is by no means for provincial purposes only; though in other respects the Lieutenant-Governor has no direct concern with military administration, military works in the Lower Provinces are carried out by the Bengal Public Works Department, and its funds shared by artillery barracks and small arms' factories, as well as by collectors' cutcherries and bridges.

Hooghly navigation.

The difficulties and dangers of the navigation of the Hooghly have been already referred to under the head of Marine; the endeavour to improve this navigation by deepening the Moyapore shoal was not the least important work taken in hand by the department. Unfortunately the results have been so far discouraging.

Hooghly floating bridge.

The estimate for the Hooghly floating bridge has now been raised to Rs. 18,40,000, a considerable increase over the original estimate, Rs. 15,00,000. Difficulties connected with the work were still under discussion between the Supreme and Local Governments at the end of the year.

Passing by military works, for an account of which this report would not be looked to, the most important building on hand during the year has been the Calcutta High Court of Justice, designed to bring together the original and appellate branches of the Court, now at opposite sides of the town. It is anticipated that it will be ready for use soon after the commencement of 1872.

Principal works.

The bridge over the Burrakur, which has occupied the entire time of an engineer officer and a large staff for several years, was at last completed during the year, and the metal laid down. Progress was also made with the Assam Trunk Road and many other important trunk roads.

Burrakur bridge.

The task of reducing establishments, begun very effectually in the previous year, has also been continued during the year under report. The Cuttack circle was abolished and three divisions reduced.

Establishments.

The works under the Irrigation Department of the Bengal Government may be classed in three divisions—(1) the Orissa project, or the construction of a system of canals to comprise almost all the rivers between the Hooghly and the Madras frontier. This would extend throughout Orissa, thus supplying that province at one and the same time with water-supply and water carriage; (2) the Behar project, for building an anicut across the Soane at Dehree and constructing canals in Western Behar; (3) ordinary works, specially the repairing of embankments and sluices.

IRRIGATION.

The two former, which may be classed together as extraordinary works, were both transferred from private companies to the Government on the 1st January 1869. The Orissa project, having been by far the longest in hand, is by far the most advanced: it is divided into two circles—the Orissa and the South-West or Upper Circle, each under a superintending engineer. In the former, up to the end of the year 72 miles of canal were open to navigation in three sections; in the latter, about 30 miles from the Hooghly to the Cossye at Panchkoora. The progress of the Orissa project, as judged by the receipts, is shown to be.

Orissa project.

	Receipts from all sources.
1868-69	Rs. 5,427
1869-70	„ 52,358
1870-71	„ 82,809

This last item, however, is far short of what was expected, and as the expenses are heavy, the profits are as yet nil.

In point of navigation the receipts have been very satisfactory, exceeding £4,000 in the past year. But the irrigation receipts have been very disappointing, especially on the larger canals in Orissa. In the Midnapore district the result was comparatively encouraging, about £2,600 having been there collected on account of irrigation in the course of the past year, but in Orissa the amount so obtained was no more than £149.

The chief work in the Behar project is the weir across the Soane at Dehree. Here there is a large convict encampment, and no efforts have been

Behar project.

spared to push on the work during the year under review, which have been attended with very fair success. No portion of the canals, however, is yet open for use.

Railways.

The principal railways in Bengal are the property of companies, working, however, with a Government guarantee of 5 per cent. On this account, and also in return for the privileges given to the railways, the Government has a considerable voice in their management exercised till very recently by a Joint-Secretary to this Government in the Railway Department, who was also Consulting Engineer, and was associated with the Board of Agency, who represent the Company in the direction of railway affairs. This Government had also a voice in railway management beyond the limits of this administration.

Through traffic to Bombay.

Much progress in the development of railways has marked the year under review. Regular through traffic to Bombay was established by the 1st May 1870; and on the 1st January 1871 the chord line of the East Indian Railway from Sectarampore to Lukheserai, shortening this journey by about 80 miles, was opened. Of the East Indian Railway 1,395 miles (exclusive of 223 on the Jubbulpore branch) were therefore opened before the end of the official year, but the statistics furnished by this department only extend to the calendar year.

The results of the working of the East Indian Railway year by year, as shown in the table in the body of this volume, are very satisfactory. The following quinquennial results are extracted from it:—

	Miles open.	Earnings per mile.	Expenses per mile.	Profit per mile.	Percentage of profit to capital expended.
1855	121	5,258	2,732	2,526	1·3
1860	306	11,993	5,792	6,201	3·2
1865	1,128	16,179	7,251	8,928	4·7
1870	1,131½	25,249	10,534	14,715	5·9

It is feared, however, that the year 1871 will exhibit far less favorable results, the traffic having greatly declined.

Jubbulpore extension.

Though no portion of this line is in the Lower Provinces, the history of its administration finds a place in this report. This line was opened in August 1867, the distance from Allahabad to Jubbulpore being 223 miles. In 1869 it was worked at a deficit; in 1870 it has returned to a state of profit, but only to the extent of ·55 on the capital under guarantee.

Accidents.

The total number of persons affected by railway accidents during the year on the entire East Indian Railway amounted to 89 killed and 116 injured; of these only 10 of the killed and 52 of the wounded were passengers. The total number of passengers conveyed being in excess of 5,200,000, it will be seen that less than 1 in 520,000 travellers were killed, and less than 1 in 100,000 injured.

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Eastern Bengal Railway also received a considerable addition during the official year, viz. the extension from Kooshtea to Goalundo at the junction of the Ganges with the main stream of the Brahmaputra.

This section was opened for traffic on the 1st January 1871, and is therefore not included in the statistics which refer to the calendar year.

Profits.

The gross earnings of this line have steadily increased year by year without check, from Rs. 8,32,922 in 1863 to Rs. 19,42,823 in 1870. Owing, however, to the increase of expenditure, the net earnings and the percentage to capital invested, have rather declined during the last three years. The results, however, of the opening of the line to Goalundo have fulfilled all expectations; and barring such calamities as that which overtook the railway from inundation since the close of the year, its prospects are considered very favorable.

Casualties.

The casualties by accidents were very few: 5 persons killed and 4 injured. Out of all the *passengers* conveyed by the railway (over 1,300,000), only one was injured, thereby showing that in India, as in England, railway travelling is probably the safest mode of conveyance that has ever been known.

Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway.

The Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, designed to develop the trade of Port Canning on the Mutlah, has shared the fate of all the undertakings connected with that unfortunate project. From its inception in 1862 to 1869 it never once worked at a profit, and has now been taken over by the State. By careful management a deficit has been avoided during the official year 1870-71, but the profit made has been quite insignificant.

Nulhatee and Azimgunge Branch.

The light line running from Azimgunge near Moorshedabad to join the East Indian Railway at Nulhatee, 150 miles from Calcutta, was opened in December 1863. It progressed very unfavorably at first, the profit of 3·3 per cent. on capital invested, which was realized in 1864, dwindling to 2·6 in 1865, and to a deficit in 1866. This has been subsequently rectified. During the last four years the gross earnings have increased year by year, and the percentage of profit to capital invested, risen to 4·2 in 1869 and 5·5 in 1870. The Company is now in treaty with Government for the sale of the line.

Forests.

Forests, for the last few years, form a separate department under the Bengal Government, the creation of which was necessitated by the unmistakable evidence that a most wasteful system was being carried on of the destruction, for no useful purpose at all, of valuable forest trees, the loss of which would hereafter prove serious and perhaps irremediable.

Open forests.

Reserves.

The forest tracts in Bengal are separated into five divisions and several sub-divisions. In these there are two kinds of Government forests; (1) open forests, consisting of tracts of forest which have been duly notified as such in the Government Gazette and brought under the direct supervision of the department, but only certain kinds of trees in them are preserved. From these again sections are selected and marked off as "reserved forests." The only reserves at present are in the Sikkim sub-division of the Cooch Behar division. Important as the preservation

of forests is, it is a department whose operations require great care in the supervision, as the wild tribes that inhabit these tracts believe themselves to have, and often have, a variety of ill-defined rights of property and easements in the forests which it is consistent neither with equity nor with the tranquillity of the country to deprive them of; rights, too, which clash with the general rules which it is greatly for the convenience of the forest department to introduce. On these grounds the services of the district officers are called into requisition as much as possible.

Proposed modification of Act VII, 1865.

The present forest law is Act VII of 1865; the interval which has elapsed since it was passed has revealed many defects, and a proposal to modify it is under consideration in the Supreme Legislature. In reporting on the draft law, the Bengal Government has been particularly careful to ensure due protection to the rights of the hill tribes.

Revenue and expenditure.

The financial working of the department during the year shows an improvement as contrasted with the year 1869-70. The receipts have increased from Rs. 40,200 in 1869-70 to Rs. 61,140 in 1870-71, while the expenditure has decreased from Rs. 95,874 to Rs. 84,359. The net cost of the department has therefore been reduced from Rs. 55,674 to Rs. 23,219.

Agriculture.

No very reliable statistics are obtainable of the agricultural outturn of Bengal, except in tea and opium. The year generally was a very favorable one, and the statistics of trade show increased exports in rice and seeds. Jute, like other staples for manufacture, suffered, probably from the European war.

The area under tea cultivation in the several tea-growing districts was estimated at 67,000 acres, against 62,000 acres in the previous year, and the outturn at 11,700,000lb., or more by about 1,100,000lb. The area under opium cultivation was 530,557 acres, being increased to the extent of 29,807 acres; the produce, 43,371 chests, equal to about 6,071,940lb., was however less by about 13,091 chests than in 1869-70, owing to a blight of an unusual kind which attacked the crops in both the Behar and Benares agencies.

Horticulture and Experimental Botany.

Death of Dr. T. Anderson.

The information under the heads of Horticulture and Experimental Botany is almost exclusively derived from the Curator of the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, who also supervises the Government cinchona plantations in the hills. This department suffered a great loss during the year from the death, in England, of Dr. T. Anderson, the late Curator, to whose energy the cinchona plantations at Darjeeling are almost exclusively due. After an interregnum filled by Mr. Clarke, of the Educational Department, the Secretary of State appointed Dr. King to be Dr. Anderson's successor.

Prices of produce.

This is a new head in the Bengal Report. A table has been compiled, and will be found in the body of the report, showing the fluctuations month by month in the price of the principal staples of produce in one district of each division of the Lower Provinces.

Though iron is found in many places in the western portion of the Lower Provinces, and smelted in a primitive form, no attempt of consequence has yet been made to develop its production; and the one mineral on which at present all attention is concentrated is coal.

MINES AND MINERAL PRODUCE.

Coal is to be found both in Western Bengal and Assam, though, the latter being at present comparatively inaccessible, all mining activity is to be found in the west. The laterite range which bounds the alluvial valley on this side abounds in coal, which is worked at present chiefly in the neighbourhood of Raneegunge. The outturn increased from under 300,000 tons in 1858 to over 600,000 tons in 1869, the last year for which statistics are available; but latterly the extremely low price of English coal, which has been brought out as mere ballast, has materially affected the demand for Indian coal.

Coal and coal mines.

The chief sources of information regarding trade and manufactures in these provinces are railways and ports, and statements showing the amount of goods which pass over or through these are given in the section bearing this heading.

TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.

Among imports there has been a decided increase in piece-goods, both in the amount received in Calcutta and in that sent out of it by both railways. Among the exports, the increase in seeds of all kinds is very conspicuous, the amount received in Calcutta by the railways being almost double the amount which came in by those routes in 1869. This increased exportation is probably due in great measure to the war in Europe, and the consequent greater demand for food; but its influence on other articles has been unfavorable, and the export of shawls, silk, cotton, jute, and hides, has fallen off.

Piece-goods.

Seeds and grain.

Franco-Prussian war.

The American trade has been very flourishing during the year, the imports having increased very perceptibly and the exports having nearly doubled; on the other hand, the Australian trade exhibits a considerable decline in imports, but an advance in exports.

Trade with America and Australia.

The influence of the Suez Canal is already making itself felt in the Calcutta market, and one of its principal effects is the tendency of steamers to replace sailing vessels in the European trade. In 1867-68, 711 sailing vessels and 173 steamers visited the port of Calcutta. Since then the number of steamers has increased till it reached 291 in 1870-71, 57 of this increase being due to the last year only. Though the number of ships had increased during the last year, owing to the dullness of trade in 1869-70, they only amounted to 670, 41 less than in 1867-68, and 10 less than in 1868-69.

Suez Canal.

Education in the Lower Provinces has been a favorite debatable ground, especially for the last six or eight years; and it is impossible here to

EDUCATION.

reproduce even an outline of all the arguments that have been advanced in favor of or against its being considered a decisive success; the main feature in respect to it is the extraordinary rapidity with which higher and middle class education have spread, as contrasted with the sterility of lower class education. The cause of this tendency is that education is most sought by those classes among the Bengalees who look to employment with their pen—especially employment under Government. Hence, as soon as facilities for studying English were offered, this section of the population seized upon the opening afforded it with great avidity, and contributed to the rapid increase of English schools in almost all the districts of Bengal Proper. To this is to be mainly traced the rapid spread of higher and middle class schools, the moving spring of which has unquestionably been the desire to supplement the scanty and unelastic family income with the salary of office. Lower class education, holding out no appreciable prospect of this kind, has from the first been only supported as a means of advancing to higher education, and been little, if at all, valued for its own sake.

Spread of English education.

The prospect of rising to honorable and lucrative employment is afforded by means of scholarships, by which the best students can gradually rise from the humblest schools to those of the highest class, and from them to the affiliated colleges. This system is in full force in Bengal, and its principle is undoubtedly sound; the only question is the proportion which the scholarships should bear to the number of students who ordinarily compete for them.

Scholarships.

An account of the machinery of education, the university, the higher class Government schools, the aided system, the scholarship system, and training schools, will be found in the body of the report; where it will be seen that though the number of schools receiving State aid has increased from 4,189 to 4,228, the number of pupils has declined from 170,713 to 163,854, and more than half of the entire decrease is to be found in the middle class English schools, though they are only about one-sixth of the whole. The expenditure of the department has increased by Rs. 23,526 from State funds, and Rs. 10,208 from private sources.

Decrease of pupils during the year.

The term lower class education has too often been applied in the Lower Provinces to what has been merely higher class education in its initial stages, viz. to such schools as have been filled with pupils mainly, if not solely, actuated by the desire to leave the class of life in which they were born and rise into higher classes. Using the term in its proper sense, viz. that of education intended to ameliorate and benefit the lower classes in their class, and enable them to rise *in it*, and not out it, opinions differ much as to the root it has taken. There can be no doubt that to make a fair computation all the indigenous schools and patshalas should be added to those aided by Government, since their objects are in most respects similar. These indigenous institutions vary greatly in numbers in different districts, being always numerous where sub-infeudation has been most extensive, or landed estates very small; but all told the

Lower class education.

number of children receiving an education of even the most primitive and elementary character cannot exceed half a million, and the classes whose children attend these schools correspond far more to the middle than the lower classes as these distinctions are understood in civilised countries.

Special branches.

Law is so congenial a subject to the Bengalee, that from the outset there has been no lack of candidates for that profession; the number, on the contrary, is already rather excessive, and the law classes should be, and as a rule are, self-supporting. In medicine, on the contrary, the demand in the interior still far exceeds the supply; the Calcutta Medical College has grown, indeed, in numbers with astonishing rapidity, but the mofussil is still but ill provided with practitioners trained on the modern system, and medical education still requires for its due development and extension the consistent and continued assistance of the State. The third branch of special education—surveying and civil engineering—is still more backward. It is not an occupation which naturally recommends itself to the habits and tastes of the educated natives of Bengal, and is proportionately neglected—a result which is in many respects very unfortunate, as the requirements of the land system render the want of trained surveyors particularly conspicuous. In illustration of the difference between the three professions, it will be found that last year there were for the degrees in law (B.L. and L.L.) 120 candidates; for the degrees in medicine (M.B. and L.M.S.) 60 candidates; and for the degrees in engineering 9 only. Of these, 63, 40, and 3, respectively passed.

Female education.

Female education has also, it may be seen, declined during the year, the number of girls attending school being 6,799 as against 7,328 for the preceding year. It will thus be seen that there are at present about one girl to every 24 boys attending schools connected with Government; and even this is fallacious, for a very large proportion of the girls belong to the large European and Eurasian schools at the Presidency. Female education has as yet taken no solid root in the country, chiefly because, unlike the case of male education, the educated pupil has no better prospects than the uneducated, and because girls marry among the Hindus at the age of five to nine, and once married there is a great prejudice against their remaining at school any longer.

Mahomedan education.

The subject of Mahomedan education has attracted great attention recently. During the past year a committee appointed to examine the constitution of the principal places of Mahomedan education in the metropolis, made its report, and one of the first acts of the present Lieutenant-Governor was to appoint a commission to give effect to its recommendations, presided over by the officiating Chief Justice, the lamented gentleman who was afterwards assassinated at the Town Hall. The reason why Mahomedan education forms a subject of consideration apart from other education, is that the Government system, which has proved so congenial to the Hindu, has failed with the Mussulman. Hinduism exerts little or no influence on the intellect of its adherents; it is looked on as a national and social system; and as long as the

negative result is obtained, that the Hindu attaches himself to no other system, the community is satisfied, especially if the ex-pupil will occasionally conform to the time-honored ceremonies and rites of his people. This result is precisely what the Government schools lead to, and even the missionary schools, though their object is different, but rarely attain any other. Hence the Hindus have accepted the system of education offered them with the greatest alacrity, and their religious belief has exercised but an infinitesimal influence in keeping them back. With the Mahomedans the case is very different; they have a religion and a literature of their own, and from the first have looked upon the Government education with aversion. Even the few who do break through these barriers are usually distanced in the race by their Hindu rivals. The Hindu is quite content with learning Bengalee and English; he only adds Sanscrit when called upon to do so by his teachers. The Mahomedan, on the other hand, cannot get on without the languages handed down by his race; Persian is to him what Latin is, or rather was, fifty years ago in Europe; to be ignorant of it would be at once to abdicate the position of an educated man; while Arabic takes the place of Greek.

Thus weighted at the outset, Mahomedan boys are again at a disadvantage in their habits and mental structure. Such Mahomedans as are sprung from the invading races, resemble Europeans far more than Hindus do, in maturing intellectually more slowly, and being far less prone to study, and more inclined to physical exertion. In later years this is no disadvantage; very often the contrary, but at school it naturally discourages them, and causes them to be distanced in the race. Unfortunately, though the backward state of education among the Mahomedans, and their consequent discontent on this subject, is thus easily explicable, it is not equally easy to see how it is to be equitably remedied.

Education in the Lower Provinces not *en rapport* with the local administration.

Ever since the educational department was formed, all schools in any way connected with Government have been placed under its exclusive control. The local officers of the administration have been freely invited to visit schools, and even to report upon them, but they have had no share ex-officio in their management or control, and have been in no way directly concerned in their progress. Hence the entire staff of teachers of all classes have imbibed their tone from the officers of the educational department, and the course of study has been under the same direction.

Scientific and Literary.

The section of the report bearing the heading Scientific and Literary contains an account of the constitution and development of the meteorological department, though its results are shewn under Physical Geography. Its operations extend beyond the limits of the Lower Provinces, and it obtains statistics from observing stations divided into three classes, according to the number and quality of the observations that are taken; while endeavours are made to supplement the statistics thus obtained with marine observations, though without much success.

This section also contains a brief account of such assistance as the Government have been able to give to archæology and the Indian section of the South Kensington Exhibition. The concluding portion of the section is devoted to a full account of the description of books published

in the territories of the Lieutenant-Governor during the year. It will be seen that of 896 publications received in the Bengal Library, 390 were in Bengalee and 233 in English; 169 of the publications were on religious subjects, and 104 were poetical.

The number of vernacular journals is 38, of which no less than 30 are in Bengalee, the remaining 8 being divided among Assamese, Oorlya, Persian, and Hindustanee.

MEDICAL.

The medical department in the Bengal Presidency still retains its old military organization, and is consequently on a somewhat anomalous footing. As in the case of general administration, every district has its medical officer, sometimes a covenanted Surgeon or Assistant-Surgeon, but very frequently an uncovenanted officer locally entertained by the Government. The district officers are under Deputy Inspectors-General, who again are under the Inspector-General, the head of the department; but while the district medical officers are entirely at the disposal of, and subordinate to the Local Government, the Deputy Inspectors-General and Inspector-General are also charged with military duties, and are consequently under the Supreme Government. Even the limits of their jurisdictions do not correspond with those of the Lower Provinces. It is true that, being a special department, and also being presided over by officers who have manifested no disposition to play off the military against the civil authorities, the inconvenience has been much less than might *a priori* have been anticipated. Still the anomaly makes itself felt, especially in the matter of those cognate departments which are entirely under the Local Government, vaccination and sanitation. Sanitation being under the local Sanitary Commissioner, and not under the medical department, in no way amalgamates either with ordinary medical inspection or with the supervision of vaccination, which, being under the medical department but also under the Local Government, has an entirely distinct staff of superintendents; hence three separate officers perform the work of superintendence over the same area in three branches of the same science. The Deputy Inspector-General inspects the hospitals and dispensaries; the Sanitary Commissioner takes up all quasi-medical questions connected with drainage, conservancy, and sanitation; the Superintendent of Vaccination supervises the working of the vaccinators. Were there a separate head of the medical department under the Local Government, it would probably be found practicable to combine all these offices, and to appoint more Deputy Inspectors-General, who should take up the work of superintending sanitation as well as dispensaries, and perhaps vaccination also. During the year Dr. Murray, the late head of the medical department, retired, and was succeeded by Dr. Brown, C.B.

DISPENSARIES AND CHARITABLE HOSPITALS.

1. Mofussil.

The mofussil dispensaries and charitable hospitals exhibit a gradual and healthy growth. During the last 5 years their income has increased from Rs. 2,37,964 to Rs. 2,94,788; while of this increased income the Government expenditure has decreased proportionately from 45·5 to 41·45 per cent., and the proportion derived from Native subscriptions has increased for 14·23 to 21·15 per cent., the balance being obtained from

European subscriptions, contributions from local funds, and interest on capital.

Contrasted with 1869, the number of patients treated has increased from 385,812 to 402,441, and the number of dispensaries from 155 to 159.

2. Calcutta institutions. The principal hospitals and medical institutions in Calcutta are—

(1) Medical College Hospital. An institution more important even as the chief seat of medical education in India than as a presidency hospital. It is divided in about equal proportions for in-door patients between Europeans and Natives, and the medical work which it performs,—some 4,000 in-door and 45,000 out-door cases—is not slight. The cases, moreover, especially the in-door cases, are more or less selected by the house surgeon with regard to their professional interest and difficulty.

Medical College Hospital.

The institution is presided over by an able principal, Dr. Chevers, and a large staff of European professors and Native teachers. Being an educational institution, it is noticed under that section in regard to its classes and collegiate work, and under the head of medical in regard to its medical work.

Unfortunately it labours under one defect in its building, a very handsome and lofty pile, but now considered to be on bad sanitary principles, and very defective as a hospital. The construction of another building in place of it has been for a long time under consideration, but the extreme costliness of procuring another site in the heart of Calcutta, and of erecting a new building without being able to turn the present one to any useful purpose, has hindered the plan hitherto from being carried out.

(2) General Hospital, for persons of European extraction. This institution was transferred during the year from the Supreme to the Local Government. It receives about 2,500 patients annually, and may be said to be a very successful and well managed institution, affording accommodation not only to the poor, but also to very many persons in better circumstances, for whom more private accommodation is provided on payment.

For the two last-named hospitals, especially for the friendless sailors and other poor Europeans, who form a large proportion of their inmates, a nurses' institution was organised some years ago. The work of the nurses is most favorably reported on by the principals of both hospitals.

Nurses' institution.

(3) Calcutta Municipal Police Hospital, the title specifying the object of the institution. The average number of sick is about 100, and the deaths during the year 47, shewing a percentage of 1·56 only for the entire force of about 3,000 men.

(4) The Municipal Pauper Hospital, for the ordinary sick poor of the town of Calcutta. About 3,500 patients pass through it in the course of the year.

(5) Calcutta Native Hospital and dependent dispensaries. So far as this institution is for in-door patients, it embraces very much the same field as the municipal pauper hospital, but its out-door dispensaries constitute its chief work. 1,400 in-door patients and 153,819 out-door patients were admitted during the year.

(6) The North Suburban Hospital, designed to meet the wants of the sick poor in the northern suburbs of Calcutta. It has been in existence four years, and can accommodate 37 in-door patients.

Lunatic asylums.

There are two lunatic asylums at Calcutta: one (Bhowanipore) for persons of European extraction, at which about 100 patients are treated annually; the other (Dullunda) for natives, at which about 450 patients are annually treated. These are both under the able superintendence of Dr. Payne. Besides the above, there are four asylums in the interior of the Lower Provinces—Dacca, Patna, Cuttack, and Berhampore (Moydapore), at which between 600 and 700 patients are annually under treatment. These asylums all receive criminal and civil lunatics indiscriminately, and the former average one-fifth of the whole. This may be taken as evidence that but a small portion of lunacy among Natives is under treatment, and increased accommodation is most urgently needed.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination in the Lower Provinces may be still said to be in the early stages of development, though its success is very different in different parts of Bengal. Nowhere is vaccination as yet compulsory, but the Lieutenant-Governor has power to prohibit inoculation, the national form of protection, when he considers the country prepared for such a measure. This has been done in Calcutta and the suburbs, which are placed under a separate vaccination circle, as well as in many other places; and at the Presidency, by far the majority of the population is protected by vaccination. The Superintendent of this circle, Dr. Charles, is also Superintendent-General of Vaccination.

Besides the above, there are four other circles of vaccination, each under a Superintendent. (1) Metropolitan, which takes in hand the four districts round the presidency; here, too, the population is becoming rapidly protected by vaccination: (2) Darjeeling, (3) Ranchee, and (4) Southal Pergunnahs—all situated in localities where a large non-aryan population is to be found, and where the prejudice against vaccination is consequently much less obstructive.

Besides the above, every dispensary is a little centre of vaccination, and it is gratifying to observe that the work done by these institutions is rapidly increasing.

Owing to the prejudice against vaccination, it is not yet attempted to make it self-supporting, but every endeavour is made to induce the indigenous inoculators to learn the operation and substitute it for their old profession. The great difficulty under which the department labours in this respect, is that it is difficult to induce the old inoculators to learn their new trade sufficiently to practise it with the needful skill; while if allowed to operate imperfectly, protection is not secured, and the credit of vaccination among the people may be seriously impaired.

SANITATION.

This department, as already explained, is removed from the ordinary medical department, and placed under a separate head of its own. Constituted a few years ago, it has consistently laboured under the disadvantage of being a head without members. The Sanitary

Commissioner has no subordinates strictly so called, and is compelled to do his work either by personal inspection or through the quasi-voluntary agency of the district civil medical officers.

The fact is, that the insanitary condition of the population, towns, tanks, water, and stagnant water-courses of the districts of Bengal Proper, is so glaring, that they can scarcely be said to require a special officer to point them out; but they are at the same time so universal and so deeply seated, that it would require the entire revenues of the whole province to remove them in a single district, and they are entirely beyond the powers of Government or its thinly scattered agency to cope with without the active co-operation of the people themselves. In this sense sanitation must be said to be premature, or at least in its infancy, in Bengal; superintendence and science are not wanting, but money and the intelligent consent of the people.

Mortuary statistics.

The collection of mortuary statistics has not yet been placed on an organized basis in the Lower Provinces, the machinery available—the local police—being quite inadequate to procure correct returns. The reported mortality only reaches 7·6 per thousand, and it is obvious that by far the greater portion remains unreported, and the relative mortality returned among males and females indicates that concealment is more practised in regard to the latter. It will be long ere these statistics can be brought to anything approaching accuracy.

Epidemics.

The epidemic fever, which has caused so much mortality in the districts round Calcutta during the last 15 years, is due, no doubt, to exceptional causes, which have not hitherto been satisfactorily traced out, and which may possibly prove to be beyond man's control when discovered. The subject, it will be seen, continues to attract the best consideration of Government, and during the year an Act was passed in order to facilitate improvements of drainage in the tracts brought under its operation.

Lock-Hospitals.

In the 'Sanitary' section an account will also be found of the lock-hospitals in Calcutta and at military cantonments, where the system has been introduced.

Statistical tables of administration.

Some progress has been made in compiling provincial statistics for Bengal, in the shape proposed by the Statistical Committee of 1866 and approved by the Secretary of State. The judicial and police statistics are fairly complete. A volume of statistics of physical, fiscal, and political geography, has been compiled under the orders of the Board of Revenue, but the information gained is not as yet complete or correct. The results of the census and of the *Gazetteer* now under preparation will contribute greatly to the accuracy, extent, and value of Bengal statistics.

The order and arrangement of subjects prescribed by the Statistical Committee has been generally adopted in the succeeding chapters, with such modifications as the connection of the subjects and the method of their treatment seemed to render desirable.

PART II.

Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Area and boundaries.

The territory under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal comprises Bengal Proper, Behar, Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpore, the Tributary Mehals attached to the two last-named provinces, and the native states of Cooch Behar and Hill Tipperah. It is the largest of the subordinate governorships, and its extreme limits extend from 19°18′ to 28°15′ north latitude, and between 82° and 97° east longitude.

The entire province, thus constituted and termed the Bengal Presidency, is bounded on the north by Nepal and the strip of low country attached thereto, called the Terai or Morung, at the base of the Himalayan range of mountains, Sikkim, Bhútan, and towards Assam the Duffla, Meeree, Akha, and Mishmee hills, inhabited by the tribes bearing those names, below the higher ranges and the table lands of Thibet. On the east the boundary is less marked, and almost wholly undefined; the Assam frontier is bordered by the hilly country of the independent Singphoos, Abors, and Nagas. The friendly state of Munipore next adjoins, and between it and the hill tracts of Chittagong, abutting the districts of Cachar and Sylhet, the hills which form the water-shed of the Tepai, Sonai, and Dhullessery rivers, are the assumed boundary; the intermediate country, wild and difficult, being covered with forest and swamp, is occupied by the Lushai and Kookie tribes, who have for many years past proved most troublesome and intractable neighbours; the Arracan hills and the Naaf river complete the boundary on this side, separating Bengal from British Burmah. The south is washed by the sea, and embraces the head of the Bay which derives its name from the province. Nearly midway, situated about eighty miles from the sea, and approached by the River Hooghly, is Calcutta, the metropolis of India and chief seat of both the Supreme and Local Governments. At a point near to Ganjam on the sea-coast, the boundary line takes a westerly direction and, proceeding northwards, verges in succession on the Madras Presidency, the Central Provinces, the independent state of Rewah, and the North-Western Provinces.

The total area of the Province is 246,829 square miles, as given in detail in the Appendix II.A-1, according to recently corrected and re-adjusted returns of the Boundary Commissioner, though some portions are still unsurveyed and only approximately determined. The

Regulation and Non-regulation District comprise 211,331 square miles, and the Tributary and Native states make up the remainder.

Situated 22 miles north of Calcutta, on the same river, and within the district of Hooghly, is the French settlement of Chandernagore, containing an area of about $3\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. This, with a small parcel of land also belonging to the French near the Town of Balasore, is the only remaining Foreign Territory in Bengal.

The returns of cultivated and uncultivated areas and of (road and water) communications are not sufficiently accurate to be embodied in the present report. The extent of railways completed in 1870 amounted to 1,298 miles, as shown on the margin.

	Miles.
East Indian Railway	1,131
Eastern Bengal Railway	112
Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway	28
Nulhatee and Agimgunge Railway	27

Physical characteristics.

The physical features of the Bengal Presidency are for the most part clearly defined, and exercise an important influence over the nationality, character, and occupations of its inhabitants; its rivers are of remarkable size, its hills mainly in significant positions, and the plains of vast expanse and considerable fertility. A glance at the map will show that the alluvial character of the soil of Lower Bengal is the necessary consequence of its situation at the extreme angle of the Indian peninsula, where the Ganges, swollen by numerous affluents from its fountain-head, blends its waters with the Brahmaputra, of many names, while the Himalayas on the north, and the wild hills of the eastern frontier, confine them to a limited outlet and prevent their exit in any other direction.

Broadly speaking, the chief characteristics of this presidency are the valley of the Ganges proceeding from the north-west, and the valley of the Brahmaputra from the north-east, meeting at the base of a V, and spreading a net-work of minor streams over the land which forms their delta. On the west rise the high lands of Chota Nagpore; on the east the Chittagong, Tipperah, Garo, and other hills; while the space between these natural boundaries and the rivers mentioned, consists on the one side of alluvial land, and on the other of both alluvial and granite formations.

To the north, between the course of the rivers and the Himalayas, and enclosed by the Terai at the base of the latter, is a large tract of open country, of little variety of aspect, and entirely minor streams, all of which flow into one or the other of these main arteries.

Rivers.

The Ganges enters Lower Bengal from the North-Western Provinces at Chowsa, between Buxar and Ghazeepore; shortly after it receives the Gogra on the north bank, the Soane on the south, and the Gunduck again on the north, at Hajeepore,—all rivers of considerable volume—and maintains a course generally easterly, but diversified with windings. The Coosee joins it below Bhaugulpore, after which the river turns the corner of the Rajmehal hills and assumes a nearly southerly direction with its greatest body of water, till the Bhagiruttee flows aways on the west side to form the Hooghly, the most navigable of the many mouths, while the main stream continues south-east to Goalundo and Jaffergunge; there the Konaie, otherwise Jumoona, the

principal branch of the Brahmaputra, is met, and the amalgamated column hurries to empty itself by many channels into the Bay of Bengal.

The Brahmaputra enters Assam at its north-east extremity, having forced a passage through the Himalayas, on the north slope of which it rose under the name of Sanpoo. Adopting the name of the tributary Dihong, it flows towards the south-west, past Gowhatty and Goalparah; after which it clings to the contour of the Garo Hills, and under the name Konaie proceeds due southwards to its junction with the Ganges near Goalundo; while in the meantime, at the corner of the Garo Hills, the smaller branch has started forth, preserving the parent name Brahmaputra, which it too loses to become the Megna for sixty miles before its discharge into the sea.

From these rivers the Gangetic delta is formed, and consists more immediately of the districts included in the Presidency division, with Furreedpore and Backergunge of the Dacca division; while the seaboard and islands formed by the reticulation of outlets receive the general name of the Soonderbuns, where hitherto the jungle and wild beasts, with the unhealthiness of the climate, have baffled the enterprise of man.

Other rivers there are, though not of such length or magnitude. The Soorma's course is somewhat similar to that of the Brahmaputra on a smaller scale, rising as it does in the north-east of the Cachar Hills and flowing westward, past Sylhet and Chuttuck, in sinuous meanderings, till it also suddenly adopts a southern turn to join the Brahmaputra and form the Megna. The Soorma valley, to the south of the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah Hills, is practically the high road to Cachar; and the stream, fed by the torrents from rainy Cherapoonjee, affords admirable water carriage for the greater part of its length. The Barak, a branch of the Soorma, also helps to irrigate this portion of the Dacca division.

The Chittagong rivers, including the Feuny, which separates it from Tipperah, fall into the east of the Bay of Bengal, but have no connection with the water system above described. The largest of them, the Kurnafoolee, on which Chittagong is situated, rises in the highlands to the north of the Blue Mountain, and gathers the contributions of the minor hill streams on either bank. Its course is south-westerly, as determined by the conformation of the hills, and changed perpetually by the protruding spurs.

On the western side of the Gangetic delta, again, the rivers have little or no connection with the main system of the country. The Damoodah, the Roopnarain, and the Cossye, may all be said to join the Hooghly between Calcutta and Saugor Island, but they are isolated rivers which have sprung from the plateau of Chota Nagpore, do not help to form the delta, and are independent entirely in character.

The Sooburnreeka, the Byturnee, and the Mahanuddy, have a direction generally parallel to one another and to those above-mentioned, viz. south-easterly; the two former rising in Chota Nagpore, the latter in the Central Provinces. The Mahanuddy is navigable for boats for 460 out of its 520 miles, and near Cuttack is about two miles in breadth in the rains.

On the whole it may be said that hardly any country in the world has so many rivers presenting equal facilities for commerce and

irrigation; at one season of the year the periodical rains swell them to such an extent as to render sailing or tracking difficult and tedious, and the churs and numerous islands present obstacles only less troublesome than hidden sheals: still, to the native, with his little regard for time, they present a cheap and unfailing means for the transport of country produce. Further, though occasionally, owing to an extraordinary amount of rainfall, there may be a flood, and great damage may be locally caused,—as in Nuddea in the present year, through its propinquity to several rivers or branches of rivers,—nevertheless the natural supply of water effects for the crops what artificial canals, it is hoped, will do for other provinces of India. In some parts, indeed, during the rains the valleys of the Ganges and Brahmaputra are covered with water, and the country appears as an inland sea dotted with numbers of small inhabited islands; here, especially when the floods are subsiding, the profuse exhalations from the stagnant waters and decaying vegetation generate malaria and other consequential evils as fever and ague, and the cattle suffer as much as mankind: notwithstanding these drawbacks, the rivers are, on the whole, a great benefit to the country, and it is mainly to them that it owes the fertility which, in productiveness and richness of soil, places it first among the provinces of British India.

Mountains.

Turning to the mountains and hills of the Lower Provinces, a small part only of the Himalayan chain is strictly within the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor,—that part, namely, which borders on the Sikkim territory, where the elevations vary greatly, from Darjeeling, 7,000 feet above the sea, on the south, to lofty Kinchinjinga, 28,000 feet high, on the north-west. This is not the place to descant on the beauties of mountain scenery, but a passing notice must be taken of the magnificent views of the Snowy Range to be obtained from Darjeeling, one of the principal sanataria of Bengal. The lower mountains, rising in six or seven successive ranges, in the intervening space clad with forest trees from summit to base, present an unrivalled foreground to the picture. Gneiss is the chief formation of the rock, while on the banks of the Runjeet river slate is found, and at the foot of the hills iron ore; moreover, the presence of copper is said to have been detected.

The Rajmehal hills are a detached range near the town of that name, round which the Ganges flows, situated in the south-east of the Bhaugulpore division, to the north of the Southal Pergunnahs. They are the first connected high ground that strikes the eye of the traveller ascending the Ganges or the old line of railway from Calcutta, though before this, south-west of these, are broken detached hills, the largest of which is Parasnath, rising out of the surrounding country often in an almost perfect conical form. Many of these can be seen on the chord line between Raneegunge and Luckeeserai, and appear geographically as irregular links between the Rajmehal hills and the plateau of Chota Nagpore, which is hilly almost throughout, scantily populated, and covered with jungles and forests over most of its surface. The want of cultivation and roads in Chota Nagpore, and its distance from the sea, prevent its natural wealth from being fully developed; but copper is to be found in Singbhoom, while coal, iron,

and other minerals are known to exist: the extensive collieries at Raneegunge, on the confines of the Burdwan division and Chota Nagpore, furnish at present an unlimited supply of coal, but of a somewhat inferior description. The climate is but little modified by the general elevation of Chota Nagpore, although it is about 3,000 feet above the sea. In another part of this report it appears that the highest monthly mean temperature in Bengal was 96° at Hazareebaugh during May 1870; the thermometer there has been known to fall to 28° in January. To the south of Chota Nagpore again, on the west side of the division of Cuttack, are the Cuttack Mehals, almost an *incognita tellus*, consisting for the most part of barren rocky wastes and dense jungles inhabited by a semi-barbarous people, where iron is said to be obtainable; there are also forests of teak and sál on the hills which run parallel to the line of coast from north-east to south-west, to near the south-west extremity of the province, the Chilka lake, on the banks of which, as along the sea shore of Cuttack, the best and whitest salt made in India as manufactured.

The mountainous tract to the east of Bengal is believed to have some summits with an elevation of 5,000 feet, and the geological formation to be granite, over-laid with carboniferous sandstone, abounding with coal and iron ore intermixed with limestone of excellent quality. The northern boundary of Bengal, at the extreme north-eastern corner of Assam, is formed by a spur from the Himalayas, and from this point the hilly range is never entirely broken to the south of Chittagong. First to the north-east are the hill regions of the Singphoo and Abor tribes, then the Naga hill districts to the south of the Assam valley, continued by the Munipore, Cachar, and Tipperah hills to the Chittagong Hill Tracts: meanwhile the Garo-Khasi-Jynteah range strikes out parallel to the Himalayas up to the bend of the Brahmaputra; a considerable area of this plateau is as yet insufficiently explored. These hills are the actual barrier to the progress of civilization: the inhabitants are for the most part primitive in their habits and lawless in their manner of life, and belong to aboriginal races, the inhabitants of India before the Aryan conquest; the jungles are intensely thick, the haunts of wild animals and the whole category of fevers. Few Europeans have penetrated deep into the wilds, and little is known of the country except from the reports of survey parties and such personal narratives as are depicted in Captain Lewin's "Chittagong Hill Tracts."

Plains.

Of the plains something yet remains to be said. Assam is almost a perfect flat, studded with clumps of little conical hills rising abruptly from the general level to the height of 200 to 700 feet, rich in rivers and in mineral treasures, coal of a fair class being found, and particles of gold washed down by the streams: the climate too is very favorable to the indigenous tea-plant, which grows luxuriantly under scientific culture. The greater part of the Patna, Rajshahye, and Dacca divisions, are uninterrupted flats, subject to inundation, rich in sand and black mould, some portions naturally more fertile than others,—Dacca in fact so much so that it has been called "the granary of Bengal." It is said also that there is no substance so coarse as gravel either in the delta or nearer the sea than 400 miles, where a

rocky point, a part of the base of the neighbouring hills, projects into the river. And the same may be said to hold true also with respect to the right or west bank of the Ganges, but only to a limited extent. For, commencing from about Beerbhoom, where,—as Dr. Hunter picturesquely describes the ethnical frontier, "the primeval force which had upheaved the interior table-land, spent itself on fragmentary ridges and long wavy downs,"—by drawing a line southwards between Bancoorah and Burdwan, carrying it on past Midnapore and down towards Balasore, it will be noticed that to the west the ground partakes of the character of the Chota Nagpore plateau, granite being found overlaid with carboniferous sandstone, containing iron and coal in great abundance, and the climate in consequence being of a drier character.

Lakes.

There are no lakes of importance besides the Chilka, though there are numerous jheels, or shallow sheets of water, which expand or diminish owing to the season. The most remarkable are the Monda, Dulabari, and Chullum jheels in Rajshahye, the Aka in Jessore, and the Great Jheel in Backergunge. Epigrammatically it may be said that Lower Bengal consists of jungly hills which border and confine alluvial plains intersected by two mighty rivers, that unite just before they shed their waters into the ocean.

CLIMATE.

Temperature of the air.

Mr. Blanford, the Bengal Meteorological Reporter, has been able to offer temperature statistics for Bengal, as well as for stations in the North-Western Provinces, for two stations on the Coromandel Coast, for Ceylon, and for the Central Provinces. An account of the procedure and progress of his department, the classification of stations, and instruments in use, will be found under the head Scientific and Literary; but as a better idea of the distribution of heat in the Lower Provinces can be obtained by contrasting it with the temperature in other parts of India, the statistics here given embrace territories outside the limit to which this report should be properly restricted. The highest monthly mean temperatures were at Nagpore and Hoshungabad in the Central Provinces, at each of which places the mean was above 96° Fahrenheit during the month of May. The highest mean in Bengal was 92·4 at Patna during the same month. At Port Blair, in the Bay of Bengal, the mean was little above 81°; at Gowalpara, the gate of the Assam valley, it was 80½°. There was thus a difference of 12° Fahrenheit between the temperature of Gowalpara and that of Patna during the month of May 1870. In the year 1869 the difference was 16½°. Excepting the hill stations Darjeeling and Shillong, at only one station and for only two months, namely, at Roorkee in January and December, did the mean temperature fall below 60°. The lowest mean temperature in the plains of Bengal was 61·8 at Patna in the month of December; while at Kandy, in Ceylon, the December mean temperature was 75°; at Madras the December mean was 76°; at Port Blair it was 79°; at Calcutta it was 67°; at Nagpore, in the Central Provinces, it was 66°; and at Roorkee, under the Himalayas,

it was 57½°. The difference in the range of the thermometer in the different months may be thus described. In January and February the temperature was highest at Ceylon and Port Blair, and lowest in North-Western India and Assam. The difference between Roorkee and Port Blair in January was 20° Fahrenheit. In the month of March, the temperature of Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Orissa, rose to the level of Ceylon and the littoral country. In May, the sea level isothermal line of 90° Fahrenheit included Monghyr, Hazareebaugh, and Berhampore in Bengal, all Central India, and the North-Western Provinces stations. At most of the Central Provinces stations, and at Hazareebaugh, the mean was above 95°. On the Coromandel Coast the mean temperature of May was about 90°, while for the same month it was about 80° in Ceylon and Port Blair. In June there was a great change in the distribution of the temperature; in Central India it fell below 90°, while it averaged about 85° over the plains of Bengal. During July and August the temperature ranged highest in the North-Western Provinces and on the eastern coast. During September the temperature became nearly uniform all over the area under observation, but Ceylon remained the coolest part of the area up to November. The temperature over the greater part of the area under observation was lower during the hot season of 1869-70 than during the same part of the year 1869.

Barometric pressure.

The monthly mean of barometric pressure was highest at Darjeeling for the month of December, when it stood at 30·119.* Of the plain stations in Bengal, it was highest at the False Point lighthouse during the same month, where it was 30·101. All over Bengal, December was the month of highest pressure; it is more usually January, and the pressure decreases month by month until July, when it is lowest. The lowest monthly mean was at Monghyr during the month of July, when the reduced mean was 29·489.* The largest area of depression was on the Chota Nagpore plateau, from Hazareebaugh to Monghyr, where hot dry winds blow, and the climate more nearly approaches to that of Northern India. Remarkable differences were pointed out by Mr. Blanford in the barometric tides of Simla and Darjeeling, both of which stations are situated on Himalayan ridges 7,000 feet above the sea. At Simla the morning minimum is lowest in the dry months of March and April, and highest in July; while at Darjeeling the morning minimum is lowest in June and the rainy months, and highest in December. On the other hand, the afternoon depression is greatest in July and August at Simla, and least in the same months at Darjeeling. In October, the month of atmospheric change, there seems to be a nearly uniform pressure at both coasts of the Bay of Bengal and over Northern India. The mean barometric pressure of the year at Calcutta during 1870 was ·005 below the mean of the preceding fifteen years. The variation of pressure throughout the year has proceeded very much in accordance with the deviations of the preceding year. In Cachar the barometer remained unusually high throughout the cold weather and the spring, and this phenomenon was accompanied by the absence of the usual rains in March and April 1870.

* Reduced to mean sea-level.

Serenity of the sky.

The months during which the sky was least clouded were at most stations February and December, and the most serene skies were observed at Roorkee, Monghyr, and Jessore. The greatest proportion of cloud was registered at Darjeeling and Shillong.

Wind direction.

So far as existing registers* show, the normal course of the monsoon currents in Eastern and Upper India is as follows:—Beginning with the month of October or the close of the rainy season, calms or westerly winds predominate in the Upper Provinces, while in the lower North-Western Provinces and Bengal the winds set in from west and north-west, becoming more northerly in the delta and north-east in the Bay of Bengal, especially on the Indian side. In the Central Provinces the prevailing directions are north and north-east during the winter months; and in the Punjab, north, along the course of the Indus and under the lea of the Soliman range, becoming more westerly as the distance from the hills increases. From February onwards the northerly elements decrease in amount, calms are less frequent in the Upper Provinces, and westerly and north-westerly winds begin to predominate over the greater part of Northern India; while in the Gangetic delta and on the coast of the Bay the wind is most frequent from the south. At Ajmere it is chiefly west and south-west, the direction being probably influenced by the neighbouring Aravalli range. In the hot weather months, the dry westerly or continental, and the southerly or coast currents, meet in Bengal, in the region of barometric depression before adverted to that lies to the westward of the delta. As the season advances the latter penetrates further up the Gangetic valley, as easterly or south-easterly winds; while over Western and Central India the westerly current draws round to southward, and sweeps over the country, bringing the monsoon rains. At Calcutta the most rainy quarter for the wind is south and south-east. In September the monsoon slackens, but continues to blow from the same direction over the western half of India; while in Bengal, and generally over the eastern half, it veers to south-east; and a further veering in October to east and north-east on the Coromandel Coast, coincident with the setting in of the north-east monsoon in the upper part of the Bay, brings the principal rainfall of the year to the previously dry region of the Carnatic.

General direction of winds in the Bengal Presidency.

Winds of 1870.

In the early months of 1870 the land winds were more steady and persistent than usual in Bengal. Hence, doubtless, the comparative dryness of these months, of which the rainfall and humidity tables afford evidence. In June the south-west monsoons set in with more than average steadiness, but with less casting than usual; and these peculiarities persisted throughout the rainy season, except in Orissa, where in September and October the wind veered round to the eastward, and brought the abundant rainfall which preserved that province from the dearth which for some time appeared to threaten it. The southerly monsoon

* The registers extend for periods varying from three to ten years.

lasted later than usual in Lower Bengal, and it was not until nearly the middle of November that the land winds fairly set in. In December they blew very steadily, with more than average westing in Lower Bengal and Orissa; and this appears to have been coincident with, and perhaps therefore due to, an excessive barometric pressure in Central India.

Cyclones.

The only cyclone that was felt on any part of the coast during the year 1870 occurred in the month of November, and was noticed chiefly at Vizagapatam, where trees and houses were blown down; but happily little loss of life was caused. A cyclone was reported in the latitude of Kandy, about midway across the Bay of Bengal, in January; and a small storm of the same character, but apparently local and of short duration, was met with between Akyab and Chittagong in May 1870.

Rainfall.

The rainfall at Cherrapoonjee—the rainiest place in the world, so far as we know—was unfortunately not recorded during 1870; during the previous year Captain Godwin Austen registered at Cherrapoonjee a rainfall of 559 inches. At fifteen stations over 100 inches of rain fell, namely—Buxa, in the Bhútan Dooars, 397 inches; Darjeeling, 159 inches; and Rungbee, in Sikhim, 197 inches; Titalya, Julpigoree, Dhobree, Toora in the Garrow Hills, Jowai in the Khasi Hills, Debrooghur, Sylhet, Cachar, Aenakhall (Hylakandy), Noakhally, and Akyab.

In the Central Provinces and over the Chota Nagpore plateau, on the Sikkim Himalaya and over the plains at their foot, also at Tezpore and Seebsaugor in Upper Assam, the rainfall of 1870 was above the average of the last fifteen years; while in Orissa, the Ganges delta, and in Eastern Bengal and Arakan, it was below that average; at the same time, in the months of July and August the rainfall was exceptionally high, especially in the northern and eastern districts of Bengal; and this led to inundations over a large extent of country in those directions.

Inundations.

Patna division.

In the Patna division, the districts which suffered most were those of Chumparun and Tirhoot. Of the former, a great portion was inundated by the overflow of the Narainee, or big Gunduck; and there was much destruction of crops, especially indigo. The latter district suffered from the overflow of the small Gunduck and the Bhagiruttee rivers; the crops suffered, and the roads were unusually cut up. A spill from the Soane also inundated a portion of Shahabad, viz. all the country between the river and Arrah. The damage caused was nowhere so severe as to cause any serious distress. In the Bhaugulpore division the crops suffered some injury in the districts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr from the overflow of the Ganges. The district of Purneah suffered more severely from the flooding of the Punar river, which was at first supposed to have been aggravated by a bund erected on the river at Behra for the preservation of the station of Purneah. It was found on inquiry, however, that the bund had in reality been the saving of the district on the left bank of

Bhaugalpore division.

the river. Much damage was done to the crops, but not to such an extent as to cause distress. In the Rajshahye division, the inundation of the Padma caused great damage to crops in the Moorshedabad district, especially in the country round Bhugwangolah, where some distress was felt. Relief however, when necessary, was promptly administered with the assistance of the neighbouring zemindars. The damage done in the Pubna district, in the direction of Comercolly and Serajgunge, was also great; the rivers, great and small,—the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Ichamuttee, and others,—having risen considerably above their ordinary high level. But there were no fears of distress. In the Presidency division, portions of the Kooshtea sub-division, in Nuddea, were inundated; and the overflow of the Jellinghee also inundated certain portions of the sub-division of Meherpore. In Jessore too there was inundation in the sub-divisions of Jenidah, Magoorah, and Nurrail, caused by the flooding of the Modhumatee and the Nobogunga, which are connected with the Padma and the Gorai. But no distress was caused anywhere by these floods. The districts of the Dacca division which suffered most from inundation were Dacca, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Cachar, and Tipperah. There was considerable damage done to crops, but not such as to give rise to any distress. In the Burdwan division the country lying between Panchkoorah and Midnapore was inundated by the overflow of the Cossye, but there was no serious damage, except to the sugarcane crop in pergunnah Bogree.

Rajshahye division.

Presidency division.

Dacca division.

Burdwan division.

While the districts abovenamed were suffering from inundation, fears were felt, towards the middle of August, of scarcity from drought in Orissa, the rainfall having been deficient in that province, and its failure having thrown the crops into a backward state. Throughout the month of September and part of October much anxiety was entertained by the local officers in the Pooree and Cuttack districts, and by the Commissioner of the division, that there would be a general failure of the harvest, and measures were suggested for importing grain and affording other relief to the tracts which had suffered most severely from the drought. During the last weeks of October, however, there was very copious rain throughout these parts, which allayed the alarms very generally prevalent of impending scarcity, and later reports showed that the outturn of crops was not much below the average of ordinary years. It was therefore not found necessary to adopt measures of relief anywhere except in some parts of Pooree and Khoordah, where relief works were sanctioned in order to provide labor for those whose crops had suffered. In connection with these circumstances Sir W. Grey addressed the Supreme Government, urging the extreme importance of carrying on the irrigation works to completion without delay, and at the same time expressing his opinion that this province would never be thoroughly safe from one of two calamities, either drought or inundation, till those works were completed.

Rainfall in Orissa.

Vide Appendix II.A-2, Climate.

Scarcity in Dulbhoom.

Towards the close of the year (at the end of January 1871) the deputy commissioner of Singbhoom reported on the unfavorable aspect of the crops in the Dulbhoom estate, which is under the management of the court of wards. The distress caused was however only temporary, and confined within very narrow limits; and the relief measures which it was found necessary to adopt consisted of the erection of a new house for the zemindar (which had been long needed), the expenditure on which (Rs. 6,000) secured to the poor plenty of labor and means of earning a livelihood; and an expenditure of Rs. 2,090 for improvements in the Chyebassa and Midnapore road.

Hail-storms in Tirhoot.

Some damage to the crops was also caused in the Seetamarhee subdivision of the Tirhoot district by a violent storm, attended with hail and rain, which occurred on the 2nd March 1871. This was confined within a very small area, and did not give rise to any distress.

Proposal for raising funds by local taxation for the relief of sufferers in times of distress.

In connection with these storms it may be here conveniently noticed that the Government of India had drawn the attention of this Government to the suggestions made by the commissioners appointed to inquire into the famine in Bengal and Orissa in 1866, in regard to the question of raising funds by local taxation for the purpose of affording relief to the sufferers on such extraordinary occasions. The matter was accordingly considered by this Government in consultation with the local officers; but the conclusion arrived at by Sir W. Grey was unfavorable to the proposals of the famine commissioners, and a reply to this effect was accordingly communicated to the Government of India.

B.—POLITICAL.

(1.) RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES AND TRIBES NOT ADMINISTERED BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

NEPAL.

Accidental shooting of a Nepalese subject.

About the beginning of the year, Colonel Lawrence, the Resident at Nepal, forwarded a representation from the durbar of the death of a Nepalese subject who had been shot and carried off into British territory by a party of gentlemen who had gone into the Nepal terai for sport, without first obtaining the usual permission; and requesting that such unauthorized intrusion should be put a stop to and the case be investigated.

An immediate report of the circumstances of the occurrence was called for, and the Commissioner of the Bhaugulpore division, after making the necessary inquiries, reported that the man (a gwala), on

meeting the shooting party, consisting of three gentlemen, in some heavy jungle, endeavoured to conceal himself, and being mistaken for a wild animal was shot by one of the party (Mr. Llewellyn, sub-manager of the Durbhangah estate); from motives of humanity the wounded man, who had been shot through the thigh, was taken to a neighbouring factory, where every care and attention was paid to him; he was afterwards removed to the hospital at Mudherpoorah, but died on the fourth day. The spot where the accident occurred was found to be so near the boundary as to make it doubtful whether it took place in British or Nepalese territory, being in the midst of dense jungle; no suspicion of any intentional violation of the Nepalese frontier could therefore be entertained. Mr. Llewellyn had offered to make ample provision for the family of the deceased, and arrangements for this purpose were in progress when the year terminated.

Boundary pillars on the Nepal and Bhútan frontier.

Colonel Vanrenen, the Boundary Commissioner, reported in March 1870 that the boundary pillars on the Nepal and Bhútan frontier were in very bad order, several of them having been wantonly destroyed by the natives, with a view, it was believed, of ascertaining if anything of value were to be found inside. This Government therefore directed that they should be built up with cairns of stones instead of being re-constructed. The Nepal durbar was also requested, through the Resident at Nepal, to arrange for the Soobas at Elam and Dhankootta to be present when the cairns were being erected, and to warn the ryots of their respective jurisdictions to refrain from injuring them. The construction of the work was to have been commenced on the 1st November, when it was arranged that an officer of the Nepal durbar should be deputed to meet the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling on the Tanglow mountain.

The completion of the work had not been reported at the close of the year.

BHUTAN.

Violation of British territory by the Bhúteas.

At the commencement of the year, Colonel Haughton, the Commissioner of the Cooch Behar division, reported a violation of British territory by a party of Bhúteas, apparently acting under the authority of the Paro Penlow, who suddenly descended upon a British village called Bunda Pani, and took away as captives twelve persons with their property into Bhútan. The Commissioner immediately addressed the Paro Penlow, and intimated that unless the British subjects abducted, and their property, were at once released and sent back to Julpigoree, and the most ample apology made for this breach of the treaty with Bhútan, the most serious displeasure of the British Government would be incurred. The result of this application was that these persons were sent back forthwith, and the Soobah of Bala, under whose orders the men had been carried off, was heavily fined by the Paro Penlow, and his followers were also punished. The examination of the captives left no room whatever for doubt but that they were carried off by the Soobah for purposes of slavery. The

satisfactory result of the measures employed for the release of these persons met with the approval of Government, and the home authorities also conveyed their approval of the judicious attitude adopted by Colonel Haughton in his communication with the Paro Penlow of Bhútan.

Appointment of Fentook, the Bhútea interpreter, as agent of the Bhútan Government.

In June 1870, Colonel Haughton reported that his Bhútea interpreter, Fentook, had been deputed to Buxa, on an invitation of the Deb Rajah, to present his respects to the Dhurm Rajah of Bhútan. On leaving, he was authorized to give the Bhútan authorities the fullest information on all points within his knowledge, but he was directed to refrain from making or discussing any proposal with the Bhútan Government. The interpreter was well received, and as he had repeatedly visited Bhútan, and had been the medium of communication between Bhútan and the British Government since 1864, the Deb Rajah induced him to accept the office of agent for the Bhútan Government, holding the rank of Jungpen. It was considered necessary to establish this office in 1868-69, but it had not been filled up to this time, owing to the Bhútan Government not being able to find a suitable person for the appointment. It was considered that Fentook's appointment would be useful, as he would be in constant and direct communication with the Bhúteas; and as the Bhútan Government was apparently anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the British Government, the Lieutenant-Governor, concurring in opinion with the Commissioner, recommended sanction of the arrangement, on the understanding that Fentook should not receive the annual treaty allowance on behalf of the Bhútan durbar, as it might lead to complications; but as no proposition to this effect had been made, it was deemed unnecessary to make any direct stipulation on the subject.

DUPHLA RAID.

In December 1869 two outrages, committed by Duphlas (a hill tribe in Assam) in the Durrung district, were reported. In the first, Mookparah Duphla, an absconded slave of Monee, a chief of a hill village, was captured in British territory and taken away. In the second, Tara Duphla, son of Moreah Gaum, the Chief of Gohpore, had sought in marriage the hand of Rungthong Duphlanee, daughter of Tai Gaum, of Kolabaree, and had made the customary wedding presents. Rungthong, however, declined the offer, and married Longtho Gaum, who refused to give back the presents received from Tara by his wife. Tara then applied to Major Comber, the Deputy Commissioner, for summary redress, but was inconsiderately referred by him to the civil court, of which the Duphlas, as may be supposed, understand nothing. By way of reprisal, Tara attacked Longtho's dwelling and carried off two men, one woman, and one girl; the authorities thereupon resolved to stop the annual allowance of the Duphlas implicated, and a reward of Rs. 200 was offered for Tara's capture. It was reported subsequently that the Duphlas had threatened to raid unless the allowance were renewed; they argued that the quarrel between Tara and Longtho had terminated, and that inasmuch as that quarrel had nothing to do with Government, there was no reason why the allowance should be

withheld. The matter being referred to Government, it was decided that the allowances of those Duphlas who might have no influence over Moreah Gaum and Tara, should not be stopped; and it was distinctly ruled that quarrels between hill men of independent tribes and British subjects, should be inquired into by officers in frontier districts in their political or executive capacity, and that in the event of any doubt as to the proper mode of dealing with such cases, the orders of Government should be taken, and that on no account should they be referred to the civil courts without the orders of superior authority. The construction of certain stockades was also directed, if they were absolutely required for purposes of security. An attempt made by Captain Walcott, the officiating Deputy Commissioner, to capture Tara, the originator of the outrage, who was at large, was carried out in a manner calculated to produce feelings of hostility against the British Government, and failed of its object.

LUSHAI RAIDS.

A series of raids were committed during the year under review, by the tribes we are accustomed to call Kookies or Lushais, on a more extensively organized scale, and of a far more determined character, than any previous incursions of the kind; and the audacity of the raiders in many cases was quite new to our experience, showing that they possess fighting qualities not altogether to be despised, and that they have other tactics to depend on than those of night surprises and rapid flights, which have hitherto been supposed to be their only mode of aggression.

Chittegong raid.

The first raid, which occurred on the 31st December 1870, in the village of Gulungeah, near the Chirna outpost, in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, has been noticed elsewhere in reviewing the administration of that district. The injury done was not very great, as the villagers were on the alert; but two men were killed and one man was carried off. The raiders were about 200 in number, and were supposed to belong to the Howlong tribe. They were followed and very gallantly attacked by nine Goorkha police constables, who were however obliged to retreat after the loss of two of their number.

Cachar raids.

On the north, several raids occurred in quick succession towards the close of January 1871, in the Hylakandy sub-division of Cachar.

On the morning of the 23rd January, the Cacharee punjee of Aimorkhal was burnt, and about 25 persons were killed and 37 taken prisoners. On the same day the Alexandrapore tea garden was destroyed; Mr. Winchester, a planter living there, being killed, and his child, a little girl, captured. A few hours later, Cutlicherra, the adjoining garden, was attacked by Lushais, who were apparently a part of the body which had been at Alexandrapore. Messrs. Bagshawe and Cooke, who were in charge of the garden, opposed them most gallantly and drove them away. Another party commenced to attack the lines, but was dispersed by Mr. Cooke and some coolies; they had however killed five and wounded others, and were carrying off some women, whom they left on being threatened. Mr. Cooke then, with two Cabul fruit-sellers who happened to be there, and some others, went over to

Alexandrapore, recovered Mr. Winchester's body, and brought back some wounded coolies.

On the 24th a second attack was made on Cutlicherra by some 30 Lushais, 15 of whom were armed with guns. Messrs. Bagshawe and Cooke, assisted by some policemen who had arrived the previous night, and some armed servants, fired at and disabled two Lushais, on which the whole body rapidly retreated.

On the 27th January, a body of Lushais having surprised some sepoys and police of the Monierkhall garden, shot one sepoy and wounded another with a dáo. The head constable in command of the stockade fired upon them and was wounded. They then commenced an attack on the stockade, while a party plundered the coolie lines. The fight lasted all day, and the next day the District Superintendent of Police, Mr Daly, arrived with some sepoys and police. Two sorties from the stockade were unsuccessful; but the Lushais left on the night of the 28th, and their loss was afterwards reported to be 57. Mr. Eglinton, a planter, displayed great gallantry on this occasion, for which he received the thanks of Government, and ultimately the reward of a grant of land.

While the attack was made on Monierkhal, a party of Lushais went on to the adjoining garden of Darmiakhall, which they plundered but did not burn. All the coolies escaped.

An attack on Nugdigram was also made on the 27th, when about 11 persons were killed, and 3 carried off. Here, on the following morning, the rear guard of the party of troops and police that had been sent to the relief of Monierkhal was attacked by the raiders. The guard consisted of 8 sepoys, and a constable in charge of coolies carrying provisions. The sepoys made a stand and gave time for the constable and coolies to escape. Eye-witnesses reported that their conduct was most admirable. Eventually they were overpowered, and 6 of them were killed and 1 wounded.

On the same day some wood-cutters, on the bank of the Rukni, were surprised by 10 or 12 Lushais. They swam across the river and gained the opposite bank, one of their number being wounded by a spear. These men, passing near Guzzle ghât in the evening, saw a large party of Lushais going south, who did not however perceive them. Subsequent inquiries showed that this was the party which had attacked the rear guard on the same day.

There was then an intermission of raids on this side of the Lushai territory for more than three weeks, but on the morning of the 23rd February an attack was made on the coolie lines at Julnacherra by a party of Lushais, said to be about 120 in number, who crossed the river from the west. A patrol of one head constable and four constables was in the lines at the time; they at once fired on the raiders and repulsed them, but not till the latter had killed four persons and wounded three.

Raids in Sylhet.

In Sylhet some villages near the Chargolla frontier post were attacked. On the 23rd January a village named Cachariparа was almost entirely burnt, more than 20 persons being killed, and some young women carried

off. On the 24th, a large body attacked a village exactly opposite to the outpost, not further from it than forty or fifty yards, and killed two men. The guard immediately turned out and commenced firing. The raiders returned the fire, but after an hour they were defeated and retired in confusion into the hills.

On the 27th February a village near the Allynuggur outpost was attacked. Captain Robertson immediately sent out a party of sepoys and constables, who were just in time to prevent the raiders escaping into the hills. In the skirmish which ensued several of the raiders were wounded, but, as usual, they were immediately carried off by their brethren. One raider, however, was killed, and the police succeeded in bringing in the dead body, to assist in identifying the tribe to which the raider belonged, together with two dâos and ten or twelve guns. Two other corpses were afterwards found in the jungle.

Raids in Hill Tipperah.

In the latter part of January a party of raiders made their appearance in Hill Tipperah, burning villages and killing and wounding the villagers. On the 21st, the khedda people, who were engaged in elephant-catching some distance south of the Sylhet outposts, were fired on and dispersed; and a village named Pooyasbari was plundered and destroyed. On the 22nd, another village, named Boongbari, was burnt. The khedda people said that the raiders were from 200 to 300 strong, and that they were tall, strong, stout men, much resembling ordinary Kookies in appearance.

On the 2nd March a hundred men armed with guns and dâos made their appearance on the Goomtee, about 40 miles east of Comillah. They had fired on a party of wood-cutters, of whom three were missing.

About the same time 500 Kookies were reported east of the Chagulnaih thannah in the Tipperah district, but they never came into our territory, and appear to have done but little damage to life, and only to have burnt and plundered the deserted homesteads of the Tipperahs.

Munipore raids.

The Political Agent at Munipore reported on the 25th February that an attack had been made on a village in the hills, south-east of the valley, on the night of the 15th. The village had been destroyed, 40 persons decapitated, and about 20 carried off. Although the raid was made further to the east than any former attack by the Lushais, the Munipoories felt almost certain that the raiders were of that tribe. The Political Agent thought that the raid was on account of Vonolel's death.

Identity of raiders.

From the time when reports of these events first reached the Government, continual instructions were issued to the local officers, impressing on them the necessity for exerting themselves to obtain information of the movements and doings of the hill tribes, and especially to collect evidence as to those implicated in the raids committed. The reports received of the identity of the tribes concerned in these several outrages were however for a long time various and conflicting.

The solitary raid in Hill Chittagong, at first attributed to the Howlongs, was afterwards believed to have been traced to a party of Shindoos under a chief named Arkhyne, residing on the east side of the water-shed between Chittagong and Burmah.

About the beginning of January information had been communicated by Rutton Pooea to the Deputy Commissioner that two bodies of Howlongs had gone to raid, one north, the other south; the former being under a chief named Mongpoon.

Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, who, whilst these disturbances were going on, was in the heart of Sookpilall's country on the Dullessur, and was to all outward appearance treated with great friendliness by Sookpilal himself, received warning that a party of Syloos from Savoonga's villages, with Lenkim, son of Vonolel, had gone to raid in the direction of Adumpore, and his return to Cachar was fortunately effected without encountering any of the armed parties.

On the 5th February Major Graham, Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, reported that a messenger of his had come back from the Kookie country, bringing information that a large body of Howlongs, under the chiefs Lal Saveola and Seipaya, had been concerned in the Cachar raids; whereas on the 9th March the Commissioner of Dacca reported that Mr. Edgar's information with regard to the same raids implicated Vonolel's sons Lalboora and Jongdong, in eastern Cachar, and Savoonga and Lungboong, Syloos, on the west. This latter intelligence was in a measure confirmed by a portion of the plunder from the Alexandrapore factory having been brought for sale in the Kassalong bazaar by some of Savoonga's men, although it was given out by them, most probably falsely and designedly, that they had bought the articles from Sookpilal, with whom they were on known terms of enmity. Subsequently information was received of Mary Winchester having been seen by Rutton Pooea in a village belonging to Savoonga, and a negociation for her ransom was set on foot, but failed.

On the 20th February the Agent at Munipore reported that a numerous body of Lushais had been met about the middle of January by a khedda force of Munipore sepoys, and they had apparently intended raiding in Munipore, but meeting an armed force had turned westward. They said they belonged to the villages of Vonpilal and his mother Impanu.

Subsequently, a woman who was carried away in the raid on Munipore, escaped and gave information implicating Vonolel and his sons Voupilal and Poiboi, also Lenkum and Impanu; and a Lushai woman belonging to the village of Vonolel's brother Thoilal, who was ransomed from another tribe, gave very similar information, adding that the others named were under the guidance of both Sookpilal's and Vonpilal's people.

These and other particulars, so far as they could be reconciled with the known relations of the clans among themselves, led to the conclusion that the sons of Vonolel, certain of the Howlong chiefs, and certain of the Syloo chiefs, acting in concert, committed the raids in Cachar.

The information as to the raids in Sylhet was more doubtful. The Magistrate of Sylhet was of opinion, from the evidence of a Kookie captive, and from private information, that the raid on the 27th February at Alynugger was committed by people of Sookpilal, as two of his sons, and also some followers of his sister Vanuitang, were said to have been recognised.

This was also to some extent confirmed by a Tipperah woman, who was taken captive and contrived to make her escape; but Mr. Edgar and the Commissioner considered the connection of Sookpilal with these raids to be improbable, for many specious reasons. Although, therefore, Sookpilal's complicity was quite possible, and in fact reconcilable with his friendly behaviour to Mr. Edgar, on the supposition that the district of Sylhet was regarded by the Lushais as a distinct territory, such as Munipore or Hill Tipperah, yet, in consideration of the disposition evinced by Sookpilal in his conduct towards Mr. Edgar, and other circumstances in his favor, it was considered undesirable, and politically inexpedient, to treat him as an enemy on mere suspicion.

Future policy towards the frontier tribes.

The question of the measures which should be adopted to punish the tribes concerned in these atrocious raids, to recover the numerous British subjects who were captives in their hands, and to prevent, in the most effectual manner, a repetition of their incursions for the future, engaged the most earnest attention of Government.

It may not be out of place to revert briefly to the measures proposed, and the events which preceded the raids above noticed. It was mentioned in the report for last year that the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir W. Grey, had recommended that a fresh expedition, more carefully organized and timed than the previous unsuccessful military expedition in 1868-69, should again penetrate the Lushai country to inflict retribution for past aggressions, and endeavour to enforce such submission on the part of the offending chiefs as might, with ulterior measures to maintain the vantage ground thus obtained and a strong line of outposts, afford greater security for the future. The Government of India was however opposed to this policy, and wished that a special officer should be selected and placed in charge of this portion of the frontier, who should, by personal communication with the chiefs, influence and control our relations with these wild tribes. As preliminary to these arrangements, Mr. Edgar undertook to visit and hold interviews with several of the principal Lushai chiefs who had sent messengers to him. He was engaged on this mission for three months, and proceeded as far as Bepari Bazar, in the neighbourhood of Sookpilal's village, returning in March 1870. The results of this visit were referred to in the last report, and in considering them the Government of India was induced, in June 1870, to concur with the Lieutenant-Governor in thinking that it was inexpedient and impolitic to station an officer among the Lushais, and, refraining from all punitive measures, directed that the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, or one of his subordinates, should annually visit the Lushai country and cultivate amicable relations with the chiefs, and that a settled boundary should be laid down from the borders of Munipore to Hill Tipperah, where ordinary British civil jurisdiction should cease, the tribes making themselves responsible for the peace of the districts beyond it. In pursuance of this policy, Mr. Edgar started again with a guard of 100 men, and was in close communication with Sookpilal, when the disturbances broke out, which obliged him to retrace his steps, and which

Sookpilal, though professing friendship and bestowing every attention on Mr. Edgar, was powerless to prevent, if he did not actually participate in them.

The same policy had also been enjoined in Chittagong, and the Commissioner was required to submit specific proposals for giving effect to the views of the Government of India in the Hill Tracts. The Commissioner, Lord Ulick Browne, in his reply, pointed out that the circumstances of Cachar and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong were entirely different; that the measures recommended had been practically in effect since 1860, when a European officer had been posted in the heart of the hill district; that there was no boundary question to determine; and that the Kookies with whom we had formed relations had not merely been visited by European officers, but had been induced to come regularly to Kassalong, the frontier station of the Hill Tracts, for purposes of trade, and the chiefs had even come to the interior stations of Chittagong. The tribes with whom we had most dealings were those of Rutton Pooca and the Syloos. The former had maintained their good behaviour, after chastisement, for the last nine years, and nothing more could be done as regards them to carry out the wishes of the Government of India. The Syloos had, it was believed, desisted from raids on the Chittagong frontier, but had probably committed one of the raids on the north in 1868-69. Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner, had also held frequent intercourse with the Howlongs, the most powerful of all the Kookie tribes, and in 1868 succeeded in exacting from them engagements not to raid, but they were not prevented by the most solemn oaths from committing a raid the very next year in the Hill Tracts, which was unpunished, and their people still frequent the Kassalong Bazaar.

The only remaining tribes who have troubled the Hill Tracts, and by whom half the raids are committed, are the Shindoos and Koomees, inhabiting the hills in closer proximity to the Arracan frontier, who maintain peaceable relations there, and can only be effectually reached and restrained from thence. The Commissioner recommended that in pursuing the course followed for the last nine years towards Rutton Pooca and the Syloos, a strong advanced post should be established at the site of Rutton Pooca's old village in order to keep the Howlongs under check, while the Arracan authorities should undertake to deal with the Shindoos and Koomees.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in forwarding this communication to the Government of India, agreed with Lord Ulick Browne that in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong something more was necessary than would perhaps suffice on the Cachar frontier; and referring to previous proposals made in December 1869, reiterated the necessity of an advanced post in Rutton Pooca's old village, and the strengthening of the hill police and establishment of other posts.

Subsequently, Major Graham, the Deputy Commissioner, and Major Macdonald, with a view of pushing their way in the Cachar direction to meet Mr. Edgar at or near Bepari Bazar, proceeded through Rutton Pooca's country to that of the Syloos and held interviews with the chiefs, but received warnings of the coming disturbances, which rendered it prudent for them to return without further effecting their object.

The occurrence of the raids, which took place in spite of the efforts thus made by the frontier officers, seemed to prove incontestibly that the policy of conciliation alone is utterly powerless and insufficient to protect our frontier from the tribes beyond, whose cupidity is excited, even if those nearest to us may thereby become well affected.

The policy unanimously recommended by the local officers was that raids like those of the year under review should be met by condign punishment, in the shape of a military occupation of the raiders' villages during as long a period as possible, the seizure of their crops and stored grain, and the forced submission of their chiefs; after that, by the steady endeavour of the frontier officers, to influence them and promote trade; and, finally, by a system of frontier posts, combined with a line of road running north and south from the Cachar frontier to that of Chittagong. Another line of road running east and west along the Cachar frontier, behind the posts, has also been proposed, but it was objected to by Mr. Edgar.

It was also understood that the views of the Commander-in-Chief, who inspected the Cachar frontier, were in accord with those of the local officers, who urged the necessity of an expedition, and that His Excellency was of opinion that such an expedition should consist of two columns, which should start as early next cold weather as possible, the one from Cachar on the north, and the other from Chittagong on the south, and then, effecting a junction, occupy the villages of the chiefs known to be implicated, and open out a road of communication between the two frontiers.

In a minute dated shortly after the close of the year (18th May 1871), the Lieutenant-Governor explained his own views on the subject, which were in favor of a military exploration of the country rather than a measure of pure retaliation. Certain points should be advanced to in order to find and secure a convenient location for troops to be posted in the centre of the Lushai country, and to establish the means of maintaining communication with them. If the people submitted, we should treat with them and demand surrender of our captive subjects; and if a fair amount of success were attained in that way, we should enter into friendly relations with them: but if they resisted, we should use force and compel respect.

Later since the close of the year, it was resolved to send expeditions to invade the Lushai country both from Chittagong and Cachar.

HILL TIPPERAH.

Appointment of a Political Agent in Hill Tipperah.

It was noticed in last year's report, page 76, that Government had sanctioned the appointment of a Political Agent in Hill Tipperah. The appointment has since been made, a Deputy Commissioner of the lowest grade on Rs. 1,000 a month having been added for this purpose to the staff of the non-regulation provinces commission under this Government; the object of this arrangement, the convenience of which has been recognized in the case of the Garo and

Naga Hills, and the Hill Tracts of Chittagong, being to enable Government to retain in the appointment, and promote from time to time without removal, the officer selected for his special qualifications for the post. The Political Agent selected was Mr. Power, C.S., and he has his head-quarters at Augurtollah.

(2.) RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES ADMINISTERED, OR PARTLY ADMINISTERED, BY BRITISH OFFICERS.

COOCH BEHAR STATE.

Application of the Civil Procedure Code to Cooch Behar.

It was mentioned in the report for 1869-70 that the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure had been revised and adapted to the state of Cooch Behar. During the year under review a committee sat for the purpose of similarly revising and adapting the Indian Civil Procedure Code to Cooch Behar. They had nearly completed their labors at the close of the year.

Measurement and settlement.

The professional survey of the country, undertaken in the general interests of the empire as well as of the state of Cooch Behar, was completed at the close of 1869-70; but the khusrah, or field measurement and settlement, did not proceed at first satisfactorily, owing to the difficulty of obtaining duly qualified persons to conduct the business. During the past year no actual settlement was made, but the whole of the preliminary steps have been taken: registers have been prepared, lands classified and measured, rights recorded, disputes settled; so that nothing remained to be done but to inscribe the pottahs and issue them. Land will henceforth pay according to quality and not according to its produce. This measure was adopted after securing the concurrence of the jotedars.

Revenue administration.

Measures have been in progress for some years to improve the revenue administration. The land revenue of the state, which had been under the management of several district and independent offices, was brought under the control of a single office. The most difficult task of disconnecting the ladies of the Rajbarry from dealings with the revenues was carried out under satisfactory arrangements, and all officers of the state and other persons of influence, who held land in fictitious names, thereby making it difficult to ascertain who was really responsible for the revenue, were compelled to register their holdings, of whatever nature, and were prohibited from acquiring more without express permission.

Prosperous condition of the ryots.

The loss of the early crops, caused by flood, was in a great measure compensated by the luxuriance of the succeeding crops. The steady rise in prices has greatly improved the condition of the ryots. People whose

clothing was formerly of the most limited description are now well dressed, English piece-goods having found their way into all parts of the state.

The receipts and disbursements of the past and the preceding two years are shown in the annexed statement. The actual total of the disbursements of the past year was Rs. 8,90,523, the difference, Rs. 72,027, having been adjusted by transfer.

	Receipts.	Disbursements.
	Rs.	Rs.
1868-69	8,15,290	6,89,057
1869-70	8,29,995	8,25,807
1870-71	9,20,682	9,62,550

Civil suits.

The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 1,760, against 1,704 in the preceding year; the number finally disposed of was 1,712, valued at Rs. 1,42,286.

Courts' fees by stamps.

The court fees realized by stamps amounted to Rs. 31,383, against Rs. 26,169 in the previous year, giving an increase of Rs. 5,214.

As regards the registration of deeds, which is optional in Cooch Behar, the statement in the margin shows the number of deeds registered and the fees realized.

	Deeds registered.	Fees realized.
	No.	Rs.
1869-70	167	1,189
1870-71	180	1,383

Statistics of crime.

The annexed statement shows the number of persons charged with crime and brought under trial, and the percentage of convictions and acquittals. The heads under which increase and decrease of crime are apparent are shown in the statement F.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Number of persons under trial	1,574	1,575
Convicted	984	1,013
Acquitted	466	450
Percentage of { convicted	62	64
Percentage of { acquitted	28	8

Prisoners in jail.

The number of prisoners in the jail on the last day of the year was 242, against 238 in the previous year. There were no escapes from the jail; but eight escaped while out at work, of whom three were re-captured. The profits of the jail manufacture were Rs. 1,929, against Rs. 1,795 in the previous year.

Education.

Steady progress continues to be made in education. The number of schools has increased from 56 in 1869-70 to 60 at the close of the past year, and the number of pupils has risen from 2,049 to 2,290. The total cost to the state, deducting fees realized, was Rs. 26,631.

Resumption of estate and pension.

Ram Narain, a member of the rajah's family, having died without legitimate issue, his estate, together with the pension of Rs. 500 which he enjoyed, has been resumed. The Rajah has attained his ninth year.

MUNIPORE.

Capture of the raider Kunhai Sing, and his detention under Regulation III of 1818.

It was stated in the report for 1864-65, pages 173 and 174, that a party of from 150 to 180 Munipoories, with Kunhai Sing, son of the ex-Rajah of Munipore, as their leader, had made an attempt to enter the territory of the Rajah of Munipore for the purpose of supplanting his government, but had been defeated and dispersed, and that a reward of Rs. 100 had been offered for the capture of Kunhai Sing. The reward was subsequently raised to Rs. 300, and every effort was made to secure his apprehension; for some time he still continued to lead a troublesome wandering life, and was believed to have been implicated in the recent Lushai raids on the Cachar and Sylhet frontiers; later on it was reported that he was making attempts to get into the Lushai hills again with the ultimate intention of making another attempt on Munipore: at last he has been captured by the Sylhet police.

The question of bringing Kunhai Sing to trial was considered, and it was ultimately decided that he should be dealt with under the provisions of Regulation III of 1818. He has accordingly been sent to Hazareebaugh, where he is detained on a warrant under that Regulation. He is however under very mild restraint, merely subject to sufficient surveillance to ensure his remaining at Hazareebaugh. He is not otherwise interfered with, and will receive a subsistence allowance of one rupee per diem.

Boundary between Assam and Munipore.

In the beginning of 1868, Lieutenant Gregory, Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills district, of whose valuable services death has since deprived the Government, wrote to Dr. Brown, Political Agent at Munipore, remonstrating against an entry of some Munipore troops into a village named Kohima, which lay to the north of the line laid down in 1841-42 as the boundary between Assam and Munipore. The Rajah of Munipore claimed this village, as well as certain others situated further north, as belonging to him, alleging that they had been reduced by his father and had ever since remained subject to the Munipore state. The Political Agent at Munipore referred the matter for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, when His Excellency the Governor-General in Council directed that a competent officer should be deputed by this Government to proceed to settle the disputed boundary between the Naga Hills and Munipore, in communication with the Political Agent acting on the part of the rajah. Some further correspondence ensued, after which Lieutenant Butler, officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills, was deputed to settle and mark the boundary in concert with Dr. Brown.

The reports submitted by these officers showed that they did not agree on certain points. The two main questions which arose were (1) what should be considered to be the boundary laid down in 1841-42, and (2) whether that boundary could still be equitably maintained with

reference to the fact that certain villages north of it had been since subjugated by Munipore. The Government of India called for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject. As no officer of the survey department had accompanied Lieutenant Butler and Dr. Brown, His Honor could not, in the absence of a proper map and a professional report regarding the boundary, attempt to decide the points at issue between these officers. He suggested that some officer should be again commissioned to settle the boundary, and that a professional surveyor should accompany them to the spot. Looking to the history of the frontier, it seemed to him that the boundary line might still very fairly be adjusted on the basis of that of 1841-42, as far as possible, though perhaps a discretion might be given to the officers so commissioned to include within Munipore any villages which might be found voluntarily acknowledging subjection and paying tribute to that state, provided that the primary object of securing a good natural boundary, following the water pent as nearly as possible, was not materially sacrificed.

The Government of India directed that a special commissioner selected for the duty by the Lieutenant-Governor, and furnished with all the correspondence regarding the boundary, should proceed to the spot, accompanied by Lieutenant Butler and Dr. Brown, who should state to him their respective cases and supply him with all needful information, but should have no further voice in the matter; and that a competent surveyor should also accompany the party to map out the boundary as determined. The instructions regarding the special commissioner's duty were that he should first determine the actual boundary as laid down in 1841-42, his finding on the question being accepted as final; and that, secondly, if for political or other reasons he considered that the line should be deviated from, and that every Naga village which was excluded from Munipore in 1841 should now be included within it, he should submit his opinion, with his reasons in full, for the final decision of the Government of India, indicating on the survey map how the boundary of 1841-42 would be deviated from if his opinion was accepted.

Under these instructions, Mr. J. F. Browne, officiating Judge of Chittagong, who is also a skilled survey officer, was appointed by this Government to be the special commissioner for investigating and settling the disputed boundary. He reached the spot on the 23rd January 1871, and entered on his duty, assisted by Lieutenant Butler and Dr. Brown, as well as by a special officer whom the Rajah of Munipore had been invited to depute for the purpose of representing the Rajah's interests, and also by two assistant surveyors, Messrs. Ogle and Roberts, who had previously arrived and commenced survey operations.

Mr. Browne's report was not received by Government till after the close of the year under review, and further correspondence on the subject is still being carried on. The decision that may be finally arrived at on the question will be noticed in the next administration report.

NAGA HILLS.

The relations of Captain Butler, Deputy Commissioner of the Hills, with the Nagas have been on the whole satisfactory. They have refrained from attacking British villages in the plains, have allowed British officers to pass through their country and survey their lands, and have complied with the repeated requisitions made upon them for carriage and supplies. Two of the Deputy Commissioner's Kookie scouts were murdered near Samoogoodting during his absence in the cold weather, but a careful inquiry showed that it was purely a criminal outrage, and had no political signification of any kind.

Samoogoodting was visited by the officiating Commissioner, Colonel Agnew, in December; and the Deputy Commissioner again succeeded this year in marching twice through the midst of the Angami clans, returning on the first occasion through the Kutcha Naga community. He visited the Nowgong frontier, and entered the Rengmah and Mikir hills as far as the sources of the Dikhom.

During the cold weather the task of surveying the boundary between British territory and Munipore as just described was taken in hand. Mr. Browne, C.S., deputed as special Boundary Commissioner, reached the spot on the 23rd January. The Political Agent of Munipore and the Deputy Commissioner both assisted; Messrs. Ogle and Roberts, Assistant Surveyors, had arrived and commenced survey operations some weeks before. The orders of Government regarding the demarcation of the boundary were duly carried out, and Messrs. Ogle and Roberts succeeded in mapping out the entire southern boundary of the Naga Hills district. They also completed the survey of over 1,500 square miles, comprising the tract occupied by the Kookie colony, the country inhabited by the Kutcha Nagas, and almost the whole of the Angami hills. Only a small portion of country lying between the Dhumin and the Dayong remains to be completed next season.

The long road of 71 miles from Samoogoodting to Golaghat was reported as having been completed during the year, old bridges were repaired, and 14 new bridges erected; also the bridle path, three miles in length, from the Diphupani to the station, was put into thorough repair. The public buildings at the station were also repaired, and new accommodation was built for the clerks and chuprassies attached to the Deputy Commissioner's office. But the cutcherry and house for the Deputy Commissioner were reported to be in a ruinous state, and to need restoration. At Dimapur the whole stockade and every police hut within it was re-built. The Hurno-Jan rest-house, which had been unavoidably left unfinished last year for want of funds, was completed during the year.

Labor was obtained to the full extent of the requirements with the same ease as in the previous year, and the Deputy Commissioner felt satisfied that no difficulty on this account would ever again be experienced so long as the frontier remained undisturbed.

The amount of revenue collected was insignificant, as the greater part of the population pay no taxes at all. Still, as compared with last year, there has been a certain increase, due to the influx of fresh settlers.

The last report noticed the establishment of a private golah at Samoogoodting. During the year two other golahs have been added, and the owners have proposed to construct good substantial houses in lieu of the temporary accommodation provided for them—a fact which seems to indicate that trade is steadily, though slowly, increasing.

The rains having set in very late, much anxiety was felt at first about the crops; but the heavy downpour in the later months compensated for the earlier drought, and the result was a splendid harvest throughout the district.

The Deputy Commissioner reports that the station of Samoogoodting continues to be unhealthy, and sees so little prospect of its ever improving in salubrity that he recommends its removal to a healthier locality, which he says can easily be found. The district generally appears to have enjoyed better health. No epidemics of the kind noticed in the last year's report were known to have recurred.

The services of a European medical officer having recently been obtained, the dispensary was more largely resorted to than in 1869-70, the average daily attendance having increased from 4 to 10. It only required visible and tangible success to create a confidence in the minds of the Nagas in the efficacy of European medicines; and the Deputy Commissioner anticipated that Mr. Cooper's successful treatment of Yetsoles, the chief of the Thanumah clan of Samoogoodting, who was suffering from a very acute and dangerous attack of laryngitis, would have a material influence in this direction.

It has been impossible to do anything yet towards the introduction of schools into the Naga Hills. The Deputy Commissioner has endeavoured, but hitherto unsuccessfully, to induce missionaries to take up the work. The Rev. Mr. Bronson, of the Baptist Mission Society in Assam, has however promised to visit Samoogoodting next cold weather, and Captain Butler hopes that some steps may be very shortly taken in the matter.

System of receiving paid residentiary delegates from the principal Naga tribes.

In September 1870 the Commissioner of Assam reported on the result of the system, which had been introduced experimentally for one year, of receiving paid residentiary delegates from the principal Naga tribes to represent their respective communities at Samoogoodting. The sanction accorded by this Government to its further continuance was confirmed by the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State, subject to special annual report. The measure has already in many ways proved to be of considerable utility, and, after sufficient time to allow of full development, is expected to ensure very great advantages.

System of requiring Nagas to take passports before descending to the plains.

During the year the Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills recommended that the system of requiring the hill Nagas to take passports before descending to the plains on the Assam side, might be extended also to the hillmen visiting Cachar and Munipore; while, on the other hand, a question was raised as to the advisability of discontinuing it even on the Assam side. The latter proposal being very strongly disapproved by the local authorities, was

abandoned, but it was not considered advisable to extend the system to the Cachar side. Government agreed with the Commissioner of Assam that such a measure was not called for, and would only cause irritation without producing any corresponding good.

INDEPENDENT NAGAS.

Quarrel between a tea planter and some Nagas.

Towards the close of the year the Commissioner of Assam reported the occurrence of a dispute between some Nagas of the Sanglói tribe and the manager of the Seppon factory, in the district of Luckimpore.

Three men belonging to a party of Nagas, who with their chief had visited the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsaugor, in returning home passed through the Seppon garden, and offering some trifling presents to the manager, Mr. Eades, received five rupees in return, with which they were not satisfied, demanding more money and behaving insolently, according to Mr. Eades' statement. One of the men flourished his dáo, which Mr. Eades attempted to take from him, and in the scuffle Mr. Eades' arm was cut. It ended in the Nagas being disarmed of their spears and dáos and turned out of the garden, and when they were retreating Mr. Eades appears to have fired a gun charged with shot, which struck a basket carried by one of the Nagas, but which was said to have been placed at the time near the gate of the garden.

Two of the Nagas returned the following morning to demand the return of their arms, which was refused, whereupon they went away making use of threatening expressions, which excited alarm and caused the manager to apply to the police for protection. The Nagas also proceeded to complain to the Deputy Commissioner of Seebsaugor. A strict and full investigation was ordered to be made, and the case was under inquiry at the end of the year. Subsequent reports did not justify the apprehensions of any further disturbances.

KHASI HILLS.

Separation of the village of Nongbo from the Cheyla confederacy, and its subjection to British rule.

Following the example, in 1864, of the inhabitants of Tyngrong and Lynkim, two villages belonging to the Cheyla federation in the Khasi Hills, the elders of the village of Nongbo, forming part of the same confederation, in September 1870, presented a petition praying to be separated from Cheyla and received as immediate subjects of the British Government.

The petition was forwarded by the Commissioner, with a recommendation that the request should be complied with. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the proposal, and authorized the Commissioner to accede to the prayer if it was found on inquiry to be the real wish of the majority of the people to place themselves under the direct control of the British Government. The Deputy Commissioner, Khasi Hills, subsequently reported through the Commissioner that the people of Nongbo had met him on an appointed day, and that on expressing their

willingness to become British subjects he had taken the usual agreement from them and appointed a sirdar over the village. His proceedings were approved by Government.

GARO HILLS.

During the year under review the administration of these hills was under Captain Peet; Lieutenant Williamson, who had hitherto been in charge, having been compelled by ill health to proceed to Europe. Captain Peet most creditably acquitted himself in this difficult post, but, like his predecessor, was prostrated by illness and forced to leave for Europe, though not till after the close of the year.

Tour.

The Commissioner, Colonel Haughton, had proposed last year to penetrate the Garo hills from the Khasi hills, with a view to deciding the boundary between them, or rather for the purpose of ascertaining what communities or villages acknowledged our rule, what considered themselves subject to the petty chiefs of the Khasi hills, and what had not yielded subjection to any. In this inquiry he was to be assisted by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Superintendent of Police with an escort, and an assistant of the survey department. Colonel Haughton arrived at Cherra Poonjee and proceeded as he had proposed to do, but owing to the Deputy Commissioner's illness and other causes the plan originally laid down could not be carried out. Colonel Haughton proceeded, however, to the examination of the alleged boundary from the Khasi hills and the state of Nosteng to the plains. The country traversed was difficult in the extreme, but it is satisfactory to learn that the boundary was nowhere found to be undecided in that direction.

One great difficulty in recognizing limits was found to exist in the fact that most of the villages are nomadic. A village may be very accurately laid down by survey, but on visiting the spot the traveller may find to his surprise that the site is overgrown with jungle, and that the village he is seeking is half a day's journey off, the inhabitants transporting the name of the village with it. In one instance Colonel Haughton found that the name of a village with its people had been carried across the boundary acknowledged many years ago by the Rajah of Nosteng, the people continuing to acknowledge themselves his subjects.

On emerging into the plains, Colonel Haughton passed along the Garo frontier with Mymensingh, engaged upon inquiries into the claims of the zemindars of Shooshung and Sherepore with reference to the boundary. These inquiries were subsequently taken up by the Deputy Commissioner.

Captain Peet undertook a tour of the hills after Colonel Haughton, starting from the point where the latter had stopped, but proceeding north instead of south. He was accompanied by a strong body of police, one of his objects being to visit the village of Norek, the headman of which village last year had evaded attending the Deputy Commissioner, Lieutenant Williamson, when he visited the village, and had refused to pay a trivial fine imposed upon him.

On arriving at the village Captain Peet found it deserted. He succeeded, however, in inducing the headman to come in, who then declared, falsely no doubt, that illness had prevented him from attending. The real cause of his absence was probably the fact that among the Garos it is a heinous offence to show strangers the path to a neighbouring village. The man paid up his tribute, but as he professed to be a subject of a Khasi chief of Nosteng, the Deputy Commissioner did not realize the fine imposed by Lieutenant Williamson.

In the north, where several Garo villages were visited, many declared themselves subjects of the Rajah of Nosteng. Their allegiance was however of the slenderest description, and in some cases there were villages which had been made tributary to us by Mr. Scott, Governor-General's Agent, North-East Frontier, over fifty years ago. The question of the boundary is under discussion with the Commissioner of Assam.

From the north Captain Peet crossed the hills to Gowalparah, getting there by a route a considerable portion of which, it is believed, was never trodden by a European. Thence, pursuing his way by boat on the Brahmaputra to the south-west, he made a complete circuit of the hills by returning along the frontier with Mymensingh by land to the point from which he had started.

There was not a show of opposition any where, and the Commissioner feels satisfied that with the means now available the whole of the Garos may be entirely brought under control, the policy pursued being that sanctioned by Government in the time of Mr. Scott, namely, of bringing the people under responsible and acknowledged rulers. The good effects of this policy are already apparent.

Annual meeting.

The annual meeting with the Garo chiefs was held by the Deputy Commissioner on his return from tour. The chiefs all professed themselves loyal and content, and were presented with the usual sunnuds and insignia of office, which, but for the events recorded, would have been presented personally by the Commissioner himself.

Survey.

The survey of the hills was carried on this year under much disadvantage. Captain Austin, who supervised the party, went to Europe, and his successor died at Mymensingh, on his way to take charge of the party. The survey, moreover, had reached tribes, many of whom but slightly, or not at all, acknowledge our rule.

Roads.

It was mentioned in last year's report that funds had been obtained for opening a road from Toora, the head-quarters of the Deputy Commissioner, to the borders of Mymensingh, *vid* Dulloo. Twelve miles of this road, or properly speaking bridle-path, have been constructed, varying in width from 8 to 12 feet, and having a gradient not exceeding at any place one in twelve. It has cost Rs. 400 a mile, the reason of this rather excessive rate being that a great portion of it ran through jungle which had to be cleared, and in many places very deep revetments were required to support the road. The importance of a road may be appreciated by the fact that, last year, when rice was selling at one rupee per maund at the foot of the hills, it was selling at seven rupees at Toora.

Medical aid.

It was reported last year that the necessity for improved medical assistance was strongly felt in the Garo hills, and that Government had consented to meet the want by granting a suitable allowance to the American missionaries engaged in those hills, if they would appoint a qualified member of their body to perform the medical duties. The mission was addressed accordingly, but the result of the reference had not transpired when the year closed.

Vaccination.

Vaccination has been most successfully introduced among the Garos. The experiment was made by sending into the hills two trained young Garo scholars of the Gowalparah missionaries. They met with not the slightest opposition: the number of operations performed by them was 2,660. This success is explained to be due partly to the fact that the distinction between vaccination and inoculation has never been paraded before the Garos, who consequently know little or nothing of the difference, and partly to the fact that whereas for each operation they used to pay one rupee to the inoculators when they could get their services, they had it gratis from the Government vaccinators.

Public health.

The public health has been generally good. Small-pox broke out and raged rather violently at Barmapara, but did not spread.

Education.

Some progress has been made towards the education of the people. The American missionaries have started a school at Bengal Khowa, at the very foot of the Garo hills, among the descendants of the Burmese invading army of 1824, the master of the school being a Garo convert, formerly a pupil of the missionaries. The missionaries have also established a school at Toora. They have a normal school which has turned out ten teachers, though many more are required. There is besides a flourishing girls' school at Raja Semola of 18 or 20 pupils. At other places a few girls attend school with the boys. The total number of schools on the 31st March 1871 belonging to the missionaries was 14, with 201 pupils, showing an increase of 6 schools and 41 pupils over the number on the 31st March 1870. The number of school-houses had at the same time increased from 4 to 9. The expense on account of these schools during the year came to Rs. 2,400, of which the society contributed Rs. 1,176 and the Government Rs. 1,224.

Police.

The police force has been raised to its full strength, 150 constables.

The establishment of outposts among the Garos is not deemed desirable, the principle adopted being to make the Garos do their own police work. The only outposts it has been found advisable to establish are one for facilitating the transport of provisions from the plains to Toora, and another on the frontier of Mymensingh, to prevent the zemindars from coercing the Garos on the border, who have been recently declared exempt from all dependence upon them.

The conduct of the police was satisfactory, but their health was not good, the admissions to hospital showing 473 cases, mostly of fever, spleen, and disorders of the bowels. There were 9 deaths altogether.

Crime.

With one exception, which was ascertained after the close of the year, there occurred not a single case of murder, while the only other ascertained crimes were one case of culpable homicide, in which a man while intoxicated wounded a woman with whom he had no quarrel, and two cases of petty theft.

Civil justice.

Only three civil cases came before the Deputy Commissioner during the year, two of which were decided by punchayet under the Garo civil justice rules. The other was a suit brought by a native money-lender of the plains against a Garo. The Garo had borrowed Rs. 40 at 75 per cent., and paid as interest the amount borrowed, but was still indebted Rs. 165. Results like this are incomprehensible to a Garo, and it is highly probable that the hopeless state of debt induced by such usurious rates of interest was the inciting cause of many an unexplained murder committed formerly on the plains. The rule now in force, that the lender must come to a settlement whenever the interest equals the principal, is calculated to produce a salutary effect.

The revenue derived from different sources is shown below:—

Sources.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Revenue zemindary mehals	6,855 13 2	6,798 0 2	57 13 0
Government khas mehals	1,143 0 0	1,143 0 0	
Nuzzerana mehals	1,264 12 11	1,062 6 10	202 6 1
License to catch elephants	3,540 0 0	3,540 0 0	
Timber revenue	576 9 6	555 8 0	21 1 6
Total ...	13,380 3 7	13,098 15 0	281 4 7

The expenditure during the same period was as follows:—

Budget Heads.	Amount.	Remarks.
	Rs. As. P.	
Land revenue	21,809 14 4	Including Deputy Commissioner's pay.
Ditto, miscellaneous	1,592 1 9	
Law and justice	87 14 6	
Political	1,579 4 3	
Police department	25,939 2 6	
Medical	50 0 6	
Public Works Department	7,155 7 0	Not included in this district's budget.
Pay of an extra mohurir	75 0 0	Not included in any of the budgets of this district.
Total ...	58,288 12 10	

The Shoosbung Rajah's case, and Act XXII of 1869.

The question of the compensation due to the Rajah of Shooshung and the zemindar of Sherepore under Act XXII of 1869, came under the consideration of Government during the year. The circumstances which led to the passing of this Act were briefly these. In the course of the revenue survey of Mymensing in 1857, it became necessary to lay down the northern boundary of that district, and, after due consideration, it was ruled that a line running along the foot of the Garo Hills should be accepted and laid down as the boundary of pergunnahs Shoosung and Sherepore, and that the burden of proving that any part of the hills was included in his zemindary should devolve on the Shoosung zemindar. The Rajah disputed this order of Government, claiming a considerable tract beyond the survey boundary, as forming part of his permanently settled estate; and his case passed through several revenue and civil courts with varied success. At last it was decided by the full bench, High Court, that the Rajah had not established his title to the land specified in his plaint, but that on the other hand the boundary laid down in the survey map was not the true boundary of his estate, and that he was not bound by that map or by the order of the Collector on the point and the subsequent proceedings based thereon.

From this decision the Government appealed to the Privy Council. But the question involved a political difficulty which in the meantime demanded the serious attention of Government. The cause of many bloody raids committed by the Garo mountaineers, which had often disturbed the peace of the country, had been traced to the interference of the zemindars of the plains with those rude and savage tribes, and it was absolutely necessary, on grounds of public policy, that the zemindars and their agents should be strictly prohibited from having any direct relations with the Garos, and that the whole of the Garo Hills, including all such parts of it as were claimed by the Mymensing zemindars, should be administered by the officers of Government, and the revenues be collected by them. It was clearly with a view to secure these ends that Regulation X of 1822 had been passed, but that Regulation had now failed in its object. The decision of the High Court in the Shoosung Rajah's case declared that the powers given by it affected only the tract specified in section 2, viz. the thannah jurisdictions of Dhoobree, Gowalparah, and Kurribari, and that the latter part of section 8, which empowered the Governor-General in Council to separate from the zemindar's estate any tract of country inhabited by the Garos, applied only to estates within the tract above described.

Under these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it expedient that a new law should be enacted to give effect to the intention of Regulation X of 1822, and also to empower the Government to appoint a commission with final authority to ascertain the actual rights of the Shoosung Rajah beyond the boundary of Shoosung, as laid down by the survey, and to award to him adequate compensation for the resumption of these rights; and that after such award, all right, title, and interests of the Rajah in the country beyond the boundary laid down by the survey should absolutely cease, the Rajah being bound in the interim not to attempt to exercise any authority or collect

any revenue beyond the said boundary, under the penalty of being proceeded against under section 188 of the Penal Code, and of forfeiture of all claims to compensation.

The Government of India agreeing generally in these views, Act XXII of 1869 was passed. This Act repealed Regulation X of 1822, defined the Garo Hills "as bounded on the south by the district of Mymensing, as *defined by the revenue survey*;" removed this territory from the control of the civil and criminal courts and Regulations and Acts; empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to prevent the collection therein by zemindars and others of cesses, &c., on any pretence whatever; and authorized him to make such compensation to these zemindars as he might deem proper. It also provided that in case of boundary disputes the matter should be decided by such officers as the Lieutenant-Governor might appoint, whose decision should be final.

After consultation with the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, it was notified in the Gazette that the Act should take effect from 1st March 1870. The Rajah of Shoosung then appealed to the Secretary of State to disallow the Act. His Grace replied in September that he could not accede to the Rajah's prayer, but he desired that the pecuniary losses which the Rajah or any others might sustain in consequence of the policy enforced by the Act, might be compensated for in a liberal spirit.

Meanwhile, in June 1870, the Commissioner of Cooch Behar had been appointed to investigate the claim of the zemindar of Shoosung and other zemindars to compensation. In October following he submitted a preliminary report, which was mainly devoted to proving the utter worthlessness of the Shoosung Rajah's claim on its merits in the light of the fresh evidence which he had obtained. Several frauds practised by the Rajah were exposed. Looking, however, to the position in which Government had been placed by the acts or negligence of its servants, the Commissioner proposed to close the case without further investigation, by offering the Rajah, as compensation, the sum at which he had valued his suit originally, viz. Rs. 99,000, for his subsequent claim under Act XXII was for 21,00,000! But the Lieutenant-Governor was not satisfied with the grounds for the recommendation, and could not consent to a proposal which was utterly inconsistent with the Commissioner's own statement of facts. His Honor was quite prepared to give the Rajah a liberal compensation for the suspension of any rights which he might prove himself to have possessed, but, in justice to the public, nothing more could be given; and His Honor was therefore clearly of opinion that the Commissioner must fairly face the difficulties of the question, and decide the case upon the facts and evidence that might be forthcoming. The Commissioner was accordingly desired to proceed regularly with reference to Act XXII of 1869, and to report on certain specified points. His Honor considered it necessary that some award be arrived at, determining definitely which of the Rajah's claims were tenable, and to what extent; and that the Commissioner should then make an estimate for compensation that should be fair and at the same time liberal.

In September 1870 the zemindar of Sherepore also sent a memorial to the Secretary of State to disallow the Act. His Grace having already declined to comply with a similar request, it was not considered

necessary to send this memorial to him, as it contained no grounds for disallowance which had not been urged with greater force by the Rajah of Shoosung. The Commissioner of Cooch Behar was, however, desired to report specially and fully the extent to which Sherepore was affected by the Act. From his report it appeared that there was no ground to modify the boundary line to which the zemindar of Sherepore objected, nor did it seem that the zemindar had established any claims to compensation. He was informed accordingly, and was further told that if he was dissatisfied he must present a formal claim under section 7, Act XXII of 1869, to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, the officer appointed by Government to consider and adjudicate upon such claims.

The proposed appeal to the Privy Council in the Shoosung Rajah's case referred to above was abandoned on the advice of the law officers of Government, who were of opinion that Act XXII of 1869 having been passed, there was no object in proceeding with the appeal any further.

HILL TRACTS OF CHITTAGONG.

Raids.

This year there was but one raid in this district. It was committed on the 31st of December, by a body of about 150 men belonging to a tribe of the Lushais, on a village at Gulungea, on the left bank of the Sungoo, about half-way between the Chima and Pyndoo police outposts. An account of it will be found under the head Lushais.

Frontier defence.

But although the hill tracts enjoyed this year comparative immunity from the attacks of the border tribes, the disturbed state of the frontier generally, and the unusually extensive and organized raids committed on adjacent districts, rendered it necessary to strengthen the frontier defence of this district. A small detachment of troops, as well as a detachment of police from Calcutta, were accordingly sent to occupy and guard the most important positions, and three hundred muskets were distributed to trustworthy and influential men among our border subjects for purposes of self-defence.

It was also deemed necessary to increase the police force, and the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the addition of 200 men to the permanent police of the district, and the whole force is now being reorganized into a frontier guard. The importance of establishing an advanced post in Rutton Pooea's village has also been again pressed upon the attention of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council.

Reconnaissance of the Lushai country.

Previous to the raid above mentioned, viz. in the month of December, the officiating Deputy Commissioner, Major Graham, undertook an expedition into the Lushai country with a view to open, if possible, a communication through it with Bepari Bazar, which Mr. Edgar was expected on a certain date to reach from the Cachar side. The expedition failed in consequence of the opposition of Vandoola, a Syloo chief, who refused to allow it passage through his country. The main object of the undertaking was thus frustrated, though some valuable

information has in consequence of it been obtained in regard to the strength and locality of the leading chiefs of the Lushai tribe, as also in regard to the configuration of the country, the position of important land-marks, and the direction of the principal routes.

Lemsilong.

Lemsilong, a minor Lushai chief, having done all he could to assist Major Graham in his expedition, his house was plundered, and his village was destroyed by order of the Howlong chiefs. He has been compensated by some handsome presents, and assured that he will receive assistance from the British Government whenever practicable.

Outrage committed by Rutton Pooea on a British village near Sooboolong.

An outrage committed on a British village near Sooboolong, in the Chittagong hill tracts, by Rutton Pooea, a Kookie chief who receives an annual allowance from Government, was reported in the beginning of the year. The village had been plundered, and the three sons of one Loll Khan, who was formerly a subject of Rutton Pooea, but left him in 1866, and ever since resided in British territory, had been forcibly carried off. One of them contrived to escape from custody; the two others were subsequently released on two guns being pledged as security for the payment of the sum demanded as ransom. It appeared from inquiries that the cause of this outrage was that Loll Khan had complained of a cattle theft to the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts instead of to Rutton Pooea: in fact, this was admitted by Rutton Pooea himself, who contended that he was justified in punishing "his own dogs" for complaining to the "saheb" instead of to him, who would have done full justice in the case. A question was raised whether hill custom authorized a joomea to transfer himself from one chief to another, but Government did not think it necessary to consider it. It might be that in the hills members of a tribe were supposed to be under allegiance to the chief of the tribe, wherever they lived; but the position of Government was not that of an ordinary hill chief: it was bound to insist on the inviolability of our territory, and to protect from seizure, on any pretence whatever, any persons who chose to settle within our boundaries. Rutton Pooea was accordingly informed that for the outrage which had been committed Rs. 100 would be deducted from his allowance for the year, and that if all the property taken were not restored within a month, his allowance for the year would be altogether withheld. At the same time, the Deputy Commissioner was instructed to take care that desertions from the villages of independent hill chiefs were not encouraged by him in any way.

Rutton Pooea expressed his willingness to submit to the orders of Government, and to bring in what he admitted to have carried off from Loll Khan's village; but he made a different communication to Loll Khan himself, and the Deputy Commissioner doubted if he really intended to make restitution of the plundered property as he promised. The Commissioner instructed the Deputy Commissioner to confer on the matter with Rutton Pooea, and to try and convince him of the folly of his quarrelling with us about property of such trifling value compared to the amount of the present he annually received from us for good

behaviour; and these instructions were approved by the Government, in the hope that by a quiet and firm insistance on the necessity of conforming to the orders of Government, the Deputy Commissioner might induce Rutton Pooea to submit himself to them.

In other respects relations with Rutton Pooea continued to be friendly throughout the year, and he often evinced his good disposition towards the Government by giving timely information of war-parties sent out to attack British subjects. As might be expected, however, his alliance with us had created him enemies among the powerful savage tribes by whom he is surrounded, and he was so apprehensive of the effects of their hostility that towards the end of the year he applied to us for a guard to be placed in his village. A guard of forty men under a sub-inspector of police was accordingly sent thither for several weeks, the responsibility of housing and provisioning the men being assumed by the chief.

Hill chiefs.

The relations of the officers of Government with the principal chiefs in the districts, such as the Bohmong, the Mong Rajah, and the Surbarakur Kalindee Ranee, have also been satisfactory.

Kassalong fair.

The fair at Kassalong was not very largely attended by Lushais, and the Deputy Commissioner, Captain Lewin, thinks that it has on the whole proved a failure, having, during the three years it has been established, produced no appreciable good compared with the large sums spent on it. It has neither, he says, noticeably increased our knowledge of the independent frontier tribes, nor drawn any closer friendly ties between us.

Roads and paths.

A large extent of roads and police paths was opened and cleared during the year. The completion of the road between Rangamuttee and thannah Rowjan, having opened direct communication between the hill tracts and Chittagong, has produced a marked increase of traffic between the two districts.

River tolls.

The collection of the river tolls in the district has been transferred to the forest department. They had hitherto been farmed out to some of the hill chiefs, who derived considerable profit therefrom. The present measure has consequently caused some discontent among the chiefs, and the question of paying them compensation for their loss is under consideration.

Forest conservancy.

An Assistant Conservator has been appointed to the district, but the work of conservancy has not yet fairly commenced. Preliminaries, however, have been settled, and the way cleared for definite and well-grounded action in the ensuing year.

Capitation tax.

The instructions of Government for the formation of a capitation tax mehal, to include all the petty Mug and Tipperah settlement-holders who, in 1868, were placed under the tehsildarship of the Mong Rajah,

were carried out during the year, and a very large number of petty settlements was made with those who formerly held settlements from the Chittagong collectorate. The Deputy Commissioner reports that this measure has become unpopular, as the people at large prefer to choose their own village heads, and do not wish any collectorate settlement-holder to collect the Government revenue from them.

Civil and revenue work.

The statement annexed shows the amount of civil and revenue work during the year. The number of institutions, as compared with the previous year, had increased from 492 to 613, which may be assumed to be a fair indication of steadily increasing confidence in the courts.

DESCRIPTION OF CASES.	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.	Total.	Average of last five years.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
Civil cases	14	126	140	65	128	12
Revenue cases	2	185	187	48·8	183	4
Execution of decrees	3	135	138	71·4	122	16
Settlement cases	11	123	134	18·4	113	21
Waste land objections	.....	.....	.....	10·2	.....	.....
Registration cases	.....	15	15	118·6	15	.....
Miscellaneous cases	.....	19	19	17·2	18	1
Appeal cases	.....	10	10	2·6	9	1
Total ...	30	613	643	.....	588	55

Trial of criminal cases, &c.

The following statement shows the number of criminal cases tried during the year, and the disposal of the persons accused. The number of cases was the same as in the previous year; that of persons was 66 in excess.

	Cases.	Persons.
Cases remaining from last year ...	3	27
Cases instituted during the year ...	76	315
Total ...	79	342
Number of persons convicted		93
Ditto ditto committed		1
Ditto ditto discharged		219
Ditto ditto died, escaped, or transferred ...		5
Ditto ditto pending trial at the end of the year		24
Total ...		342

Revenue collections.

The collections of hill revenue during the year, shown below, exceeded the receipts of last year by Rs. 6,706-4-1. At the same time the balances at the close of the year were Rs. 5,928 in excess of those outstanding at the close of 1869-70. This was owing to increased demands of revenue chiefly derivable from capitation tax grass land and gurjun oil settlements.

Description of Revenue.	Total demand.	Colections during the year.	Balances.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Capitation tax	13,595 12 3	7,921 7 10	5,674 4 5
Grass land and gurjun oil revenue	13,239 5 7	8,895 8 2	4,343 13 5
Tolls on river	12,370 0 0	12,370 0 0	.....
Forest produce revenue	2,948 6 0	2,230 0 0	718 6 0
Fisheries	90 0 0	90 0 0	.....
Waste land sales	2,728 0 0	2,728 0 0	.....
Income tax	222 0 0	222 0 0	.....
Total	46,193 7 10	35,457 0 0	10,736 7 10

Expenditure of the year.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,43,326-11-10, or Rs. 718-10-8 less than the expenditure of the previous year.

Education.

The Government schools at Rungamuttee, Bunderbun, and Manikcherry, were maintained throughout the year. The attendance at the Rungamuttee school had increased from 42 to 47 boys, of whom 22 were Chukmas, 19 Mughs, and 6 Tipperahs. The institution was visited during the year by the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, the Inspector of Schools, and several other gentlemen, and the progress of the pupils was noted as satisfactory.

The school at Manikcherry was also visited by the Deputy Commissioner, and was very favorably reported on as regards the progress of the boys.

The progress at Bunderbun has been for a series of years unsatisfactory, and the Assistant Commissioner of Sungoo, under whose immediate supervision it is, having this year reported that things had become worse, the Deputy Commissioner has addressed the educational department, recommending that the Bunderbun school be abolished, the funds sanctioned for its maintenance being transferred to the credit of the two remaining schools.

Waste land and plough cultivation.

There has been no sale of waste land during the year, but four leases have been granted for plough cultivation under the new and specially favorable rules prescribed by Government for this district. Only 70 acres have been brought under cultivation, but large clearances have been made, bunds thrown up, and other measures adopted at a

considerable outlay, from which there can be little doubt that there will be a considerable increase in cultivation next year. At the close of the year twenty applications for land were pending for survey and demarcation.

Excessive drinking among the hillmen of Chittagong.

In the administration report of the hill tracts of Chittagong for the year 1869-70 the Deputy Commissioner brought to notice the excessive drinking which prevails among the hillmen, more especially among the Tipperahs and Mughs. The result of the inquiries instituted satisfied him that half of the income of a hillman is spent in liquor. The Commissioner having been called upon to submit a separate report upon the question of checking this by the introduction of some system of excise, pointed out the difficulties in which the matter was involved. Owing to the manner in which these people live, it would be next to impossible to enforce any abkaree law. They are so wedded to old customs and peculiarities that any change in the way of controlling or checking their habit of drinking, it was suggested, must be cautiously and gradually introduced. As other important changes and improvements are already in progress, which will tend to reform the habits of the people, the Lieutenant-Governor has, in concurrence with the Commissioner, decided not to take any steps at present in the way of suddenly checking the evil.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CUTTACK: KEONJHUR.

Political state of Keonjhur.

The political state of Keonjhur has been administered during the year mainly by Captain Johnstone, who has displayed such marked capacity for governing these rude and uncivilized tribes, and it has been as peaceable as could be desired. The people have quite settled down to their ordinary pursuits, and the disturbances of 1868-69 seem almost to have been forgotten. All differences have ceased, and the Rajah is now acknowledged by all parties as their chief. The Bhooyas at the appointed time paid their accustomed homage to the Rajah, and they now visit him freely and consult him about their affairs.

The Rajah.

The Rajah, in his management of affairs during the year under review, displayed no little aptitude for business. He tried all the civil cases not settled summarily, and almost all the smaller criminal cases. He also made himself thoroughly acquainted with the revenue system of the state, and has been ready to investigate all cases of oppression by the sirdars.

Introduction of the plough and poll taxes.

Effect was given during the year to the arrangement previously made for the *payment* of revenue by the Bhooya villages; a plough tax of eight annas per plough, and a poll tax of four annas for those who owned no plough, being introduced. This appears to have worked well, and to have proved acceptable to the people, who are now freed from all demand for forced or unpaid service. The engagement is to hold good by mutual agreement for ten years, from 1st April 1870, after which time a new settlement will be made with the concurrence of the Superintendent of Tributary Mehals.

Crime and police.

It is satisfactory to record that the amount of crime during the year has been small. Not a single offence was reported within the limits of the Bhooya Peer, and at Keonjhurgurh crime does not exhibit any increase. The police outpost established in the Bhooya Peer has been eminently successful in repressing plunder and dacoity by the Koles, which formerly were so frequent, and the Superintendent reports also that it has had a civilizing effect on the Bhooyas by bringing them into contact with the officers and inspiring them with greater confidence. Infanticide is stated to be unknown among these hill tribes, and a rough census taken in 1869 shows no marked disproportion in the sexes. The police force, maintained at a strength of 33 men, including the outpost at Kooar in the Hill Peers, was active and efficient. This force is in addition to the Rajah's police stations, three in number.

Schools.

The number of schools have increased from 8 to 20 during the year, and there are now 900 children receiving rudimentary education. Of these, 12 schools, with a daily attendance of 660 children, are in the Bhooya Peers. Their total cost amounted to Rs. 1,140, of which Rs. 95 were paid by the Bhooyas, and the difference, Rs. 1,004, was contributed by the Rajah. The schools in the plains cost a further sum of Rs. 492.

Roads.

Progress has also been made in improving the communications. The old Bombay road had been cleared for twenty miles, and a track had been opened out from Keonjhurgurh to Annundpore on the south, and to Jonite on the north. It was also purposed gradually to extend other tracks available for carts as funds became available.

Trade.

Weekly markets have been established at four places, with satisfactory results. The trade in piece-goods at Keonjhur has been steadily on the increase, and several cloth sellers from Chyebassa have become permanent residents. Great quantities of oil-seeds, rice, iron, tussur, &c., have been exported from the state in all directions.

Rajah's marriage.

Arrangements for the Rajah's marriage with the daughter of the Rajah of Beer Khemidi were in progress. As an additional proof of the satisfactory state of affairs in Keonjhur, and the improved relations between the people and their Rajah, it was reported that in view of the Rajah's approaching marriage the people had raised a voluntary subscription, and had already paid about Rs. 14,000. A similar further amount was expected, raising the probable marriage subscriptions up to Rs. 28,000. This money is not included in the revenue accounts or in the cash balances of the Keonjhur estate.

Revenue and expenditure.

The actual amount of revenue raised during the year under review was as follows:—

Upper Keonjhur	Rs.	13,003
Annundpore	,,	49,582
Bhooya Peer (exclusive of school cess)	,,	1,006
Kantajharee	,,	5,618
Total ...	,,	69,209

The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 60,039, and including the surplus balance at the close of last year, there was, on 1st March, a cash balance of Rs. 19,241 in hand.

Khedda operations.

The results of the khedda operations were but moderately satisfactory. An account of these will be found under the sub-head of Kheddas in the section Miscellaneous.

OTHER STATES.

State of the mehals during the year.

The administration of the other tributary mehals of Cuttack was quiet and peaceable during the year. The results of the management of the estates were exceedingly satisfactory.

Financial condition of Government estates, viz. Bankee, Ungool, and Bamunghatty.

The financial condition of the estates under direct Government management exclusive of Keonjhur is shown in the table below :—

	Bankee.	Ungool.	Bamunghatty.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Total demand	28,758 14 5	30,998 12 3	32,262 0 9
Collections	18,644 15 11	31,076 4 11½	23,676 13 3
Balances	10,113 14 6	.....	*8,585 3 6
Surplus collections	.....	147 8 8½	.....
Charges	14,163 4 9	14,753 7 5	5,797 8 5

Realization of tribute from the estates.

The demand, collections, &c., from the tributary estates under the management of their own chief is shown in the annexed statement in detail. Rs. 6,969-4-2 were realized in advance from eight of the killahs.

	Names of Killahs.	Total demand.	Collections.	Surplus collected.
		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
1	Atghur	2,800 0 0	2,800 0 0	.....
2	Atmullik	480 0 0	960 0 0	480 0 0
3	Boad	800 0 0	800 0 0	.....
4	Burrumba...	1,397 15 5	2,333 0 1	935 0 8
5	Dhenkanal	5,099 0 9	5,099 0 9	.....
6	Duspulla	661 7 11	661 9 3	0 1 4
7	Hindole	511 3 11	1,051 3 11	500 0 0
8	Keonjhur	1,976 11 11	2,110 15 7	134 3 8
9	Khondpara	4,211 8 8	4,211 8 8	.....
10	Mohurbhunj	1,067 11 9	1,422 11 9	355 0 0
11	Neelgiri	3,900 7 8	3,900 7 8	.....
12	Nursunpore	1,455 8 3	1,455 8 3	.....
13	Nyagurh	5,525 4 1	2,050 8 2	2,525 4 1
14	Runpore	1,400 13 2	1,400 13 2	.....
15	Talchere	1,039 10 5	2,079 4 10	1,039 10 5
16	Tegiria	882 0 0	†548 0 0	.....
	Total ...	33,249 7 11	39,884 12 1	6,969 4 2

* Of this Rs. 8,204-7-10 were since realized.
† The settlement of the unpaid demand, Rs. 334, has been postponed, as this estate suffered severely from drought.

Civil and revenue suits under trial during the year.

Out of the total number of civil and revenue suits in the courts of Government officers, which amounted to 1,311, 1,197 were decided and disposed of, leaving 114 on the files of the courts at the close of the year.

Crime.

The total number of criminal cases under trial was 480, in which 596 persons were concerned and apprehended. Of these, 421 persons were convicted and punished, 151 were released or acquitted, and 24 remained under trial.

Education.

Education has received a stimulus during the year. The Maharajah of Dhenkanal has given it marked support and encouragement. Six additional vernacular schools have been opened in his territory this year. The following shows the number of schools and the total number of scholars in each state:—

Ungool	6	schools and	180 scholars.
Bankee	2	„	136 „
Khond Mehals	1	„	15 „
Killah Dhenkanal	7	„	320 „
„ Khondpara	1	„	20 „
„ Neelgiri...	1	„	recently opened.
Bamunghatty	1	„	14 scholars.

Besides these, numerous schools have been established in Keonjhur.

THE TRIBUTARY MEHALS OF CHOTA NAGPORE.

The general condition of the tributary mehals of Chota Nagpore during the year under review was satisfactory. The harvest reaped was the best that had been produced for many years, and the health of the people appeared to have been good. There were very few heinous crimes, and no disturbances of any kind.

The Commissioner's intended visit to Bonai was prevented by the marriage arrangements between the son of the Tikait Dyanidhi Deo and a sister of the Rajah of Mohurbhunj, and the consequent absence of all the male members of the family at Mohurbhunj.

Gangpore was visited by the Commissioner, and some reforms of administration were carried out. The young Rajah, Roghunath Sekhur Deo, had recently attained his majority, and the ceremony of investiture with the khillut bestowed by Government was performed at a large durbar held by the Commissioner. The Rajah's accession was proclaimed and received with satisfaction and acclamation by the people. His marriage with a daughter of the Kalahandy Rajah had been arranged to take place in the ensuing April.

The management of the estates of Sirgujah, Jushpore, Korea, and Chang Bhukar, was reported to be satisfactory. The energy and activity displayed by Rajah Bindessuree Persad Sing Deo, C.S.I., in his efforts to rid the country of the pest of wild elephants, in Chang Bhukar especially, and also the offer of his services for catching elephants on Government account, were highly eulogized by the Commissioner. Some attention had been given to education in the estates, and schools had either been established or were in course of formation at Bisrampore,

and Sonbut. A census had been completed in ...h showed that the population had increased ...64,472.

Collections ...

... shows the collections made on account of tribute from the different estates. The demand was paid in full, including arrears from Gangpore. The payments that some of the chiefs had to make to meet guaranteed pensions, were also all liquidated.

Names of estates.	Total collections. Rs. As. P.
Sirgujah and Oodeypore	2,666 11 0
Jushpore	523 5 0
Gangpore	865 10 8
Korea	400 0 0
Chang Bhukar	386 3 0
Bonai	200 0 0
Total ...	5,051 13 8

Civil and revenue cases under trial.

The statement below gives the particulars of civil and revenue suits under trial during the year :—

Names of Estates.	Total numbers of suits.	Number disposed of.	Number pending.
Sirgujah and Oodeypore	67	58	9
Jushpore	77	58	19
Gangpore	75	67	8
Korea	22	20	2
Bonai	27	15	13
Chang Bhukar	12	8	4
Total ...	280	226	54

Statistics of crime.

The tabular forms below give the amount of crime reported, and the statistics of the jails under the several chiefs :—

Names of Estates.	Number of cases.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons under trial	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Transferred.	Pending trial, died, escaped, &c.
Sirgujah & Oodeypore	101	195	120	62	53	4	1
Jushpore	79	169	147	81	64	2	... ...
Korea	51	80	77	30	33	5	.....
Chang Bhukar ...	44	86	26	20	4	...	2
Gangpore	60	104	88	59	22	1	6
Bonai...	28	60	56	51	5	...	.....
Total	363	680	507	300	181	12	8

Names of Estates.	Total number in jail during 1870.	Rel			
Sirgujah and Oodeypore	61	26	1	.....	34
Jushpore	76	36	2	.....	38
Gangpore	37	30	...	1	6
Korea	23	17	...	1	5
Bonai	9	8	...	.....	1
Chang Bhukar	11	6	1	.....	4
Total ...	217	123	4	2	88

Accidental deaths, &c.

The reduction in the number of accidental deaths from wild animals, snake-bites, &c., as compared with the return for the previous year, is a subject of gratulation. The aggregate for each estate is exhibited in the statement below :—

Names of Estates.	1869.	1870.
Sirgujah and Oodeypore	111	70
Jushpore	23	16
Gangpore	18	12
Korea	3	4
Bonai	9	7
Chang Bhukar	29	23
Total ...	193	132

(3.) RELATIONS WITH THE NAWAB NAZIM OF MOORSHEDABAD.

Debts of the Nawab Nazim.

The Nawab Nazim is still absent in England, and it was reported during the year by the Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad, that this prolonged absence of His Highness was the cause of serious embarrassment in the settlement of the nizamut affairs, and that measures of reform necessary to liquidate the debts, now amounting to a heavy sum, were awaiting his return. The Government of India was accordingly informed of the state of matters, with the suggestion that His Highness should be communicated with on the subject, advising his speedy return.

Abolition of the appointment of dewan nizamut, and the creation of the appointment of personal assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad.

In June 1870 the Agent to the Governor-General, Moorshedabad, reported the death of the dewan nizamut, Rajah Prosonno Narain Deb, Bahadoor. The office which this native gentleman held was created in order to effect the disbursements of pensions, &c., to nizamut stipendiaries, and to carry out inquiries and investigations connected with nizamut affairs. As the system of making payments of pensions has changed, and they are now made by means of cheques issued directly by the Agent on the Collector's treasury, with the exception of a few of the small stipends of servants, it was considered desirable that this opportunity should be taken to abolish an appointment which was a mere sinecure, and the existence of which, it was believed, was a great source of irritation and annoyance to the Nawab Nazim, his family, and dependents.

This appointment was therefore abolished with the approval of the Government of India, and a saving of Rs. 25,600 per annum effected. A new appointment, that of personal assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, was created, and on the recommendation of the Agent, Mr. C. J. MacMillan, the chief clerk and accountant at the Moorshedabad agency, was nominated to fill the appointment on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, with the status of a Deputy Collector.

This arrangement was considered to be the best adapted for the proper performance of all the duties of the appointment.

This Government also accorded sanction to the transfer of the official residence of Rajah Prosonno Narain Deb to His Highness the Nawab Nazim, to be used as a residence for one of his sons.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

Administrative system.

The whole province is divided into 36 regulation and 18 non-regulation districts. The former are in all respects subject to the general laws and administrative system of the Indian Government. The latter are composed of three classes, namely (1) newly acquired territory, to which the general regulations have never been extended; (2) tracts of country inhabited by primitive races specially exempted from the operation of the regulations, to whom a less formal code of law is better adapted; (3) semi-independent or tributary estates, administered or partly administered by British officers.

Calcutta.

The capital of the province, however, cannot be said to come under either of these systems, but has, like the other presidency towns, a special organization of its own, and a legal procedure based directly on the English system. In civil suits above a certain limit, as well as in all sessions trials, it is under the original jurisdiction of a branch of the High Court, in which only English and Irish barristers

Scotch advocates can practise. In revenue matters also it forms part of no district, though it is subordinate to the Commissioner of the Presidency division; customs and stamps are immediately under the Board of Revenue; municipal management and taxation are placed under a Chairman and Board of Justices specially appointed for Calcutta. The Chairman of the Justices is also Commissioner or head of the police.

Regulation districts.

The regulation districts are formed into eight divisions or commissionerships, and in 29 districts, where the sub-divisional system has been carried out, there are altogether 78 sub-divisions, as shown in the following table:—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Bhaugulpore	Bhaugulpore	Soopool.
		Mudheypoorah.
		Banka.
	Monghyr	Beego Serai.
		Jamooie.
	Purneah	Kudba.
		Kissengunge.
		Arrareah.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Catwa.
		Culna.
		Bood-Bood.
		Raneegunge.
		Jehanabad.
	Bancoorah.	
	Beerbhoom.	
	Hooghly	Serampore.
	Howrah.	
	Midnapore	Tumlook.
		Gurbettah.
		Contai.
Chittagong	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar.
	Noakhally.	
	Tipperah	Brahmunburiah
Dacca	Dacca	Moonsheegunge.
		Manickgunge.
	Backergunge	Perozepore.
		Madareepore.
		Bowful or Pa tooakhally.
		Dukhin Shahbazpore.
	Furreedpore	Goalundo.
		Bhauga or Kassimpore.
	Mymensingh	Jamalpore.
		Attia.
		Netrokonah
		Kishoregunge.
	Sylhet	Sonamgunge.
		Hubbeegunge.
		Kurreemgunge
		or Lutoo.
Orissa	Cuttack	Jajipore.
		Kendraparah.
		Jugutsingpore.
	Balasore	Bhuddruck.
	Pooree	Khoordah.
Patna	Patna	Behar.
		Barrh.
		Dinagepore.
	Gya	Aurungabad.
		Sherghotty.
		Nowadah.
	Chumparun	Bettiah.
	Sarun	Sewan.
	Shahabad	Sasseeram.
		Buxar
		Bhaboeah.
	Tirhoot	Durbhungah.
		Hajeepoore.
		Mudhoobance.
		Seetamaree.
		Tajpore.
Presidency Division	Nuddea	Bongong.
		Meherpore.
		Chooadangah.
		Kooshteah.
		Ranaghat.
	Jessore	Nurrail.
		Khoolnah.
		Lenidah.
		Bagirhaut.
		Magoorah.
	24-Pergunnahs	Busseerhaut.
		Baruset.
		Diamond Harbour.
		Barripore.
		Satkheera.
		Barrackpore.
		Dum-Dum.
Rajshahye	Rajshahye	Nattore.
	Bograh.	
	Dinagepore.	
	Maldah.	
	Moorshedabad	Jamoonkandi.
		City Moorshedabad.
		Jungypore.
	Pubna	Serajgunge.
	Rungpore	Bhowanigunge.

Non-regulation districts.

The non-regulation districts, as shown below, form three entire commissionerships, and portions consisting of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Cachar, belong respectively to the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions. They contain 25 sub-divisions. The native state of Cooch Behar is part of the Cooch Behar division, and Hill Tipperah is attached to the Chittagong division:—

Division.	District.	Sub-division.
Assam ...	Durrung ...	Mungledye.
		Sooteah.
	Nowgong.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Golaghat.
		Jorehaut.
	Kamroop ...	Burpettah.
		Nulbarie.
	Luckimpore	Joypore.
		North Luckimpore.
		Suddya.
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills	Jowye.
	Naga Hills.	
Bhaugulpore ...	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	Pakour.
		Jamtarrah.
		Rajmehal.
		Deoghur.
		Doomka.
		Godda.
Chittagong	Hill Tipperah.	
	Hill Tracts of Chittagong ...	Sungoo.
Chota Nagpore ...	Hazareebaugh ...	Burhee.
		Purhumba.
	Lohardruggah	Palamow.
	Maunbhoom	Gobindpore.
	Singbhoom.	
Cooch Behar ...	Julpigoree ...	Fallacotta.
	Gowalparah	Dhoobree.
	Garo Hills.	
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling Terai.
	Native State of Cooch Behar.	
Dacca ...	Cachar ...	Hylakandy.

Gazetteer of the Lower Provinces.

Some time since it had been determined that an effort should be made to collate and publish in a compact form all the scattered information which was obtainable at the head-quarters of each district regarding its history and circumstances, but which, always inaccessible to the general public, often passed into entire oblivion, and thus form a valuable *Gazetteer* of the province. Dr. W. W. Hunter, who has evinced so remarkable a capacity for literary work, has been entrusted with the compilation of the *Bengal Gazetteer*, but unfortunately has been unable to give his undivided attention to it, having been employed under the Government of India during part of the year under report. Local officers have contributed such information as existed on their records, or as they could collect, towards Dr. Hunter's work, and the portion relating to Orissa is expected to appear very shortly. Mr. Westland, some time Collector of Jessore, published during 1870-71 an interesting historical and statistical account of the Jessore district, and similar compilations are being prepared for some other districts by young officers who possess ability and have made time for such work without detriment to their other duties. In this chapter, which treats of statistics, it may be mentioned that Mr. Westland took a rough, but still a fairly reliable census of the Jessore district; and whereas the population of the district had been shown at below a million in the official returns, his enumeration showed that it contained over one and a half million souls.

Mr. Westland's report on Jessore.

The statement II.C in the appendix affords all the information available under this section in the form prescribed.

Administrative staff.

The following is the staff of officers who were employed on the 31st March 1871 in the administration of justice, in the ordinary duties connected with Land Revenue, and in the chief offices in the Police, Customs, Income Tax, Registration, and other Departments:—

Officers at the Presidency.

Judges of the High Court	13
Judges of the Small Cause Court...	5
Members of the Board of Revenue	2
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs ...	1
Collector of Customs	1
Deputy Collector of Customs	1
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	1
Inspector-General of Registration	1
Deputy Inspectors of Registration Offices	3
District Registrar	1
Deputy Collector in charge of Land Revenue, Excise, and Stamps, and Collector of Income Tax	1
Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices ...	1
Deputy Commissioner of Police	1
Magistrates of Police...	2
Coroner	1
Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces ...	1
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police ...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police	2
Inspector-General of Jails	1
Sanitary Commissioner	1
Conservator of Forests	1
Master Attendant	1
Deputy Master Attendant	1
Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots	1
Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Labor Transport	1
Director of Public Instruction	1
Inspectors of Schools (attached to circles)	4
Superintendent of Botanical Gardens	1

Regulation Districts.

Commissioners of Divisions	8
District and Sessions Judges	26
Additional Judges	3
Magistrates and Collectors, 1st grade	23
Ditto ditto, 2nd ,, ...	13
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 1st grade ...	22
Acting ditto ditto ditto ...	5
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, 2nd grade ...	11
Assistant Magistrates	44
Cantonment Magistrates	3
Principal Judge of Small Cause Courts in Jessore and Nuddea	1
Subordinate Judges and Judges of Small Cause Courts ...	41
Moonsiffs	82
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	182
Assessors of Income Tax	33
Special Sub-Registrars	19
District Superintendents of Police	39
Assistant ditto ditto	23

Non-Regulation Districts.

Commissioners	3
Judicial Commissioners	2
Deputy Commissioners, 1st grade	4
Ditto ditto 2nd „	6
Ditto ditto 3rd „	6
Ditto ditto 4th „	3
Assistant Commissioners, 1st „	7
Ditto ditto 2nd „	8
Ditto ditto 3rd „	6
Extra Assistant Commissioners	31
Deputy Magistrates	6
Assessors of Income Tax	7
Moonsiffs	22
District Superintendents of Police	11
Assistant ditto	10

Appointments held by uncovenanted officers in regulation provinces, in the judicial, magisterial, land revenue, registration, salt, opium, and income tax departments.

The statement below shows the number of Native, East Indian, and European gentlemen employed during the year in the uncovenanted branch of the administration of the regulation provinces of the Government of Bengal, in offices with salaries varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000. It will be seen that out of a total of 586 appointments of the classes described, 428 were held by natives, and the rest by Eurasians and Europeans. In the year preceding, out of 656 appointments, 495 were held by Natives. This diminution is principally caused by the number of income tax assessors having been reduced from 95 to 40.

Salary of Office.	Held by Natives.				Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Total.			
Above Rs. 900 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	3	...	.....	3	1	3	7
„ 800 „ „ „ 900	...	...	.....	...	...	2	2
„ 700 „ „ „ 800	6	4	.....	10	...	7	17
„ 600 „ „ „ 700	8	2	.....	10	6	17	33
„ 500 „ „ „ 600	21	4	1	26	1	13	40
„ 400 „ „ „ 500	13	3	2	18	2	15	35
„ 300 „ „ „ 400	55	13	.....	68	2	9	177
„ 200 „ „ „ 300	175	38	2	215	1	33	161
On „ 200	63	13	2	78	1	45	124
Total ...	344	77	7	428	14	144	586

Appointments held by uncovenanted officers in the Education Department.

In the Education Department, as will be seen from the following statement, the total number of offices with salaries varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 700 was 131, of which 102 were held by natives, 9 by East Indians, and 20 by Europeans. The proportion in the year previous was—

Aggregate number of appointments	140
Number held by natives	112
Ditto East Indians	7
Ditto Europeans	21

Salary of Office.	Held by Natives.				Held by East Indians.	Held by Europeans.	Total.
	Hindoos.	Mahomedans.	Native Christians.	Total.			
From Rs. 500 to Rs. 700	3	...	.....	3	.....	15	18
On „ 400	1	...	1	2	.....	2	4
„ „ 350	...	...	.....	...	.....	1	1
„ „ 300	11	1	.....	12	4	1	17
„ „ 250	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
„ „ 200	27	1	.....	28	.....	.....	28
„ „ 150	55	2	.....	57	5	1	63
Total ...	97	4	1	102	9	20	131

The professors and teachers of the Medical College are not included in the above return.

Reorganization of the subordinate executive service and the subordinate judicial service.

The passing of Act VIII (B. C.) of 1869 (an Act to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants) was noticed in last year's report. During the year under review the question of reorganizing the subordinate executive service and the subordinate judicial service was considered, with a view to carrying out the transfer of rent-suits from the revenue to the civil courts, as provided for in the above Act. The Government of India had already approved of the Lieutenant-Governor's proposal to appoint additional moonsiffs for the trial of rent-suits, the extra expenditure being met from savings effected by corresponding reductions in the subordinate executive service. Twenty additional moonsiffs were accordingly appointed, the subordinate executive service having been reduced by twenty-one officers. Five of these appointments were transfers from the latter service. This reduction in the subordinate executive service, and the addition to the judicial service, rendered necessary a re-adjustment of the grades in those services. Reductions were made from the three lowest grades of the subordinate executive service in the proportion of three appointments from the fourth grade and nine from each of the fifth and sixth grades. This gave a saving of Rs. 5,700 a month, as shown below:—

Grade.	Salary of each grade.	Present sanctioned number in each grade.	Reduction made in the grades by transfer to the judicial service.	Number left in each grade.	Monthly saving in the grade.
	Rs.				Rs.
1st	700	10	.....	10	.....
2nd	600	17	.....	17	.....
3rd	500	27	.....	27	.....
4th	400	43	3	40	1,200
5th	300	54	9	45	2,700
6th	200	55	9	46	1,800
Total ...		206	21	185	5,700

The adjustment of the grades of moonsiffs was made by adding two appointments to the first grade, four to the second, and fourteen to the third. The grades as sanctioned stood thus—

Grade.	Salary.	Present sanctioned number in each grade.	Addition made to each grade.	Total number in each grade.	Additional monthly expenditure.
	Rs.				Rs.
1st	400	37	2	39	800
2nd	300	74	4	78	1,200
3rd	250	75	14	89	3,500
Total ...		186	20	206	5,500

This arrangement, which was duly approved by the Government of India, was attended with a saving of Rs. 200 a month, which will go towards meeting the difference of cost between the establishments of the abolished deputy magistrates and those of the additional moonsiffs.

D.—POPULATION.

Census of Bengal.

In last year's report it was mentioned that an experimental census had been taken of selected tracts, with the view of gaining experience as to the best mode of taking the general census of 1871. During the year under report much discussion took place regarding the difficulty of taking a scientific census of all the provinces of Bengal, wherein no census of any kind whatever had been previously effected, and wherein the Government has no rural revenue establishments, and its officers have, in some districts at least, comparatively little personal influence. It was accordingly agreed that a simultaneous census, to be taken in one day all over the country, should be foregone, and that the census returns for Bengal should be as simple as possible. The arrangements for the census are now going on; full latitude as to the time and manner of carrying the matter through is left to the local authorities. It is expected that the census will be completed by the end of the coming cold season, and that the whole affair will cost about £30,000.

Estimated population.

According to the various estimates which have been prepared, from the survey returns and by other modes short of actual enumeration, the entire population of the province is assumed at 42,680,000. The population consists chiefly of Hindoos, of numerous denominations, and Mahomedans of the two sects Sooneea and Sheeas. There are, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and in the south-west frontier districts of Chota Nagpore and Orissa, the aboriginal Sonthal and Kole tribes, Juangas, Bhoomajees, Moondas, and Oraons, besides Jains and Koormees. In the Assam districts and the eastern frontier, Cossyahs and Sentings, with no peculiar caste distinctions and a vague religious system; Chooteeas, a branch of the great Shay race; and Khamptiés, of the Shan tribe, who are mostly Buddhists; Singphoos, a Burman race; Ahoms, the aborigines of Assam; Miris, an Indo-Chinese tribe; Cacharees, Garrows, Mikers,

Kookies, Nagas, and Tipperahs. Among these, various forms of demon worship are common, but many are also converted Hindoos. In Chittagong, Mughs, Barmas, and Chakmas. In the following twelve districts—Noakhally, Chittagong, Tipperah, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Patna, Jessore, Dinagepore, Pubna, Rajshahye, and Rungpore, the Mahomedans are supposed to outnumber the Hindoos; in Purneah they are said to be about equal, but in all the other districts the Hindoos are by far the most numerous. The exact proportions cannot at present be stated with any certainty.

Population of Calcutta.

For Calcutta alone the following particulars have been obtained from the last census return of 1866.

	Number of Buildings.		
	Masonry.	Huts.	Total.
Inhabited houses	15,975	42,917	58,892

	Males.	Females.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Europeans	6,829	2,545	907	952	11,224
Indo-Europeans	4,082	4,218	1,324	1,412	11,036
Greeks	17	7	2	4	30
Armenians	291	238	88	86	703
Asiatics	786	412	120	123	1,441
Jews	240	228	211	102	681
Parsees	78	15	6	4	98
Africans	39	9	2	3	53
Chinese	378	.....	31	.....	409
Hindoos	119,539	98,901	210,10	19,740	239,190
Mussulmans	65,812	28,738	9,667	8,842	113,059
Grand Total ...	198,077	115,311	33,268	31,268	377,924

EMIGRATION.

Emigration to the Colonies.

Number of coolies despatched.

The number of emigrants despatched to the colonies during the year 1870-71 was 9,212, against 12,043 in the preceding year. These emigrants were despatched to the colonies of Jamaica, Trinidad, Demerara, Mauritius, St. Vincent, and Grenada. There was no emigration to Natal, Réunion, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, or St. Croix.

Difficulties were experienced in obtaining the prescribed proportion of females, but the rule was as closely as possible observed. The proportion of females to the total number of males embarked for the different colonies is shown in the statement in the margin.

Percentage of females embarked.

To Mauritius	41·64
„ British Guiana	35·07
„ Trinidad	38·17
„ Jamaica	30·77
„ Grenada	38·74
„ St. Vincent	49·12

The mortality on board emigrant ships despatched to Mauritius was as low as 1·03 per cent. Two ships reached Mauritius without any mortality whatever.

The statement below shows the average time of detention in the Calcutta depôt, and the death-rate among emigrants on the outward voyage during the season of 1869-70. This return was received too late

for insertion in last year's report. The return for the year under review had not been received up to the close of the year.

Colony.	Average detention in depôt.	Mortality on outward voyage.	
		Deaths.	Percentage.
	Days.		
British Guiana	26	523	4·83
Trinidad	30	52	1·77
Jamaica	46½	Return not received.	
Mauritius	3½	2	0·20

The total Indian population reported to be in Mauritius is 210,636.

Number of emigrants returned.

	Number returned.	Percentage of deaths.
Demerara	416	2·16
Trinidad	393	3·30
Mauritius	1,588	1·07
Réunion	87	None.

The statement in the margin shows the number of emigrants who have returned to Calcutta from the different colonies, and the percentage of mortality during transit. The deaths which occurred were confined almost entirely to those embarked as invalids.

There was no epidemic disease during the year in any of the emigration depôts, and the mortality was less than that of the preceding year. The number of emigrants reported to have passed through the several depôts, and the mortality among them, are exhibited in the statement in the margin.

Mortality in depôts.

Depôts.	Number passed.	Died.
Demerara	3,024	3
Jamaica	1,863	5
Trinidad	2,834	17
Mauritius	2,126	12

The following statement shows the number of laborers of both sexes despatched to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet under the Labor Transport Act, No. II (B. C.) of 1870, together with the mortality and desertion among them during the voyage, and the percentage of females to males embarked.

Transport of laborers to Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet.

Number of coolies despatched

Province or District.	Number of coolies embarked.						Total.	Percentage of women to men.	Number of laborers absconded during voyage.	Mortality during voyage.	Percentage of deaths during voyage.
	Adults.		Children.		Infants.						
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Males.	Females.					
Assam ...	1,759	1,239	147	112	130	104	3,491	70·43	9	23	0·65
Cachar ...	579	553	73	54	58	51	1,368	95·50	9	20	1·46
Sylhet ...	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	50·0	.....	...	.....
Total ...	2,340	1,793	221	166	188	155	4,863	76·62	18	43	0·88

The number of coolies despatched to the tea districts during the year was 4,863, against 5,360 in the previous year. This was exclusive of the number, viz. 380, recruited and despatched by garden sirdars.

There was a considerable decrease in the mortality during transit as compared with the previous year, and it was noticeable that the percentage of deaths was higher among the laborers conveyed by boat than those by steamer, though other conditions were the same.

Depôts.

The aggregate number of coolies admitted in the Calcutta depôts was 5,118, against 6,340 in 1869-70; and the percentage of mortality was 0·5, against 0·47 in the preceding year. The working of the depôts during the year was very satisfactory, and the small amount of mortality among the laborers has been ascribed to the liberal spirit in which the depôts were conducted.

Number of contractors and recruiters.

There were seven contractors at work during the year; five of these possessed depôts.

Return of laborers employed in the tea districts under contract in 1870.

A statement, II.D-1 in the appendix furnishes detailed information in respect to the imported laborers employed in Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet during 1870; the total number of laborers remaining employed at the end of the year being 39,690, against 20,950 at the end of 1869.

Scale of provisions, &c., for ships carrying emigrants to places west of the Cape.

Dr. Bakewell, Health Officer of Shipping in Trinidad, having offered certain suggestions for improving the health of emigrants on board emigrant vessels, with special reference to the proposals of the Emigration Commissioners for a revised dietary scale, the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, was called upon to report fully on the subject. That officer, in conjunction with Dr. Palmer, the Medical Inspector of Emigrants, after giving the matter very careful consideration, agreed with Dr. Bakewell as to the necessity for a more nutritious diet for Indian emigrants during the voyage, and submitted for approval revised scales of dietary, of medical comforts, and of medicines for emigrant ships proceeding to places westward of the Cape of Good Hope.

These scales, which are exhibited in statement II.D-2 in the appendix, have, in accordance with the recommendation of this Government, been sanctioned by the Government of India and published for general information.

The principal difference between the present and former scales consists in the substitution of preserved or fresh mutton for dried fish in both the rice and flour dietary scales, a reduction in the quantity of salt, and a slight increase in the allowance of dhall in the rice diet, and of flour and ghee in the flour diet. These alterations, in the opinion of Dr. Palmer, are calculated to make up the deficiencies of nitrogen and carbon in the former scales.

With the view of obviating any temporary difficulty that might arise in connection with ships that have already been chartered in England to carry coolies to the colonies, both the Protector and the Medical Inspector were allowed a discretionary power to admit reasonable objections to any of the new changes during the emigration season which followed the publication of the scales.

Revised scale of diet at the emigration depôts.

The Immigration Agent-General of British Guiana having reported that the immigrants sent to that colony were not, as a body, found to be in such good condition as might have been expected had they been liberally dieted whilst lodged in the emigration depôts at this port, the Protector of Emigrants was called upon for a report on this particular point. Although, from the report furnished by that officer, the remarks made by the Immigration Agent-General did not appear to have much real foundation, the scales of diet marginally noted, recommended by the Protector, have been, with the sanction of the Government of India, introduced into all the emigration depôts at this port. The scales of diet for rice and flour eaters are calculated to contain an equal quantity of nitrogen, i.e. 210 grains, but 5,344 and 4,494 grains respectively of carbon. The scales have been laid down with reference to the physiological dictum that an adult in idleness requires daily at least 4,300 grains of carbon and 200 grains of nitrogen. The scale formerly allowed was deficient specially in nitrogenous food.

		Oz.
For rice-eaters.	Rice	20
	Dhall	6
	Ghee	1
	Mustard-oil	·5
	Vegetables	4
	Fresh fish or flesh	3
	Salt	·5
	Curry stuffs, &c.	·5
		35·5
For flour-eaters.	Flour	16
	Dhal	4
	Ghee	1·5
	Mustard-oil	·5
	Vegetables	4
	Fresh fish or meat	3
	Salt	·5
	Curry stuffs, &c.	·5
		30·0

Emigration to Grenada.

The very unsatisfactory condition of emigrants in Grenada had attracted the attention of Her Majestey's Secretary of State for India early in 1868. From the report of the Emigration Agent for that colony for the half-year ending 30th June 1867, it appeared that of the 260 coolies who were landed in Grenada in January 1866 by the Countess of Ripon, 49 had died up to 30th June 1867, showing a death-rate of 13·17 per cent. per annum. This unusually large mortality was attributed (1) to want of proper hospitals, care, and treatment of newly arrived coolies; (2) want of medical assistance; and (3) want of proper dietary for the sick: and the most conclusive evidence was afforded of gross neglect in the treatment of sick coolies.

The old Act of 1855 (CCXXX) in Grenada required that each estate should be furnished with a proper hospital, furniture, medicines, and should have a regular licensed medical practitioner to attend the sick, under a penalty on the proprietor of £4. It also imposed a penalty not exceeding £10 on any employer who should ill use any emigrant, and the Act of 1859 (CCXC) empowered the Governor to cancel the indenture of emigrants ill used by the employer. The law, however, was defective, in that it imposed no specific penalty recoverable by summary process for the breach or non-observance of the regulations. The offence would be punishable only as a misdemeanour, which might be a troublesome and expensive process; and the last enactment had no force, as planters, so far from desiring to get their

laborers under indenture, could with difficulty be got to re-indenture them—the demand for cooly labor being considerably reduced.

From a review of the above circumstances, the Secretary of State for the Colonies declared that he would not sanction the resumption of emigration into Grenada, and in this decision Sir Stafford Northcote expressed entire concurrence.

The report of the Emigration Agent in Grenada for the first half of 1868 brought a further defect in the law to notice. An unindentured cooly having died rather suddenly, it appeared from the evidence at the inquest that he had not been seen by the medical attendant of the estate, nor received any medical assistance whatever. The manager was prosecuted under section 50 of the Emigration Act of 1855 (CCXXX), and amerced in the sum of £4 by the police magistrate. On appeal from this conviction, the Supreme Court quashed the magistrate's proceedings. The offence of which the manager had been convicted was that "he refused and neglected to administer medicines, and refused and neglected to provide medical attendance" to the emigrant in question. The Chief Justice held that the emigration law, being a penal statute, must be construed strictly, and that the offence of which the appellant had been convicted did not fall within the terms of section 50 above quoted. He suggested that proceedings should be instituted against the manager for manslaughter in the Supreme Court.

In order to remedy and remove these existing abuses and defects, the Legislature of Grenada had, it appeared, passed in 1869 two Acts, entitled "an Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to emigration," and "an Act to amend the Emigration Act, 1869," by which various beneficial and necessary provisions had been introduced.

In June 1870 the Government of India forwarded a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India on the question of renewing emigration from India to Grenada, and, drawing the attention of this Government to the above circumstances, invited an expression of opinion on the subject. The Protector of Emigrants having, after a careful examination of the new enactment, reported that its provisions appeared to have been framed with due regard for the general welfare of the immigrants in the colony, this Government replied to the Government of India that under the new law the emigration to Grenada might be renewed, but that it would be necessary that the Government of the colony should give a firm and consistent support in its emigration department in carrying the law strictly into effect. The Government of India acquiescing in the views of this Government, notified that emigration to Grenada should again be allowed from 1st January 1871.

Closing of the Latukajan tea garden in Assam on account of its unfitness for habitation.

The reports submitted by the Commissioner of the Assam division on the state of the tea gardens in Assam during the year ending December 1869, disclosed a very high rate of mortality among three gardens in particular, viz. the Difloo, Pankah, and Latukajan gardens, which were owned by the Central Assam Tea Company. The death-rate in those

gardens was as follows, demanding the serious attention of Government:—

	January to June 1869	July to December 1869
Diffloo	14 14	20 43
Pankah	14 81	20 32
Latukajan	15 55	42 86

The Deputy Commissioner of Seebsaugor, who was also the Inspector of Laborers, was forthwith instructed to visit each of these gardens and submit a full and detailed report on their existing state, and the causes of the excessive mortality and seeming waste of human life, which could not be tolerated. A committee was subsequently directed to assemble on the 2nd October last, under section 112 of Act II (B. C.) of 1870, in order to inquire into the fitness of these estates for human habitation. The committee consisted of Captain A. E. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner, Seebsaugor; Captain L. Blathwayt, Assistant Commissioner; Dr. Mookerjee, the Civil Medical Officer; and Messrs. George Stocks and F. Stevenson, managers of tea estates. The conclusion they arrived at was, that the Latukajan garden, which was most unhealthy, should be closed at once for the following reasons:—

1st—the very small area of the dense jungle surrounding it, which had been cleared; 2nd—the isolation of the garden; 3rd—the necessity of conveying the sick for several miles through a pestilential swamp to a neighbouring garden (Panka) for treatment; and 4th—on account of the continuing high rate of mortality.

In regard to the Panka and Diffloo gardens, the committee was of opinion that although they were unhealthy, they were not unfitted for human habitation; but they advised the carrying out of better arrangements for medical attendance at those gardens than had been provided. The Latukajan garden was accordingly ordered to be closed; and the Commissioner of Assam was requested to urge on the managers, and on the Central Assam Tea Company, the absolute necessity of providing sufficient medical aid for the other gardens. The action adopted by this Government met with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, who desired that the condition of these gardens should be carefully watched, and that a further special report respecting them should be submitted after the expiry of a year.

Passing of rules, forms, &c., under the new Labor Act, No. II (B. C.) of 1870.

Last year's report noticed at page 195 the passing of Act II (B. C.) of 1870, an Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the transport of laborers to the districts of Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, and their employment therein. Revised rules and returns were subsequently drawn up embodying all the amendments contained in the new Act, and a form of contract was also prepared in communication with the Advocate-General and with the Landholders' and Commercial Association, so worded that laborers might clearly understand the agreement they entered into with employers. The rules and forms, together with a table of fees to be levied under the provisions of Act No. II (B. C.) of 1870, having been approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, were published for general information in notifications dated respectively the 12th May and 21st December 1870, and 11th and 28th February 1871.

E.—FISCAL.

LAND REVENUE.

Demands and collections of land revenue.

The table below shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances of land revenue for 1870-71, compared with the year immediately preceding it, and with three previous periods at intervals of five years

Year.	Number of estates	Current demand.	Total demand including arrears	Collections	Remissions.	Balances
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs
1855-56	183,105	3,03,94,006	3,98 65,471	3,61,32,409	4,49 116	30 83 856
1860-61	191 705	3,70,19,738	4,02 52,177	3,76,33,849	1,48 903	30,69,425
1865-66 ..	225,145	3,77,19,764	4 13,09,437	3,75,52 227	3.15,202	34,02,008
1869-70 . ..	233 418	3,90,18,970	4,31,87 283	3,91,16,738	90,165	39,80,380
1870-71	234,510	3,91,08,861	4 31 61,348	3,87,92,238	1,57 '39	42,11,876

It will be noticed that since the year 1855-66 the current demand has increased by Rs 26,35,007.

Remissions during the year.

The remissions granted amounted to Rs. 1,56,139, against Rs. 90,165 of the year 1869-70. The largest remissions were in the divisions of Orissa, Dacca, Patna, and the Presidency. Rs. 41,381 were remitted in the Orissa division—viz. in Pooree, Rs. 34,139; in Balasore, Rs. 6,808; and in Cuttack, Rs. 434—on account of loss of crops resulting from drought and inundation, and for lands left uncultivated in consequence of death, desertion, or indigence of ryots. In the Dacca division Rs. 70,525 were remitted. Of this, Rs. 61,788, in Backergunge, was the revenue of certain lands of the Tooshkhally estate released under a decree of the civil court. A further sum of Rs. 5,601 in Backergunge, of Rs. 945 in Dacca, and of Rs. 671 in Furreedpore, were remitted on account of lands diluviated or released; and Rs. 623 in Cachar, and Rs. 897 in Sylhet, were remitted on account of fisheries released from assessment.

In the Patna division the total remissions amounted to Rs. 9,958,—viz. in Gya Rs. 8,100; in Patna, Rs. 579; in Sarun, Rs. 890; and in Shahabad, Rs. 389. In Gya the amount represents the annual remission sanctioned by Government for services rendered to the State by Rajah Joymungul Singh. In Patna the remission was on account of diluvion; in Sarun, on account of the transfer of an estate to Tirhoot, and therefore nominal; and in Shahabad, on account of lands taken for the irrigation department.

In the Presidency division Rs. 24,669 were remitted. Of this amount, Rs. 1,413 were in Calcutta, on account of land which remained unoccupied, or the rent of which was reduced by re-settlement; and

Rs. 1,565 were in Jessore, for lands under temporary settlement which remained fallow. In the 24-Pergunnahs the total amount remitted was Rs. 20,704. Of this, Rs. 16,209 were on account of Punchannogram holdings for the period they were transferred to the toll collector for the deposit of earth excavated from the canal; Rs. 3,265 were on account of estates in the Soonderbuns, sold, resumed, or relinquished; and Rs. 1,230 were on account of unculturable lands and rents reduced by re-settlement in estates under temporary settlement. In Nuddea, Rs. 987 were remitted on account of release of fisheries, and for lands which lay fallow.

Balances outstanding.

The balances outstanding were heaviest in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, Orissa, Dacca, Presidency, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore divisions. The bulk of the balances in the Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca divisions, was not realizable by law during the year. In Orissa the remissions allowed on account of the famine are still borne on the books as suspended demands, and hence the outstandings appear large. In the Presidency division the balance is principally due from Punchannogram holdings. A portion of the balance is also due from railway lands. In Chota Nagpore the balance is due on account of the Kurharballee coal fields. The subject of the lease to be given by the East Indian Railway Company for these coal fields was under consideration in the Public Works Department, Railway Branch, at the close of the year. In the Rajshahye division the heaviest balances belonged to the districts of Dinagepore and Moorshedabad. In the former, the entire balance was not realizable by law during the year; and in the latter, the greater portion was in course of realization.

Detailed results of the year.

The detailed results of the year for each division are shown separately in statement II.E-1 in the appendix.

Redemption of Government revenue.

Four hundred and sixty petty Government estates were redeemed during the year by the payment of Rs. 5,967-11-4. Of these, 20 estates, with a total revenue of Rs. 8-10-3, are situated in Chittagong; 379, with a total revenue of Rs. 157-11-9, in Sylhet; 24, with a total revenue of Rs. 69-7-8, in Calcutta; and 37, with a total revenue of Rs. 66-13-7, in the suburbs of Calcutta. Up to the close of the year, 15,975 estates, bearing an aggregate revenue of Rs. 8,871-13-8, had been redeemed by the payment of Rs. 1,06,814-11-5. There remain 63,572 estates, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 90,296-5-1, which, when redeemed, will fetch Rs. 17,50,930.

Sale of proprietary rights in Government estates.

One hundred and thirty-one whole estates, with a total area of 28,979 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 35,768, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 28,927, and realized a total sale price of Rs. 2,36,928. Four shares in estates, with an area of 75,679 acres, and an estimated rental of Rs. 50,317, were sold with a Government demand of Rs. 39,726 for the sum of

Rs. 2,05,000. The total number of whole estates sold up to the end of 1870-71 was 5,304. Their area was 1,095,917 acres, and their estimated rental, Rs. 15,12,563. They were sold with a total demand of Rs. 12,98,317, and the sum realized was Rs. 1,07,36,598. During the same period the total number of shares sold was 371, their area was estimated at 133,181 acres, and their rental at Rs. 98,586. They were sold with a total demand of Rs. 79,258, and realized a sale price of Rs. 14,40,327. The estimate of rental given is however not very reliable, as in very many cases the local officers have no means of accurately ascertaining the rental of the estates at the time of their sale.

One thousand six hundred and sixty whole estates and thirty-eight shares remain unsold, the former valued at about Rs. 49,50,000 and the latter at about Rs. 1,33,000. But under recent orders the sale of such estates has been suspended until such time as the Government may decide finally how such lands are to be dealt with.

Of plots of land made over temporarily to the Railway Company, and subsequently relinquished by them, 18, with an area of 179 acres, were sold in 1870-71 for Rs. 28,193. The price originally paid for these plots was Rs. 23,201. Up to the end of 1870-71, 118 plots, with an area of 587 acres, have been sold for Rs. 57,891; leaving 12 plots, with an area of 158 acres, for sale, from which it is expected Rs. 15,564 will be realized.

Grants, leases, and sales of waste land, and commutations of revenue.

Up to the end of 1870-71 the total number of grants of waste land was 581. Of these, 19 were in Durrung, with an area of 7,002 acres, having no present revenue, but with an eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 2,626; 31 were in Kamroop, with an area of 10,540 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,952; 59 were in Luckimpore, with an area of 99,043 acres, present revenue of Rs. 276, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 27,952; 21 were in Nowgong, with an area of 18,003 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 5,063; 124 were in Seebsaugor, with an area of 110,631 acres, present revenue of Rs. 239, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 41,486; 166 were in Cachar, with an area of 459,158 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,29,084; 12 were in Sylhet, with an area of 21,408 acres, no present revenue, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 6,021; and 149 were in the Soonderbuns, with an area of 605,658 acres, present revenue of Rs. 42,640, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 1,77,458. The total number of grants was 581, their total area 1,231,438 acres, with total present revenue of Rs. 43,155, and total eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 3,93,642.

Lease of waste lands under the ordinary settlement rules of districts.

During the year under report no leases were granted in Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Cachar, and Julpigoree, under the ordinary settlement rules of the districts. In Kamroop four were granted, covering an area of 79 acres. This land yields at present a revenue of Rs. 117, which represents the maximum revenue. In Luckimpore three leases were made, covering an area of 38 acres. They yield at present the full revenue they were settled for, viz. Rs. 55.

Four leases were granted in Darjeeling, covering an area of 757 acres. They yield at present a revenue of Rs. 174; the eventual maximum revenue will be Rs. 284. The total number of leases granted during the year was 11; their total area was 874 acres; their present revenue, Rs. 346; and their total eventual maximum revenue, Rs. 456.

Up to the end of 1870-71 the total number of leases granted was 780. Of these, 47 were in Durrung, covering an area of 3,232 acres, with present revenue of Rs. 4,882, which also represents the maximum revenue; 35 were in Kamroop, covering an area of 1,422 acres, which yield at present the maximum revenue they were settled for, viz. Rs. 2,134; 170 were in Luckimpore, covering an area of 8,361 acres, with present and maximum revenue of Rs. 13,580; 25 were in Nowgong, covering an area of 2,722 acres, with present and maximum revenue of Rs. 2,296; 53 were in Seebsaugor, covering an area of 9,037 acres, of which Rs. 13,669 is the present and maximum revenue; 8 were in Cachar, covering an area of 8,987 acres, with present revenue of Rs. 3,094, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 8,631; 72 were in Darjeeling, covering an area of 41,372 acres, with present revenue of Rs. 9,025, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 24,678; 370 were in Julpigoree, covering an area of 23,774 acres, with present revenue of Rs. 2,443, and eventual maximum revenue of Rs. 25,875. The total area covered by the 780 leases granted is 98,907 acres; the total present revenue, Rs. 51,123; and the total eventual maximum revenue, Rs. 95,745.

Sale of waste lands.

No lots were sold during the year in Durrung, Kamroop, Seebsaugor, and Chittagong. Five lots of 2,603 acres were sold in Luckimpore, of which the portion of the purchase money realized amounted to Rs. 1,537, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,720; one lot of 640 acres was sold in Nowgong, for which Rs. 239 have been realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,154 due by the purchaser; one lot of 181 acres was sold in Cachar, for which Rs. 45 have been realized, and Rs. 408 are still due; four lots of 4,490 acres were sold in Darjeeling, for which Rs. 1,436 have been paid, and Rs. 9,828 remain unpaid; one lot of 896 acres was sold in the Soonderbuns for Rs. 992, which have been realized in full. The total number of lots sold was 12, containing a total area of 8,210 acres; the total amount of purchase money realized was Rs. 4,249; while the total balance remaining to be realized was Rs. 17,110.

Up to the end of 1870-71 the total number of lots sold was 855. Of these, 87, containing 33,223 acres, were in Durrung, for which Rs. 49,754 have been paid, and Rs. 36,848 are still due; 20 lots, containing 4,533 acres, were in Kamroop, for which Rs. 9,596 have been realized, and Rs. 12,672 remain to be realized; 65 lots were sold in Luckimpore, containing an area of 54,054 acres, for which Rs. 1,61,989 have been paid, and Rs. 23,727 are still due; 30 lots were sold in Nowgong, containing an area of 13,915 acres, for which Rs. 29,298 have been paid, and Rs. 8,400 remain due; 34 lots were sold in Seebsaugor, containing an area of 21,709 acres, for which Rs. 2,30,178 have been paid, and Rs. 13,729 remain unpaid; 37 lots, containing 75,227 acres, were in Chittagong, for which Rs. 1,11,193 have been paid, and Rs. 1,42,917 are still due; 15 lots were sold in Cachar, containing 5,668 acres, for which

Rs. 10,725 have been paid, and Rs. 3,459 remain due; 61 lots of 60,365 acres were sold in Darjeeling, for which Rs. 1,84,189 have been paid, and Rs. 89,866 are still due; 6 lots, containing 18,182 acres, were sold in the Soonderbuns, for which Rs. 6,714 have been paid, and Rs. 39,498 are still due. The total number of lots sold was 355, containing a total area of 286,876 acres; the total of purchase money realized was Rs. 7,93,634; while the total balance remaining to be realized was Rs. 3,21,116.

Commutation of old rule grants.

During the year under report, Rs. 479 were paid towards the commutation of 2 grants of 1,557 acres in Kamroop, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,306 still due; in Luckimpore, Rs. 3,781 were paid for 3 grants of 927 acres, leaving Rs. 304 still due; Rs. 21,233 were paid in Seebsaugor for 18 grants of 10,943 acres, while Rs. 16,940 remained still due; in Cachar, Rs. 1,671 were paid for 6 grants of 6,489 acres, leaving Rs. 20,829 still due; in the Soonderbuns, one grant of 7,493 acres was commuted for Rs. 22,430; in Nowgong, Rs. 7,907 were paid for 5 grants of 2,480 acres, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,153 still due. The total of grants commuted was 35, the total area being 29,889 acres; the total amount paid towards commutation was Rs. 57,501; while the total amount remaining to be paid was Rs. 43,532.

Up to the end of 1870-71, 131 grants have been commuted, and Rs. 3,84,548 realized towards their commutation. Of this sum, Rs. 13,381 were paid in Kamroop for 7 grants of 7,701 acres, leaving Rs. 6,852 still due; Rs. 36,156 were paid in Luckimpore for 15 grants of 14,068 acres, leaving Rs. 6,409 still due; Rs. 86,097 were paid in Seebsaugor for 49 grants of 34,434 acres, leaving a balance of Rs. 18,940 still due; Rs. 1,40,839 were paid in Cachar for 36 grants of 66,023 acres, leaving Rs. 40,930 still due; Rs. 99,919 were paid in the Soonderbuns for 17 grants of 103,635 acres, leaving Rs. 1,63,004 still due; Rs. 8,156 were paid in Nowgong for 7 grants of 3,180 acres, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,854 still due. The total of grants commuted was 131, with a total area of 229,041 acres; the total amount paid towards commutation was Rs. 3,84,548, and the total remaining to be paid was Rs. 2,38,489.

Abrogation of certain waste land rules allowing the relinquishment of entire lots, or portions of lots, on prescribed conditions.

In 1868, in consequence of the general failure of the tea speculation, a concession was made for the relief of tea-planters by the introduction of three additional rules to the rules in force for the sale and lease of waste lands, by which they were allowed to relinquish lots, or portions of lots, by the transfer of all sums paid on behalf thereof to the credit of other entire lots or portions in their occupation. These additional rules, which were originally intended for the benefit of tea-planters only, were subsequently erroneously made applicable to the holders of all descriptions of waste land, and were maintained in force long after the exceptional circumstances under which they were passed had ceased to exist. A further continuance of the concession being considered unnecessary and inexpedient, they were withdrawn and abrogated during the year under review.

The result of the operation of the permissive rules above referred to, during the year under report, was as follows:—In Nowgong, 8 whole lots of 4,211 acres, and portions of 4 lots, containing 1,234 acres, were relinquished; and in Kamroop, 200 acres of one lot. These were all held under the new rules.

Proposed additional rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands.

With a view to prevent the acquisition of small freehold properties either by ryots who have no capital for improvement, or by monied persons who would injure the position of Government as landlord, the addition of the two following rules to the rules now in force for the sale of waste lands in Assam was proposed to the Government of India, viz. (1) that no lesser area of land than 500 acres shall be sold in one lot, except under special circumstances with the sanction of Government, and (2) that no redemption of land revenue of grants shall be allowed in lots of less area than 500 acres, except under special circumstances, as in the case of sales in fee simple. Since the close of the year the first of these rules has been sanctioned. In the meantime the entire question of waste land rules has been considered by a committee especially appointed for the purpose, the result of whose deliberations will be noticed in next year's report.

Proceedings under the sale law, Act XI of 1859.

Seven hundred and eighty-two estates were sold during the year for the recovery of their own arrears of land revenue and other demands amounting to Rs. 24,874. Of these, 83 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 17,061, were purchased by Government for Rs. 279; the remaining 699 estates, bearing a revenue of Rs. 46,500, were purchased by private individuals for Rs. 24,595. The only regulation districts in which there were no sales were Pooree, Chumparun, and Bograh. The largest number of estates sold was, as usual, in Chittagong and Sylhet, the revenue rolls of which districts contain by far the largest number of petty estates. In the former 170, and in the latter 247 estates were sold. The aggregate Government revenue of these 417 estates was Rs. 19,978, and the price realized at sale was Rs. 56,571, or, on an average, about three times the revenue.

Twenty-three estates separated under sections 10 and 11, with a revenue of Rs. 4,614, were sold for Rs. 74,016, for dues amounting to Rs. 1,003. Rights and interests in 22 estates for demands other than land revenue, amounting to Rs. 1,01,628, were sold for Rs. 7,229. In 65 cases purchasers forfeited their deposits under section 28. There were 68 appeals under section 25, and in one case the sale was annulled.

Eight hundred and fifty-two separate accounts were opened during the year under section 10, bearing a revenue of Rs. 1,62,030, making a total at the end of the year of 6,429 such accounts, with a revenue of Rs. 25,29,779. Two hundred and forty-seven separate accounts were opened under section 11 for a revenue of Rs. 10,706. Up to the end of the year a total of 1,333 such accounts had been opened, for a revenue of Rs. 2,34,670.

The following are the entries that have been made in the common and special registers:—

During the year under report 119 modern tenures, containing 116,167 acres, and yielding Rs. 53,780 rent, have been entered in

the common register, and 2 modern tenures, of 105 acres, yielding Rs. 38 rent, have been entered in the special register. Up to the end 1870-71, 2,714 entries have been made in the common register; of which 2,672 represent modern tenures, containing 4,273,649 acres, and yielding a rental of Rs. 16,74,637, and 42 are buildings, &c., containing 44 acres, and yielding Rs. 354 rent. The total of entries in the common register was 2,714; the total area, 4,273,693 acres; and the total rent, Rs. 16,74,991. Out of 257 entries in the special registers, 13 are istemraree tenures, containing 248,798 acres, and yielding a rent of Rs. 69,156; 241 are modern tenures, containing 320,485 acres, and yielding a rent of Rs. 2,28,324; and 3 are buildings, &c., containing 12 acres, and yielding Rs. 17 as rent. The total of entries in special register was 257; the total area, 569,295 acres; and the total rent, Rs. 2,97,497.

Proceedings under the rent laws.

Returns showing the particulars of rent-suits for the whole year were received for the divisions of Assam, Chota Nagpore, Cooch Behar, and Orissa, and the district of Cachar, where such cases still continue to be disposed of by the revenue courts. For the rest of Bengal, the district returns exhibit operations, including institution of new suits, for thirteen days only, i.e. to the 13th of April, the date of the transfer of rent-suits to the civil courts; the disposal during two months—that is, to the 1st June 1870, the date on which Act III (B. C.) of 1870 came into force—of cases pending in the revenue courts; and thereafter of all suits not transferred from the revenue courts by Act III (B. C.) of 1870. Under these circumstances no comparison is possible between the figures of the year under report and the results of the previous year's operations, and the usual detailed statement hitherto submitted with the administration report is therefore omitted.

Service of processes.

One thousand three hundred and seventy-seven persons were employed for the service of processes, 259 on Rs. 7, and 534 on Rs. 6 per mensem; the remaining 584 were hired as their services were needed. Forty thousand nine hundred and fifty-six processes were issued free of charge, against 132,334 of the previous year, and 250,787 were paid for. The total number served was 291,743. The number of journeys in which the processes were carried was 59,375; of which 16,349 were single journeys, 9,662 journeys in which two processes were carried, 6,472 journeys in which three processes were carried, and 26,892 journeys in which more than three processes were carried.

Irrigation.

Up to the close of the year Shahabad was the only district that had made a return in connection with irrigation. It appears that the land revenue of that district in 1856-57 was Rs. 14,22,831, and in 1870-71, Rs. 17,25,416. The expenditure incurred since 1857 on irrigation works, for new works, was Rs. 15,03,006, and for maintenance and repairs, Rs. 1,539. The increased receipts of land revenue due to other causes than irrigation amounted to Rs. 3,02,585.

Orders received for the discontinuance of the practice of crediting to local funds any portion of revenue derived from Government estates, &c.

The correspondence with the Government of India on the subject of the appropriation of 3 per cent. of the net collections of Government estates and temporarily settled districts for local improvements, was noticed in last year's report. The objections urged by the Government of India to the continuance of the fund having been considered, it was represented by the local Government that it should still be maintained, on the ground that the Government, as proprietor, is bound to assign a portion of the revenue derived from the estates in question to their improvement. The Government of India, however, declined to accept this conclusion, and stated that the principle of crediting to local funds any part of the imperial revenue is unsound and must cease. In 1871-72 the local fund was allowed to receive a contribution of 3 per cent., as heretofore; but in 1872-73 this was to be reduced to 2 per cent.; in 1873-74, to 1 per cent.; and thereafter nothing. The question has, however, been again laid before the Government of India, in the hope that the principle adopted in the case of recent local taxation in the North-Western Provinces, and several other provinces, may be held to apply to Bengal.

Applicability of Act IX of 1847 to temporarily settled estates.

The question having been raised whether the provisions of Act IX of 1847, regarding the assessment of alluvial accretions, are applicable to temporarily settled estates paying revenue direct to Government, it was explained that admittedly, by the strict letter of the law, there is no distinction in its provisions between permanently and temporarily settled estates, but that from the nature of the condition of a temporary settlement, it is to be inferred that the framers of the law could never have intended that its procedure should be made applicable to cases of alluvion or diluvion in temporarily settled estates. The practice hitherto followed, of making permanently settled estates only liable to the provisions of the Act, was therefore directed to be maintained.

Hardships noticed in respect to the assessment of revenue on accretions under the dearah law.

The case of two dearah estates came to notice, in which the legal right of Government to a re-adjustment of revenue, based on a comparison of the area given by the second survey as compared with that given by the first, had to be waived under the following circumstances. In both cases the first survey had shown the area to be considerably less than the estimated area on which the original jumma was based, notwithstanding which the full jumma had continued to be paid, there being no provision in the law for a reduction of jumma under such circumstances. The second survey having showed a slight increase in area as compared with the result of the first, each estate became liable to increased assessment on the accretion under the provisions of Act IX of 1847; but as the area was still considerably less than the estimated area on which the jumma paid was based, it was apparent that it would have been inequitable to demand a higher revenue, and the assessment on the accretion was therefore remitted. This concession, however, did not fully meet the

justice of the case, as the jumma continued to be paid on an estimated area which had long been found to be inaccurate and excessive; and the Board were requested to take this difficulty into consideration in the proposals which they intended to submit for an amendment of the law.

Rules and instructions issued in connection with Act X of 1870.

Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act) came into force from 1st June 1870. As this new law repealed all previous enactments for the acquisition of land for public purposes, and introduced very material alterations in the procedure which had hitherto regulated the operations of district officers in the acquisition of land, detailed instructions on the subject were prepared for their guidance by the Board of Revenue, and circulated after approval by Government. Rules under section 59 of the Act were also prepared, and after having been sanctioned by the Government of India, were published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

Rules for the land revenue administration of Assam.

The absence of a set of rules for the land revenue administration of Assam had been long felt as a very great want. The making of settlements, the assessment and collection of revenue, the term of leases, and other details of like importance, varied materially in the different districts of the province; and the rulings, which were supposed to form the basis of the system by which they were regulated, were scattered over a correspondence commencing with the annexation of the province and continuing to the present time. This rendered it extremely difficult for the officers entrusted with the administration of the province to make themselves conversant with all the questions of importance which constantly came up for consideration; and to obviate this difficulty it was found necessary to compile one complete code of rules based on the general principles hitherto observed in the revenue administration of the province. The above rules were determined by Government in communication with the Board of Revenue and the Commissioner of Assam, and came into operation from the 1st November 1870. The powers of the Commissioner were under these rules increased, and made to extend to the general supervision and control of the settlement proceedings in the province, to the fixing of the rates of assessment, and to the confirming and annulling of assessments subject to the orders of Government. The Commissioner was further enjoined to correspond directly with Government on all matters connected with the rules, and, in regard to their administration, was relieved of the direction and control of the Board of Revenue.

Rules for the recovery of land revenue in Assam.

The absence of any law or rules having the force of law in Assam for the realization of Government revenue, also came under consideration in connection with the general rules for the revenue administration of the province noticed above; and it was at first proposed that provision should be made for this in the above code of rules, and enforced under the executive orders of Government. It appeared, however, on further consideration, that rules which prescribed a procedure for the realization of revenue, and imposed

penalties of fine and imprisonment on default, could not properly be passed by mere executive authority, and would require the intervention of the Legislature to give them validity. The rules were therefore re-framed separately, with a view to an Act being passed for giving effect to them. But nothing definite had been done at the close of the year.

Chittagong settlements.

The question as to the future settlement of certain temporarily settled lands of Chittagong, which had been at issue for some time between the Board of Revenue and the commissioner of the division, was finally decided during the year. These lands were unassigned when the settlement of the district was made in 1764, which settlement was confirmed in perpetuity in 1793. They were afterwards temporarily settled with the parties in possession, but the proprietary right in these lands was held by the Sudder Court in 1815 to appertain to Government. The noabad talookdars, that is to say, the persons with whom the noabad talooks were temporarily settled, were of two classes, viz. (1) noabad talookdars who were also turruffdars, or holders of the permanently settled lands of 1793, and (2) noabad talookdars who were not also turruffdars. The leases given for all the noabad lands of the two classes were at first for thirty years; but where talooks were situated in villages embracing considerable tracts of jungle capable of cultivation, the leases (called junglebooree) were from 5 to 15 years. Subsequently, the leases of the first description were extended by Mr. Ricketts, when he went to Chittagong on deputation with the powers of the Board, to 50 years, and those of the second description to 25 years. In 1853, Lord Dalhousie having visited Chittagong, was impressed with the belief that the abandonment of the Government proprietary right in these lands, and its transfer to the turruffdars for being settled with the estates to which they had originally belonged, would be attended with great saving of trouble and expense to Government; but the offer that was made to the turruffdars to this end was not accepted by them. The question was revived on subsequent occasions, and in 1865 a proclamation was issued offering a proprietary title to the holders of the noabad lands on certain specified conditions. The talooks settled for less than 30 years (that is, those held under junglebooree leases) were excluded from the operation of the proclamation, but no distinction was made between talookdars who were turruffdars, and those who were not turruffdars. The proposals of Government were however not accepted except in a few instances, and the question was then raised whether the unconditional offer of a permanent settlement should not again be made to the talookdars. This was strongly recommended by the Board; while, on the other hand, the commissioner of the division urged that, the offer having been made and rejected, things should simply be allowed to remain in their present condition till the expiry of the temporary leases granted by Mr. Ricketts, after which a new settlement should be effected. The view taken by the commissioner was accepted by Government. The terms of the proclamation of 1865 were held to be final. For those who have accepted its conditions, the settlements were directed to be carried out according to its terms; for those who have not accepted its conditions,

the expiry of existing arrangements was awaited for making a new settlement.

Operations under the Chota Nagpore Land Tenures' Act.

The appointment of a second special commissioner for conducting the operations under the Chota Nagpore Land Tenures' Act was noticed in last year's report. This officer commenced work from the 1st of January 1871, so that there was one special commissioner employed on the operations throughout the year, and another for the last quarter of the year only. The work done by the two officers is exhibited in the table below :—

	By 1st spcl. commr.	By 2nd spcl. commr.
Claims registered	1,214	313
Ditto disposed of	1,113	241
Disputes registered	467	114
Ditto disposed of	352	32
Commutation of service cases registered	130	0
Ditto disposed of	122	0
Cases of review of judgment registered	13	5
Ditto disposed of...	13	4
Miscellaneous cases registered	89	8
Ditto disposed of...	65	7
Number of villages done up to registration	60	0
Ditto done up to demarcation and preparation of maps	109	15
Ditto in which demarcation is half finished	12	0
Ditto in which tenures are ready for demarcation ...	98	22

Very little opposition was met by the first special commissioner during the year's work; but after the close of the year, in advancing southward, he has come across fresh complications, owing to a new class of cultivators, called "korkars," having come forward to claim proprietary rights, on the ground of having first cleared the land. They are not bhuinhars, and the reclamation of land urged by them has taken place subsequent to the recognition of the rights of the zemindars. Their rights, such as they are, are nevertheless being inquired into. Barring the opposition met from the korkars, the operations of both special commissioners have given general satisfaction.

Settlement of Saugor Island

The subject of the settlement of Saugor Island was noticed in the report for 1868-69, in which it was stated that the island having suffered considerably from inundations by sea during the preceding few years, measures were considered for its future protection, and it was finally determined to prohibit its cultivation unless the proprietors consented to construct works sufficient for the protection of human and animal life. To existing grantees settlement was permitted on the condition on which the grants had been originally made to them, viz. at four annas a beegah without construction of protective works; they being offered, at the same time, a rent-free settlement if they would agree to erect such works; while, in respect to future applications for grants, it was laid down that they were not to be entertained, except under conditions of erecting protective works and places of refuge for weather-bound or wrecked boatmen.

This was followed by a prolonged correspondence entered into for the purpose of obtaining from the grantees a statement of their wishes, which finally resulted in their electing to accept the rent-free settlement on the conditions prescribed. In concluding the arrangements, it was further agreed on the part of Government to extend the area of each grant beyond the limits originally proposed, primarily with a view of allotting good boundaries, and also in consideration of the heavy outlay to be incurred by the grantees in constructing protective works, and of their liberal treatment of the settlers on their grants. An additional condition was at the same time imposed on the grantees, to the effect that additional protective works were to accompany extended cultivation; and the completion within three seasons at the latest of all the protective works, according to accepted specifications, was strictly enjoined, and arrangements made for their periodical inspection by competent officers.

Education of minors under the court of wards.

It was noticed in last year's report that the subject of the education of minors under the court of wards had attracted the attention of the Secretary of State, and that information had been especially asked for in respect to the measures necessary for the education of those minors whose means are not sufficient to admit of their admission into the Wards' Institution at Calcutta. In dealing with this question, the inquiry was amplified so as to embrace a general consideration of the merits of the system in force, and a report was received from the Board towards the close of the year. The only point on which the decision of Government has since been given is the proposal to remove the Wards' Institution from Calcutta to a place in the interior, with a view to avoid the inducements to idleness and dissipation apprehended in the metropolis. This has been negatived, as it did not appear that the boys would be less liable to unsettled habits at an out-station like Kishnaghur than at Calcutta, and as in other respects a residence in Calcutta is considered desirable. On other matters connected with the subject the inquiry has not yet been completed. The proposal to admit boarding students other than wards to the Calcutta institution, with a view to reduce its expenditure, was alluded to in last year's report. At the beginning of the year under review it was sanctioned on the distinct understanding that the interests of the minors under the court of wards should not be interfered with.

SURVEYS.

Professional.

The districts under professional survey were Nowgong, Luckimpore, Hooghly, Hazareebaugh, Lohardaggah, and Seebsagur, and the return II.E-2 in the appendix shows the quantity of work completed by the several survey parties engaged in them by the close of the survey year ending on the 30th September 1871. The figures are necessarily approximate. The aggregate area completed was 6,740 square miles, of which 3,740 square miles may be classed as regular village survey, 2,300 square miles as topographical work, and the remaining 700 square miles as triangulation. The aggregate expenditure was

Rs. 2,62,611-4-4, which gave an average cost of Rs. 43-7-8 per square mile. The average expenditure per square mile in the preceding year amounted to Rs. 47-0-3.

Non-professional.

Operations in connection with the non-professional branch of the survey were conducted only in three divisions during the year, and the work done is shown in table II.E-3 in the appendix.

In the third division the survey establishment was principally engaged in the translation of vernacular registers into English, and in copying maps. The registers of 23 pergunnahs of Sylhet, comprising 47,909 mehalwar and 4,846 mouzahwar entries, have been translated, against 31,950 mehalwar and 4,043 mouzahwar entries translated in the previous year. The maps of Dacca and Sylhet, which were injured by much handling, have also been re-copied; altogether 1,027 maps having been copied during the year. The total amount of expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 16,226-14-11, against Rs. 15,070-3-9 of the previous year. The work of the division has been brought to a conclusion, and the establishment dispensed with; the registers, maps, and records being distributed to the districts to which they appertain. Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four maps have been finally filed in the office of the Board of Revenue.

In the Hooghly and Midnapore districts some progress was made in demarcation, but considerably less than in the preceding year, owing to reductions made in the establishment. The registers of the Hooghly district were commenced during the last quarter of the year, and registers of six pergunnahs were prepared with the exception of the entries of area, which could not be made owing to the necessary computations not having been completed.

The important Assam surveys are being prosecuted as rapidly as means permit, and there is no part of the Lower Provinces where the early completion of a revenue and waste lands survey is fiscally and politically more important.

PART III.

Protection.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

THE report of proceedings during the session 1869-70 of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making laws and regulations, was brought down in last year's report to the conclusion of the official year terminating on 31st March 1870.

The Council continued to sit until 11th June 1870, and during the period which elapsed between the close of the official year and the adjournment of the Council, the following Acts were passed:—

Act III of 1870 provided that all suits and applications under any of the Acts mentioned in schedule D to Act VIII of 1869, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (an Act to amend the procedure in suits between landlords and tenants) which might then be pending, should be transferred to the civil court. The Acts referred to in schedule D are Act X of 1859, and two Acts passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, being Acts VI of 1862 and IV of 1867.

✓An Act to transfer certain pending suits to the civil courts.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 21st May 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 27th idem.

Act IV of 1870 was passed to consolidate and amend the law relating to the court of wards, providing for a court of wards in each division of the provinces subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, with power to manage the estates of disqualified owners. It provided that the commissioner of revenue of each such division should be such court. When the estate or lands of the ward are situated within one district only, the collector of such district shall exercise the duties of the court with respect to the ward and his property, movable and immovable. If within more than one district, but within the same division, the court in that division shall appoint some one of the collectors within the division to exercise the duties of the court with respect to the person of the ward. Where the estates are in several divisions, the court which is to have charge of the ward shall be determined by the Board of Revenue. The Act provides the mode of ascertaining the ground of disqualification of a proprietor, and also for the appointment of managers and guardians for the wards, their duties and remuneration, and it vests in the court the general superintendence and control of the education of every minor ward.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the court of wards within the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 20th May 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 17th June 1870.

Act V of 1870 made provision for improvements in the port of Calcutta. It gave the Lieutenant-Governor power to appoint, by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nine commissioners for making those improvements, to hold office for two years, one of them being appointed by the same authority chairman and another vice-chairman. They were created a corporation with a common seal. They are to prepare and submit to the Lieutenant-Governor, from time to time, a schedule of necessary officers and servants, with the salaries and allowances which they propose to assign them. They may make rules for the appointment of those officers and servants. They may acquire and hold property, and all property which under Act IV of 1869, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council (being an Act better to provide for the port of Calcutta), became vested in the Secretary of State, was thereby vested in the commissioners. They can neither contract for nor commence any work, the estimated cost of which exceeds Rs. 2,000, until the plan and estimate thereof have been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in an order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. If the estimate exceeds two lakhs of rupees, it must be submitted for the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council. The general nature of the works to be constructed by the commissioners is described. They include wharves, quays, jetties, and piers, landing-places, tramways, warehouses, reclamations of the river-bank or river-bed. The commissioners may from time to time raise money in such way as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may direct by order published in the *Calcutta Gazette* with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council. When sufficient accommodation has been provided for the purpose, all vessels must load and unload at the commissioners' wharves, the commissioners having power to frame a scale of tolls, dues, rates, and charges for the landing and shipment of goods.

An Act to appoint commissioners for making improvements in the port of Calcutta.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 12th August 1870.

Act VI of 1870 was passed to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkeedars in the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It repealed section 2, Regulation XX of 1817, as to all villages to which the Act applied. It empowered the magistrate of the district to appoint a punchayet in any village within his district containing more than sixty houses. The punchayet was to determine the number of chowkeedars to be employed in a village, to fix their monthly salaries, and to raise in each village, by a yearly assessment on such persons as the Act declares to be liable to assessment, in such manner as is provided by the Act, a sufficient sum for that purpose.

An Act to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkeedars.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 16th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 28th September 1870.

Act VII of 1870, called the Dacca Conservancy Act of 1870, conferred upon the municipal commissioners of the town of Dacca increased powers for improving the conservancy of the town, and for maintaining the health of the inhabitants thereof. It increased from 7½ per cent. to 10 per cent. the annual rate which was

An Act for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Dacca.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 11th June 1870, and of the Governor-General on the 15th November 1870.

imposed on all houses, buildings, and lands within the town by Act III of 1864, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council. It gave the commissioners power to purchase land and improve the same, and also to acquire land compulsorily according to the law for the time being regulating the acquisition of land for public purposes.

No measures were pending before the Council at the date of its adjournment.

The Council re-assembled on November 26th, 1870. Up to the close of the official year 1870-71, the following Acts were passed:—

Act I of 1871 amended the provisions of "The Village Chowkeedaree Act, 1870." It provided that the Act should not apply in any village or union until a chowkeedar had been appointed in accordance with it. The punchayet may be directed by the magistrate within a month after their appointment to make an assessment for the residue of the year in which the appointment is made.

An Act to amend the Village Chowkeedaree Act, 1870.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th January 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 16th idem.

Act II of 1871 was passed in order to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of tenures not being estates. It substituted a new section in place of section 11 of Act VII of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, which gave power to the collector to sell tenures for arrears of Government revenue. In the substituted section there is a proviso to the effect that no such sale should be made for arrears other than those of the current year or the year immediately preceding, nor for arrears due by tenures attached by any judicial authority, until fifteen clear days' notification in the language of the district had been given.

An Act to amend the procedure for the recovery of arrears of land revenue in respect of tenures not being estates.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 7th January 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 16th idem.

Act III of 1871 was passed because the fees fixed by law to be paid to surveyors for certificates of the sufficiency of steamboats were inadequate to remunerate two competent surveyors whom it was generally necessary to employ. It provided that when two surveyors were employed, the fee should be calculated on the tonnage of the vessel according to the rates in schedule B annexed to Act V of 1862, and such further fee as is provided in section 5, Act I of 1868, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

An Act to increase the fees for the survey of steam vessels.—Received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on the 18th March 1871, and of the Governor-General on the 18th idem.

During the session a Bill to provide for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta was introduced; it was referred to a select committee and the bill was passed, but up to the close of the official year the assent of the Governor-General had not been received.

A Bill to provide for the better regulation of markets in Calcutta.

A Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not made its report at the close of the official year.

A Bill to provide for the recovery of land revenue and the mutation of names in Assam.

A Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly, between Howrah and Calcutta, was also introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.

A Bill for the construction of a bridge across the river Hooghly.

A Bill better to provide for embankments and drainage was introduced and referred to a select committee, which had not yet made its report.

A Bill better to provide for embankments and drainage.

A Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal was introduced in December 1870, and was passed on 18th March 1871, with its operation restricted to the Hooghly and Burdwan districts; but the assent of the Governor-General had not been received up to the close of the official year.

A Bill to facilitate the drainage and irrigation of districts in Bengal.

A Bill to amend Act VI of 1863 (B. C.), as regards the constitution of the corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta, was introduced on 25th February and was passed on 25th March 1871. The assent of the Governor-General had not been received at the close of the official year.

A Bill to amend Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

A Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines was introduced in January, and, in accordance with the recommendation contained in the select committee's report, was withdrawn on 25th March 1871.

A Bill to make better provision for the recovery of certain fines.

Leave had been obtained to bring in a Census Bill and a Local Rating Bill, but the Bill had not yet been introduced.

In the appendix III A-1 and 2 will be found a statement of the Acts passed by the local Legislature during the official year, and another statement of the bills proposed or pending before the Council at the close of the official year.

B.—JUDICIAL.

Under instructions from the Government of India, a collection of the rules and regulations passed by the executive Government from time to time for the administration of the non-regulation provinces under this Government, was made during the year in consultation with the local officers, and after a very careful search into the old records of the Bengal Secretariat. By section 25 of the Indian Council's Act, the force of law is given to such of these rules and regulations as were passed before the 1st August 1861, and hence, in the absence of any complete and authoritative collection of them, difficulty was

Collection of the rules and regulations of the non-regulation provinces.

felt by the Legislature, when legislating for the non-regulation provinces, in ascertaining the laws which were already there in force. To remove this difficulty was the main object of the present compilation, and it has since been found to serve also many useful purposes of an administrative character.

Formation of a distinct judicial branch of the civil service.

It was stated in the Administration Report of 1868-69 that the Government of India having called for an expression of opinion on the part of this Government on the expediency of forming a distinct judicial branch of the Civil Service, the members of which should be trained specially for the duties of the bench, and should not look for advancement beyond the sphere of those duties, a select number of officers had been consulted on the question, and that the replies received from them were under consideration at the close of the year. On the 1st December following, the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the subject were laid before the Government of India.

His Honor drew attention to the fact that since the union of the offices of magistrate and collector in one person, the magistrate-collectors of districts had so little time to take up judicial work, that, instead of acquiring in that post judicial experience and qualification for the office of judge, to which they were ordinarily promoted, they were absolutely losing the good effect of the judicial training which, as assistants and joint-magistrates, they had enjoyed. These executive duties so fully engrossed their attention that they had not even the opportunity of qualifying themselves by a course of reading, such as, before the union, a collector had ample time to undertake. And while the opportunities of acquiring judicial knowledge and experience had thus diminished to the judge himself, all around him had been moving onwards; the judicial administration had become more and more scientific and exact; the subordinate judges whom he had to control, and the bar with which he had to deal, had advanced much, not only in general education, but particularly in the special education of their profession.

The Lieutenant-Governor was satisfied that the general progress of events was such, that, if our administration of justice was to command respect and secure confidence, the special qualifications of those who presided over the highest local courts must be materially improved, and that the proper means of doing this was to place them at a comparatively early period of life in a position which would concentrate their attention on the requirements of the judicial line as a profession, would hold out inducements to them to perfect themselves in that profession by study, and would afford them a practical training for it. This could only be done by disconnecting the future judge from the distraction of executive duties, by securing him against the chance of being called on in after life to discharge duties requiring executive qualifications, and by giving him distinctly to understand that he must look for advancement in the judicial line, and in that alone.

Nor was it only for the improvement of the judicial service that this separation was called for. The administration on the executive side had also become more scientific and exact, and the work of the executive officers was multiplying and extending upon every side.

In some of the larger districts the labor imposed by the union in one officer of executive and judicial administration was so great as to diminish the efficiency of the former as well as of the latter, and in those smaller districts in which there was no second officer, the want of one had long been most urgently felt.

Before considering the details of the changes which should be made in order to secure the above objects, the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded to review the existing machinery of administration. Briefly stated, the covenanted staff in each district was composed of—

(1) The judge, resident or non-resident, whose functions were wholly judicial.

(2) The collector-magistrate, who, though nominally both judicial and executive, is in the larger districts almost wholly executive, and in minor districts very much more executive than judicial.

(3) The joint-magistrate in the larger districts almost wholly judicial, and an assistant magistrate in the smaller districts who, though to a greater extent than the joint-magistrate available for executive work, is also mostly a judicial officer.

The problem before the Government was how best to alter the present constitution of the Civil Service so as to effect the desired separation and the conditions under which this question should apparently be determined were, first, that the change should be effected with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements; and secondly, that it should involve as little change as possible in the prospects as regards pay and position of the members of the Civil Service. The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that the simplest and most effective plan of fulfilling the required conditions was to carry to completion the tendency which had displayed itself of late years to confine the joint-magistrate to judicial duties, leaving the executive to another officer, the present magistrate-collector. The former officer, who might be called the assistant judge, would, under this arrangement, be unavailable for executive work, and to him would fall the chief share of the criminal judicial work of the district. The assistant judges and the judges would form a distinct judicial branch, promotions being made direct from the former to the later post.

It was no part of the proposed scheme, nor was it considered advisable in itself, that the separation of executive and judicial functions should be carried out in the grades below the joint-magistrates. While filling these lower appointments the covenanted civil servant was learning his work and gaining a knowledge of the people, of the law, and of the system of administration. It was clearly to his advantage that this education should be a general one, and at the same time it would not be possible in these appointments to make a division into executive and judicial without incurring considerable expenditure and without making violent changes in the existing arrangements, and probably also in the law. But when an assistant magistrate had reached that period of service where, under present arrangements, he was appointed to fill a joint-magistracy, he might reasonably be called on to decide between the judicial and executive lines, and the Government would also have the means of determining for which he was best suited.

At this period of his service the prospect an assistant has before him, excluding special appointments, is promotion through the following grades :—

	Rs.
33 joint-magistracies on	{ 8,400 / 10,800
13 collectorships on	18,000
23 ditto on	23,000
3 additional judgeships	26,000
27 judgeships	30,000
8 commissionerships	35,000

It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that by establishing five grades of pay (Rs. 10,800, 18,000, 23,000, 30,000 and 35,000) in each of the two branches of the service, these expectations could be rigidly respected, and the civilian would attain at each period of service the same pay which, under present arrangements, he would enjoy. This plan would also fulfil another important condition, viz. that the inducements, in respect of salary, to enter each branch would be equal, and that contemporaries on either side would find themselves in nearly equal positions as regards salary.

The changes proposed to give effect to the scheme are exhibited in the annexed table, which shows the existing and proposed appointments, leaving out of account, on the one hand, the judgeships of the High Court, and on the other the Lieutenant-Governorships, and the appointments of Members of the Board of Revenue and Secretaries to the Local Government, besides the chance of appointments as Members of the Supreme Council and Secretaries to the Government of India, as prizes which about counterbalance each other in the two branches of the service :—

EXISTING JUDICIAL.

a. Presidency appointments.

		Rs.
1 legal remembrancer		30,000
1 registrar, High Court		20,400
2		50,400

b. District appointments.

		Rs.
27 judges, at Rs. 30,000 each		8,10,000
3 ditto, at „ 26,000 „		78,000
22 joint-magistrates, at Rs. 10,800 each		2,37,600
11 ditto at „ 8,400 „		92,400
3 assistant magistrates, at Rs. 6,000 each		18,000
66		12,36,000
Total 68 appointments, at		12,86,400

EXISTING EXECUTIVE.

a. Presidency and miscellaneous appointments.

		Rs.
1 collector of customs		36,000
2 opium agents, at Rs. 33,000 ...		66,000
2 secretaries, Board of Revenue ...		58,000
1 deputy collector of customs, salary		19,200
1 superintendent of stamps		18,000
2 under-secretaries to Government ...		30,000
2 survey officers		28,800
1 registrar-general (mean salary) ...		19,800
12		2,75,800

b. District appointments.

		Rs.
8 commissioners, at Rs. 35,000 each		2,80,000
23 district officers, at „ 25,000 „		5,29,000
13 ditto at „ 18,000 „		2,34,000
44		10,43,000
Total 56 appointments, at		13,18,800

PROPOSED JUDICIAL.

a. Presidency appointments.

		Rs.
1 legal remembrancer	... ...	30,000
1 registrar, High Court	... ...	24,000
2		54,000

b. District appointments.

		Rs.
8 judges, at Rs. 35,000 each	...	2,80,000
13 „ at „ 30,000 „	...	3,90,000
14 { 9 judges / 5 assistant judges }	Rs. 23,000	3,22,000
15 assistant judges, at Rs. 18,000	...	2,70,000
16 ditto at „ 10,800	...	1,72,800
66 on		14,34,800
Total 68 on	...	14,88,800
Average	...	21,894

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE.

a. Presidency and other appointments.

	Rs.
1 collector of customs	36,000
2 opium agents, at Rs. 30,000 each ...	60,000
2 secretaries, Board of Revenue ...	42,000
1 deputy collector of customs ...	15,000
1 superintendent, stamps and stationery	18,000
2 under-secretaries to Government ...	30,000
2 survey officers	28,800
1 registrar-general (mean salary) ...	19,800
12	2,49,600

b. District appointments.

		Rs.
8 commissioners, at Rs. 35,000 each		2,80,000
8 district officers, at „ 30,000 „	...	2,40,000
9 ditto at „ 23,000 „	...	2,07,000
9 ditto at „ 18,000 „	...	1,62,000
10 ditto at „ 10,800 „	...	1,08,000
41		9,97,000
Total 56	...	12,46,600
Average	...	22,260

The proposed scheme involved an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,29,200 a year. But it could not be expected that the reorganization, upon a more perfect plan, of the administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal, should be carried into effect without some increased demand upon the financial resources of the empire, and His Honor assumed that the Governor-General in Council would not object to admit a demand which was so moderate in view of the improvement to be effected by it.

It was part of the proposition that the assistant judges should also exercise civil powers, though it was doubtful whether this could enable Government to reduce its subordinate judicial establishment.

It was the Lieutenant-Governor's object in his proposition to avoid, as far as possible, all necessity for legislation.

It did not appear to be necessary, nor was it deemed expedient, to deprive the district officer of all judicial power. The Lieutenant-Governor believed that there was no form of judicial proceeding more satisfactory to the people of this country than a local investigation held by an officer of experience and standing, in which he inquired into the matter on the spot and decided it on its merits without the intervention of amlah or mooktears; and one great advantage of the proposed scheme was that it would leave the magistrate-collector (who might perhaps in future be called a deputy commissioner) free to travel leisurely about the district to a much greater extent than he can now do, and place him in a position to dispose of a great many disputes arising out of questions connected with the occupation of land and cultivation, without forcing the people into the courts at the chief station of the district.

Of course His Honor would leave to the magistrate-collector or deputy commissioner his present powers, only strengthening his position as regards the police, and having it avowed that he was not expected or desired to exercise his judicial powers, except when he believed that his

doing so would be for the public good. He would also for the present leave the assistant judge (joint-magistrate) in the position he already occupied as regards criminal jurisdiction.

The assistant judge, deprived of all executive work, would be able no doubt to devote a day or two weekly to civil judicial work, and it was in fact one of the objects of the proposed separation that in civil as well as in criminal matters the future judge should have the opportunity of acquiring experience. Legislation was not, however, necessary for this purpose, as it would be sufficient to vest the assistant judge with the powers of a moonsiff, or when he had gained sufficient experience, with those of a subordinate judge. In the former case his appeals would go to the district judge, and in the latter, would come under the immediate cognizance of the High Court.

The jurisdiction of the judge was not in any way affected by the proposition, nor was any change proposed in respect of the assistant or deputy magistrates.

Indian cases appealed to the Privy Council.

With a view to prevent a great deal of useless and expensive litigation in the class of Indian appeals relating to boundary disputes, Mr. Forsyth, Standing Counsel to the India Office, suggested to the Secretary of State that in all cases of disputed boundaries in which no question of title was involved, the right of appeal to the Queen in Council should be taken away. It was represented that the maps which accompanied these cases were hopelessly unintelligible, and that in almost all the cases the decree of the court appealed from was upheld by the judicial committee of the Privy Council. Mr. Forsyth therefore proposed that in all such cases a surveyor or engineer, with or without a barrister, should be appointed to make a survey map and report, and upon receiving these the High Court of the Presidency should finally decide the case. His Grace, in a despatch dated the 10th March 1870, doubted the propriety of exempting any one class of cases from liability to appeal, but it seemed to him to be worthy of consideration whether it was not desirable to limit all appeals from India to questions of law only. The Government of India having called for an expression of the views of this Government on these points, commissioners of divisions and district judges, as well as the British Indian and the Landholders' and Commercial Associations, were consulted. Their replies were received during the year under review, and the whole question was considered both by the late and the present Lieutenant-Governor.

The commissioners, who looked at the matter from an administrative point of view, and with more regard to the general welfare of the country than to the possible extreme rights of a few rich litigants, were strongly in favor of the Secretary of State's suggestion, that there should be no appeal to the Privy Council on questions of fact. The majority of the district judges were of the same opinion, but some of them thought otherwise, and several were inclined to limit the appeal to the Privy Council on matters of fact to cases in which the High Court reversed the decisions of the local judges. This last view was also held by the British Indian Association. The Landholders'

Association and the pleaders were generally in favor of retaining the appeal, on the ground that the Indian courts were not sufficiently qualified.

The late Lieutenant-Governor was very much opposed to the present system of appeal; he thought that the power to appeal to England produced more harm than good, leading to injustice as often as to the rectification of injustice, and that it put a tremendous weapon into the hands of the rich suitor, while on the other hand it was a remedy practically unavailable to the poor suitor. It seemed to him an intolerable hardship that when a poor suitor had succeeded in suing for, or defending, just claims in the courts of this country, he should be unable to reap the fruits, and should be compelled to embark on a further course of tedious and expensive litigation in a distant and foreign country.

The present Lieutenant-Governor, in replying to the Government of India, concurred with those officers who thought that there was no sufficient reason for limiting the appeal on matters of fact to one particular class of cases only, and he was strongly of opinion that all appeals to England should be limited to questions of law, and that no appeal on questions of fact should be permitted.

It seemed to His Honor that the question to be decided was not so much what was the mode in which the most complete justice could be rendered in a very limited number of cases of rich litigants, as whether the uncertainty and delay which attached to the whole administration of justice when an appeal to so distant a tribunal was possible, did not far outweigh any possible advantages. That the settlement of great questions of jurisprudence was an object important enough to justify the course followed in cases in which such questions arose, might be conceded; but questions of fact affected only the particular case and involved no general principles, and even if it were assumed that the Privy Council was more likely to arrive at a correct decision on matters of fact than the highest Indian courts, the Lieutenant-Governor did not think that the possible excess of accuracy in rare cases could justify the enormous delay and expense inseparable from these appeals in so many cases, and the uncertainty as respects the point of finality thrown over all considerable cases.

While the tendency of all recent opinion had been in the direction of limiting the extreme privilege of appeals in India, and most of the cases of poor men, which were quite as important to them as the cases of the rich were to the rich, were in this country decided in a summary way in a small cause court, and no appeal of any kind was permitted, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor somewhat inconsistent that in all the large cases of rich men there was not only an appeal to the highest Indian courts, but it was thought necessary that they should have the further privilege of hanging up the case for years and at an enormous expense to themselves and others, carrying it many thousands of miles away for a fresh decision on the purest questions of fact. It was also a strange anomaly that there were many cases in which the highest Indian courts were debarred by law from hearing an appeal on the facts, and yet in the same cases an appeal on those facts might be heard by the Privy Council. Again, in the Indian courts, under the Code of Procedure, execution of a decree was not necessarily stayed during

appeal, reasonable or unreasonable; there was discretion allowed to the courts in the matter; but the mere notice of appeal to England at once stayed execution, unless the opposite party could give full security for both the subject-matter of the suit and the whole costs to both sides involved in an appeal to England. Practically, thus, a man not very wealthy, who had by the efforts of a lifetime gained a great cause in all the courts of the country, was indefinitely debarred from reaping the fruits.

The Lieutenant-Governor next considered the question of competency and doubted whether a tribunal in England was really more competent to judge of the facts than a tribunal in India. In past times the interference of the Privy Council in matters of fact was very rare. Lately such interference had become more frequent. It could hardly be supposed that the High court was, for judicial purposes, less efficient than the former Sudder Court. The Lieutenant-Governor pointed out that this change in the practice of the Privy Council had occurred since a leading, or the leading, part in the judicial committee had been taken by retired judges of the late Supreme Court, who reasonably felt greater confidence in dealing with Indian facts than judges of purely English experience. But it was observable that these retired Indian judges had had a comparatively limited Indian experience in the local jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts in the presidency towns; and it seemed to him difficult to suppose that this experience put them in a better position to deal with the facts of Indian cases from the interior (which constituted the great mass of the cases appealed) than the present High Courts, in which English lawyers habitually dealing with those cases sat with Indian judges of the greatest experience. The state of things too which could have rendered possible errors due to haste and imperfect rendering of the vernacular record had passed away, and it might broadly be said that if all the highest Indian tribunals were not capable of safely dealing with questions of fact, they ought to be so. The materials for courts of indisputable efficiency certainly existed, and if any re-arrangement of those materials was necessary, it might be made in this country.

The Lieutenant-Governor ventured to go beyond the reference made by the Secretary of State, so far as to suggest that, if the appeal on the facts were abolished, an enormous saving might also be effected in the expense, delay, and complication of the appeals on questions of law which would still remain. Looking to the very high position of the superior tribunals in this country, he thought that it might well be left to them to state a case, on the application of parties, for decision of a question of law on appeal to the Privy Council. Appeals might then be confined to the questions of law arising in a case so stated, and the prodigious expense and delay of translating the frightfully voluminous Indian records, and transmitting an enormous case for the digestion of many lawyers in England, might be avoided. This would be in fact giving to the High Court the same power in rich men's cases which the lowest small cause court possessed in poor men's cases.

It was natural that the pleaders and the associations of native and British landholders should cling to the right of appeal. The native landholders connected it with that position of extreme independence at

which they aimed, and to European landholders, with something of the feelings of colonists among a native population, it seemed a privilege difficult to surrender. The views of these great interests were entitled to respect, and their communications were forwarded for consideration.

The Lieutenant-Governor alluded also to other limited interests, consisting of the small body of professional men in England in whose hands the conduct of Indian appeals almost exclusively lay, who would stand in the way of reform, and who, if there should be a proposal to legislate in parliament in a way which would very much diminish the number and voluminousness of appeals, might make their influence felt. As presiding over the province from which most of the appeals came, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed a hope that care might be taken that the interests of a few professional men in London were not allowed to prevail over those of the forty millions of native population whose interests were committed to his charge. His views might be right or wrong, but he trusted that the question would be decided on its merits, and that no personal or class interests would in any degree affect it.

Suggestions by the Trades' Association for the improvement of small cause courts.

The Calcutta Trades' Association, in a memorial to the Government of India, made certain suggestions for the improvement of the Calcutta and the mofussil small cause courts, in regard both to jurisdiction and procedure; and an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the subject was asked for by that Government. His Honor did not think that the memorial disclosed grievances which could be dealt with. A great part of it was on a subject in no degree special to small cause courts, viz. the law of limitation. The memorialists asked for a longer period of limitation for suits for price of goods sold by retail than was allowed by the general law for all suits on contract. But since the date of the petition the whole law had, after ample consideration, been re-cast and re-enacted, and the Lieutenant-Governor did not think that there was ground for alteration in the interest of creditors.

With respect to mofussil small cause courts, the petitioners would re-establish military courts of requests and alter the procedure of the existing courts. It seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that the procedure of those courts was already quite sufficiently summary, and that it could not be altered in the interests of the petitioners without altering it for all. Any relaxation of the safeguards against dishonest suits might be attended with great evils in the mofussil. The real difficulty of the petitioners was, that they carried on dealings with a very scattered and shifting community hundreds and thousands of miles away from their places of business. But such business had its disadvantages, from which no Government or legislature could rescue it, and it might be presumed that the parties who sold added, to the charges made on those who bought, the necessary margin to cover the extraordinary risks to which all who carried on such dealings were equally exposed.

The chief complaint in regard to the Calcutta court of small causes was, that there was no provision for seizing salary or money in the hands of an agent, as for example a bank, as there was in the mofussil.

The Lieutenant-Governor thought that this complaint was well founded, and that an opportunity might be taken to remedy the defect. His Honor also admitted the justice of the petitioners' complaint regarding the total inadequacy of the accommodation of the Calcutta court, the surplus fees levied from which had been devoted to imperial purposes, and the necessity of providing better and more copious accommodation was urged upon the Government of India.

Vesting of moonsiffs with small cause court powers.

In consultation with the High Court the Lieutenant-Governor decided on investing the moonsiffs of certain stations with the powers of a small cause court judge for the trial of suits cognizable up to the limit of Rs. 50, and a notification conferring such powers, and specifying the jurisdictions within which moonsiffs were vested with the said powers, was issued on the 20th February 1871.

Since the close of the year, however, it has been found advisable to issue an amended notification withdrawing the additional powers from all those stations at which there is any other officer already exercising the powers of a small cause court, and directing that at each of the stations where the powers have been retained, they shall be exercised only by the regular moonsiff of the station for the time being, and not by any additional moonsiff. The stations at which moonsiffs will continue to exercise the powers vested in them under the notification of the 20th February are named below:—

Gya, Chupra, Mooteharee, Purneah, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, Rungpore, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Sooree, Mymensingh, Pubna, Chittagong, Bullooah, Comillah, Balasore, Pooree, Serajgunge, Nattore, Culna, Cutwa, Baraset, Khoolna, and Rampore Haut.

Operation of the European Vagrancy Act (XXI of 1869).

The European Vagrancy Act in its entirety came into operation in October 1870, under a notification of the Government of India dated the 20th of that month; and at the same time a set of rules under section 34 was laid down by that Government for the guidance of officers in the administration of the Act. In the Lower Provinces it was arranged that the officer to direct embarkation and make contracts for conveyance, &c., should be the Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, acting in communication with Government and the Master-Attendant; and the presidency jail was declared to be a workhouse for the purposes of the Act. Under section 27, the Commissioner, or the Deputy Commissioner of Police in Calcutta, and in the interior, the District or Assistant Superintendent of Police, were authorized to conduct all prosecutions under the Act.

The districts in which proceedings under the Act were taken in the last quarter of the year were Tirhoot, Monghyr, and Hazareebaugh. The returns received from these districts showed that eight men had been arrested, seven under section 4, and one under section 23. Five of them were sent to places of employment, and one to the workhouse, while the two others were deputed under section 17. The returns received from

the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, showed that 33 vagrants in all had been deported, the cost amounting to Rs. 4,282-1-3, which included passage money, donation of Rs. 10 on arrival at destination, and the charge for photographs.

In connection with the working of this Act, the attention of Government was drawn to the difficulty of recovering the charges incurred by the State on account of grooms coming with horses from Australia, who generally became vagrants within a year after their arrival. The provisions of section 31, which were held to be applicable to these cases, were practically inoperative, by reason of the persons whom the grooms were engaged to serve when they landed being in most cases not resident in India. It was also brought to notice that even persons in this country importing horses on their own account were, through the imperfection of the law, enabled to evade their liability on account of the grooms who came in charge of the horses. It was growing into an organized system by which grooms were engaged in Australia, not to serve any one in India, but for the voyage only, and were paid off and discharged immediately on landing, both they and their employers trusting that they would get free passage back at Government expense as vagrants.

In these circumstances the only measure that recommended itself to the Lieutenant-Governor was to provide by special legislation that the agents to whom the ships carrying horses were consigned should be bound to provide grooms with a passage back, unless the men found permanent employment in this country; and the necessity of adopting this measure having been urged on the Government of India, a bill to amend the European Vagrancy Act, so as to ensure the end proposed, was introduced into the legislative council of the Governor-General.

Indigo disputes in the district of Maldah.

Some bad feeling was exhibited between the ryots of Ghorapakria and other villages and the Furtipore indigo factory, in the Maldah district, regarding the cultivation of indigo, and a few cases of riot actually occurred. The local officers, apprehending a serious breach of the peace at the indigo sowing season, recommended the quartering of a special police force in the neighbourhood, under section 15 of Act V of 1861, at the expense of both the planters and the ryots. It was found sufficient, however, to send a body of police from the district reserve and from other thannahs, and happily the Magistrate, who proceeded himself to the spot, succeeded in bringing about an amicable settlement between the ryots and the factory.

Assimilation of civil and criminal jurisdictions.

It was stated in last year's report that schemes for the assimilation of civil and criminal jurisdictions were in course of preparation and consideration at the close of the year. The measure has since been carried out in several districts, while in others the necessary steps were being taken to re-adjust the minor civil and criminal jurisdictions.

French settlement at Balasore.

The inconveniences arising from the existence of a plot of land at Balasore belonging to the French Government, and regarded as exempt from the operation of British laws, were noticed in pages 60 and 61 of the Administration Report for 1868-69. The matter was again brought prominently under notice during the past year, by the fact of the lessee of the land, a native, having got up, despite the prohibition imposed upon the barbarous practice in all parts of these provinces, an exhibition of hook-swinging on his own farm. A communication on the subject was made to the Government of India, and by that Government to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India. Her Majesty's Government have promised to take a fitting occasion to urge upon the Foreign Secretary the propriety of seeking to obtain from the French Government such concessions as would modify or remove the existing anomalous state of things. The state of affairs in France rendered it impossible to take any steps at the time towards the desired end.

Working of section 3 of Act XIX of 1850, regarding binding of apprentices.

It was noticed in the Administration Report for the year 1868-69, page 70, that commissioners of divisions were asked, with reference to a call made by the Home Government, to report after an interval of twelve months (that is, as soon as possible after the 31st January 1870) on the working of section 3 of Act XIX of 1850, concerning the binding of apprentices. It is to be observed that this section, by empowering any magistrate or justice of the peace to act the part of a guardian to any orphan or poor child abandoned by its parents, or any child convicted either before him or any other magistrate of vagrancy or any petty offence, enables him to bind such child over to any craft or employment under the terms of the Act.

The reports of the divisional officers showed that the aforesaid section had not been acted on in any district of the Lower Provinces, and that no beneficial results could be expected from attempting to work it, the provisions of the section being unsuited to the customs of the country. Orphans and deserted children are generally claimed by some relative, and in cases in which no relative comes forward, they are made over to missionaries or to respectable natives willing to take charge of them, or to an orphanage where there is one.

The Commissioner of the Presidency division suggested the expediency of establishing a jail reformatory, in which juvenile offenders could be confined apart from older offenders. This question had been before taken into consideration in connection with a proposal submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails, but the returns furnished by Dr. Mouat showed the number of juvenile offenders in the Lower Provinces to be so small that the subject was dropped.

Bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code.

The Government of India called for a report from this Government on the provisions of the bill for repealing certain enactments of the Bengal Code, the object of the bill being to expunge all inoperative provisions and unnecessary matter from the existing enactments, with a view to their ultimate consolidation.

It appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor that there was great risk of confusion arising from a series of repeals such as those proposed, the effects of which it was difficult to trace through all their consequences, without a very great expenditure of time and trouble. It was not apparent also how the work of consolidation, which must take the form of absolute re-enactment, could be helped by preliminary repeals of the kind proposed. It seemed moreover to His Honor that the most convenient mode of proceeding would be to stop short of the separate repeal of those portions of the regulations selected for repeal, and having made that selection, to proceed at once to frame the new consolidated acts, and then to repeal the entire regulations and enact the new laws simultaneously. Under this plan there would be one change only instead of two.

On the whole therefore, especially as it appeared that the consolidating laws were intended to apply to the North-Western Provinces only, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that it was preferable that the present repealing law, if proceeded with, should be made applicable to those provinces only, the Bengal legislature being left to make the entire change at once, after the consolidating laws for the North-Western Provinces had been passed.

These views were communicated in reply, but the bill has subsequently become law.

Bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general regulations and acts and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the high courts and chief controlling revenue authorities.

A bill to declare and consolidate the law relating to the local extent of the general regulations and acts, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the high courts and chief controlling revenue authorities, having been introduced into the council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion was asked as to whether sections 1, 5, and 9, and schedule 1 of the bill, sufficiently described the extent of the existing regulations and acts relating to the Lower Provinces, and the local limits of the jurisdiction of the High Court, Calcutta, and of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces. The Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting the Commissioners of Assam, Cooch Behar, Chota Nagpore, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Dacca, and Orissa, proposed some modifications in the bill, which, with one or two exceptions, were approved by the Government of India. A complete schedule of the tracts to be exempted from the jurisdiction of the High Court, civil as well as criminal, was proposed as follows:—

1*st*.—The tract of country mentioned in Bengal Act No. IV of 1863 (to amend Act XXII of 1860, to remove certain tracts on the eastern border of the Chittagong district from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general regulations and acts).

2*nd*.—The tract of country mentioned in Act No. XVI of 1869 (to exclude the ordinary civil courts from the cognizance of suits relating to land in the Bhútan Dooars, and for other purposes).

3rd.—The tract of country mentioned in Act No. XXII of 1869 (to remove the Garo Hills from the jurisdiction of the tribunals established under the general regulations and acts, and for other purposes).

4th.—The tributary mehals of Chota Nagpore and Singhbhoom (excluding Dulbhoom).

5th.—The Sonthal Pergunnahs.

6th.—The tributary mehals of Cuttack.

A clause saving the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court in the case of European British subjects was also suggested. The bill was still under consideration when the year closed.

Hindoo Wills' Act.

In 1870 a bill to regulate the wills of Hindoos, Jains, and Buddhists was introduced in the legislative council of the Government of India, and this Government was requested to take measures to obtain the opinions of those competent to give a safe and sound opinion on the provisions of the bill and the expediency of extending its operation to the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The British Indian Association and several local officers and native gentlemen were accordingly consulted. From the opinions collected, as well as from the views generally expressed by the native press, it appeared that objections were chiefly raised to that portion of the bill which dealt with perpetuities on technical legal grounds, more than from any apprehension that practical mischief would follow from the passing of the law. These opinions were laid before the legislative council of India, and the bill was passed. The British Indian Association subsequently memorialized the Secretary of State for the repeal of the said Act, but their prayer was rejected.

Southern boundary of Cachar.

The Surveyor-General having raised the question as to whether it was not desirable to lay down a definite limit of British territory towards the Lushai country, the Government of India asked for an expression of the Lieutenant Governor's opinion on the point. It appeared to His Honor quite unnecessary for the Government to decide at the time what should be the limit of British territory on its eastern frontier, as such a decision could not prevent raids, or relieve the Government of any of the responsibility attaching to it. He considered it however desirable that the jurisdictions of our civil and district authorities should be properly defined and limited to the parts surveyed and settled, and this was what he proposed to do in Cachar, viz. to lay down the southern boundary of that district, excluding from it the parts over which our courts could exercise no jurisdiction. When this was done, he thought that the country to the south of the boundary thus laid down might appear in the maps under some such designation as the "Lushai country unsurveyed," and be especially dealt with as might seem politically expedient.

In accordance with the above views, a line was adopted in September 1870, after consultation with the local authorities, as the

southern boundary of Cachar, and was notified in the Gazette; and to prevent mistakes, explicit instructions were given to the Boundary Commissioner that the line should be spoken of, not as the boundary between Cachar and the independent Lushai country, but as the southern boundary of the Cachar district.

In November following a question was raised as to the probable necessity of modifying to some extent the boundary laid down as above, but it was reserved for consideration till after Mr. Edgar had visited the Lushai country. No change had been decided upon at the close of the year.

Measures for the prevention of accidents at the Ruth Juttra.

A serious accident which had occurred at Pooree during the Ruth Juttra festival, on the 19th July 1869, was noticed in last year's report. In consequence of it the Commissioner had been instructed to tell the Rajah and chief priest that unless they could satisfy him before the next festival that efficient arrangements had been made for the prevention of similar casualties, a strong party of police would be employed at their expense for the protection of the pilgrims who attended the festival. This order had its effect, and the arrangements reported during the year under review were satisfactory.

The Rajah had paid down Rs. 300, with which it was proposed to maintain 60 men for a month on Rs 5 each. They were to be enlisted by the District Superintendent, furnished with distinguishing badges and batons, and employed under an experienced police officer in controlling the crowd of pilgrims and preventing the possibility of accidents. This special police was further to be supplemented by a strong force of regular police and town chowkeedars.

The Rajah had also been directed to erect strong wooden barricades before the principal gates, where crush and confusion were most likely to occur, and the barricades were to be inspected by the District Superintendent of Police to ascertain that they were sufficiently secure. All these arrangements were approved by the Government.

Proposed amendment in chapter XX of the Criminal Procedure Code for the removal of indecent images or pictures from temples.

The Commissioner of Orissa forwarded a proposal from the Magistrate of Balasore for an amendment in chapter XX of the Criminal Procedure Code for the removal of indecent images or pictures from temples. He instanced the indecent representations on the temples of Orissa, and proposed that a section be inserted in chapter XX of the Procedure Code giving the magistrate power to convene a jury of respectable persons, members of the sect of Hindoos to which any shrine belongs, and refer to them for a verdict on obscene images which it may contain, and if the jury pronounce that such images might be rendered decent without desecrating the temple, the magistrate should have power to issue an order compelling the guardians, proprietors, or servants of the temple to remove, or alter so as to render decent, the obnoxious figures within a given period, and in default of obedience to fine them. The proposal, which it was asserted would be acceptable to a considerable

portion of the Hindoo community, was referred for the opinion of the British Indian Association; but their opinion was generally against any interference. The Lieutenant-Governor being however disposed to think that people should not be permitted to put up obscene paintings or images in public places, the matter was submitted for the consideration of the Government of India in the Legislative Department.

Proposed revision of the law relating to the trial of European British subjects for minor offences.

The Government of India asked for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on a revision proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, of the law relating to the trial of European British subjects for minor offences. The proposals were (1) that in all cases punishable with less that six months' imprisonment, if the prisoner plead guilty, or elect to be tried summarily, justices of the peace should be empowered to try summarily and convict without committing to the High Court; and (2) that cases coming under sections 62 and 63, and chapters XX, XXI, and XXII, of the Criminal Procedure Code, should be declared cognizable by the local courts, provided the sitting magistrate be also a justice of the peace.

The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred in the expediency of carrying out these proposals, which were calculated to afford European British subjects charged with minor offences the opportunity of being brought to a more speedy trial, and at the same time to save the time of the High Courts and the expense attendant on commitments to those courts. His Honor stated that he would in fact go in some respects even further than the Government of the North-Western Provinces. He would, for instance, make petty cases of theft cognizable by justices of the peace. In communicating these views to the Government of India, the attention of that Government was drawn to a correspondence which illustrated the difficulty experienced in the mofussil, in the present state of the law, in dealing with breaches of the abkaree law, or of the Cantonment Act, committed by European British subjects.

Female infanticide.

On the passing of Act VIII of 1870, for the prevention of the murder of female infants, the divisional commissioners were called upon to report whether there was any reason to believe that the offence of female infanticide prevailed in any district of their divisions. The reports furnished by these officers showed that this offence is not known to be practised in any part of the Lower Provinces.

Question of special legislation for the control of wandering and criminal tribes.

With reference to the draft of a law submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, the Government of India called for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's views on the question of special legislation for the control and surveillance of the wandering and criminal tribes of the population of India. After consulting the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, and commissioners of divisions, it was intimated to the Government of India that it was only in the Patna division, and in some parts

of the Presidency and Orissa divisions, that classes of the description referred to were found; that, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the proposed enactment was not required in Bengal; and that the probable practical result of such a law would be to perpetuate the vagabond life which the few classes of professional thieves resident in these provinces now lead, and would make it more difficult for them ever to become honest members of society. As, however, it was probable that if legislation was considered necessary for the North-Western Provinces, the result would be to drive men of the classes in question down into the Patna division, the Lieutenant-Governor thought that power should in that case be reserved to the Governor-General, or to the local Government, to extend the Act to any district or portion of a district of Bengal.

Extension of the Gambling Act, No II (B. C.) of 1867.

The provisions of the Gambling Act, No. II (B. C.) of 1867, were extended during the year to the following places:—

Place.			District.
City of Dacca, in	...	..	Dacca.
Town of Jessore	..	...	Jessore.
Ditto Monghyr	...	..	Monghyr.
Ditto Jamalpore	...	...	Ditto.
Ditto Bhaugulpore	...	...	Bhaugulpore
Ditto Barrh	...	...	Patna.

Also the municipal unions of Takee, Busseerhaut, Colingah, and Goburdangah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Revised form prescribed for native doctors when recording *post mortem* examinations.

In 1866 Dr. McLeod, Civil Surgeon of Jessore, introduced, for the use of the native doctors of that district, a form for recording *post mortem* examinations of the bodies of persons dying of violent and unnatural deaths when the bodies could not be sent to the Civil Surgeon for examination. This form was intended by Dr McLeod to direct the inquiries of the native doctors to the points requiring report, and to bring the results of these inquiries before him in a comprehensive and intelligible way, so as to enable him to test the correctness of their opinions. The form having been found to be very useful and efficacious, the Lieutenant-Governor, after consulting the Inspector-General of Hospitals, authorized its adoption, with certain modifications, throughout the Lower Provinces; rules being laid down for the guidance of the police and medical officers to ensure the proper filling up and submission of the forms, and the early communication to the Magistrate concerned of the remarks of the Civil Surgeon on the medical report.

Vesting moonsiffs in Chota Nagpore with magisterial powers.

It having appeared to the High Court, from the returns of civil suits of the Chota Nagpore division for the year 1868, that the moonsiffs in that division were not fully employed, the honorable judges suggested that it would be an advantage if the

contemplated law for the transfer of the trial of rent-suits to the civil courts were extended to Chota Nagpore. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, deeming it inexpedient that the law should be so extended, inquired whether the number of the moonsiffs in the Chota Nagpore division could not be reduced. Both the court and the commissioner of the division were decidedly opposed to any such reduction; but on their joint recommendations the services of the moonsiffs in Chota Nagpore were utilized by vesting them with magisterial powers.

Extension of Act I (B. C.) of 1869.

The provisions of the Act for the prevention of cruelty to animals, No. I (B. C.) of 1869, were extended to the towns of Hooghly and Chinsurah during the past year.

C.—POLICE.

District police.

The district police force in Bengal consists (1st) of the regular police (including police employed in protecting the frontier road and river patrol, cantonment police, and salt preventive establishment); (2nd) the municipal police; (3rd) the railway police; and (4th) the village police. With the exception of the last mentioned, the whole of the above force is enrolled under Act V of 1861.

Regular police.

It was noticed in the last year's report that in consequence of financial difficulties it was necessary to make considerable reductions in the police of the Lower Provinces. The reductions were completed at the close of the last financial year, and are shown in the margin. The new scale came into operation on the 1st April 1870, and the strength of the regular police as it stood after the reduction is given in the margin. The budget grant for the reduced force amounted to Rs. 45,04,195 per annum, while that sanctioned for the year 1869-70 was Rs. 50,49,824. A saving of Rs. 5,45,629 was thus effected by the reduction.

3 deputy inspectors-general, 27 assistant superintendents, 29 inspectors, 87 sub-inspectors, 497 head constables, 3,474 constables, and 29 sowars.

1 inspector-general, 2 deputy inspectors-general, 51 district superintendents, 40 assistant superintendents, 288 inspectors, 801 sub-inspectors, 2,718 head constables, 18,481 constables, 3 European constables, 1 daffadar, and 59 sowars.

The actual cost of the regular police in Bengal during the past year, under the different heads, was Rs. 42,07,950-12-8 as noted in the margin, and further detailed information will be found in the statements III.C-1 to 3 in the appendix. The marginal statement gives the cost of the force, including frontier police, road patrol, river patrol, salt preventive establishment, jail, treasury, and opium guards.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Pay of superior officers	6,38,747	2	8
Travelling allowances	77,277	4	0
Boat establishments	91,901	11	1
Office rent and rent of lands	12,485	14	6
Clothing allowance	93,490	5	9
Repair of buildings	99,193	7	3
Official postage	89,245	6	10
Office expenses and miscellaneous, including stationery, rewards, escorts, repairs of boats, furnitures, &c.	1,06,117	7	11
Pay of executive police force and establishment	30,07,492	0	8
Total Rs. ...	42,07,950	12	8

Municipal police.

The strength and cost of the municipal police employed in the several districts are as follow :—

Six inspectors, 10 sub-inspectors, 325 head constables, 6,397 constables,—total 6,738 men, at a cost of Rs. 5,03,132-15-6.

Village police.

The cost of the village police during the year was Rs. 39,58,867, the number of chowkeedars being 188,143, or one man to every 51 houses.

The unsatisfactory state of the village police had long formed the subject of complaint, and it became absolutely necessary to reorganize the force and place it on a better footing. A law (Act VI (B. C.) of 1870) was accordingly passed last year, to provide for the appointment, dismissal, and maintenance of village chowkeedars. The magistrate was empowered to put the Act in force in any village containing more than 60 houses, provided that none of the existing chowkeedaree or municipal or town Acts were in force. He might also form an union of two villages, if they were not more than one mile apart, or contained less than 80 houses.

The Lieutenant-Governor thought it desirable that the Act should, for the first year, be introduced experimentally in one only of the districts within the limits of each commissionership. The districts selected for the purpose were—

Patna,	Rajshahye,
Bhaugulpore,	Dacca,
Beerbhoom,	Chittagong,
Jessore,	

and a notification was issued, extending to them the provisions of the Act, with effect from 1st April 1871. In each of the first three districts a commission was appointed to ascertain and determine the chowkeedaree chakran lands and other lands heretofore assigned in the district for the maintenance of any officer to keep watch in any village and to report crime to the police.

A form of sunnud for the appointment of punchayets was prescribed by Government and forwarded to the commissioners for distribution to the several district magistrates in their respective divisions. It was impressed on the magistrates that the Act should be introduced in a very careful and gradual manner, and that in the first instance a few villages only should be selected for experiment before giving it a wider scope. The magistrate or a sub-divisional officer should himself visit each village to which the Act is to be applied, and should explain carefully to the people its objects. He should also use his best efforts to select a punchayet which would be respected by the people, and treat them, when appointed, with consideration and respect. The amount to be raised for each village, and the number of chowkeedars to be entertained, and their pay, should be settled in communication with the punchayet.

The commissioners were desired to suggest for the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration such rules as they might consider adapted to facilitate the working of the Act.

The strength and cost of the Government railway police previous to the revision of the force sanctioned at the close of last year are shown in the marginal table. The total cost amounted to Rs. 1,19,848, of which the Government paid Rs. 29,962, and the Railway Company Rs. 89,886. Although in the allotment marginally shown provision is made for an assistant superintendent on Rs. 400 per mensem, no such officer has yet been appointed to the force.

Railway police.

No.	Rank.	Annual cost. Rs.
1	assistant inspector-general	9,600
1	assistant superintendent	4,800
7	inspectors	15,000
10	sub-inspectors	7,080
92	head constables	15,360
6	European constables	5,760
587	constables	49,308
	Good conduct pay	726
	Office establishment	3,108
	Clothing allowance	5,368
	Fixed contingencies	3,600
	Howrah conservancy	144
	Total Rs. ...	1,19,848

During the year under review a change was made in the constitution of the railway police. The force was divided into two bodies, namely, "the state police" and "private police;" the duties of the former being confined solely to passenger traffic, and the private police being told off to the duty of watching goods' sheds, wagons, &c. The following general principles were laid down by the Government of India for regulating the constitution and strength of the force:—

1*st*.—That a force of 4 European and 72 native constables, at a monthly cost of Rs. 844, should be fixed for the State police, exclusive of officers.

2*nd*.—That the Railway Company should decide, under the usual official sanction, as to the number of constables to be maintained for other purposes.

3*rd*.—That the total cost of the amalgamated police, other than the pay of rank and file, should be rateably divided between the Railway Company and Government in proportion to the cost to each of the rank and file.

4*th*.—That the Railway Company shall contribute a certain percentage upon the pay of its own portion of the police to meet the liability for pensions, which the Government will undertake.

5*th*.—That a similar percentage should also be paid by the Railway Company in respect to their share of the cost of the superintending establishment as a contribution towards their pensions.

6*th*.—That a fixed annual sum, subject to rectification every five years, should be paid by Government for the cost of medicines, medical attendance, &c., and similar items which the Company provide for its entire establishment.

7*th*.—That the rank and file of men not employed as State police should be all paid in the lowest grade, and that their extra pay as "good service" pay or "charge" pay, as the case may be, should be charged amongst contingent expenses.

In accordance with these principles a division of the cost of the railway police was made between the Government and the Railway Company, the amount to be paid by Government being fixed at Rs. 1,623 per mensem.

An additional police force of 22 constables, with the requisite staff of officers, has since been sanctioned for the chord line, which was opened on the 1st January 1871, at an increased expenditure of Rs. 762 per mensem, to be borne entirely by Government. This will raise the total amount to be paid by Government to Rs. 2,385 per mensem, or Rs. 28,620 per annum.

Frontier police.

The table below shows the strength and cost of the police employed solely in protecting the frontier :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3	7	40	405
Kamroop	0	0	1	8
Gowalparah	0	0	6	36
Garo Hills	2	2	8	150
Durrung	0	0	2	16
Luckimpore	0	1	11	84
Seebsaugor	0	0	4	40
Samoogoodting	2	3	8	150
Cachar	0	3	27	236
Sylhet	0	0	15	121
Tipperah	1	3	5	64
Total	8	19	127	1,310
			At a cost of Rs.	1,75,650

In Cachar and Sylhet the additional force of 1 inspector, 2 sub-inspectors, 16 head constables, and 131 constables, drafted from Assam in 1868, is still employed there. A proposal for a local force of pioneers to take up the whole frontier duty, which was submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, is still under consideration.

At the beginning of 1870, a force of 3 inspectors, 7 sub-inspectors, 36 head constables, and 375 constables, was employed in the Chittagong hill tracts, at a cost of Rs. 63,348 per annum. The Government of India sanctioned a reorganization of this force as a guard for the defence of the whole eastern frontier, at a cost of Rs. 94,500, or an increase of Rs. 31,152 on the original charge.

Road patrol.

The strength of the road patrol was thoroughly revised during the late reductions in the police, involving a saving of Rs. 10,861-12-4.

River patrol.

The patrol boats have been in some districts very successful in putting down river dacoity, but the force was not sufficiently strong to afford thorough protection to the chief lines of river route in Eastern Bengal. A scheme for the establishment of a better system of river patrol in the eastern districts was sanctioned by Government during the year, involving an additional expense of Rs. 2,560 per annum. This arrangement provides for two additional boats for Sylhet, one for Dacca, and one for Backergunge, and for the establishment of a patrol boat in Mymensing, to which district the system had not been extended.

Under the new system the crews of the boats will be enlisted under Act V of 1861, and will be armed with truncheons or latties. Inspectors in charge of sub-districts will be directed to exercise supervision over the patrol boats within their jurisdictions, and to see that they regularly patrol the river or rivers allotted to each.

Salt preventive police.

The salt preventive establishments of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, have, during the year, undergone considerable reduction. The force actually employed on salt duty was 3 inspectors, 5 sub-inspectors, 38 head constables, and 200 constables, at a cost of Rs. 32,656-3-11 per annum.

Jail, treasury, and opium guards.

The number of men employed in guarding jails, treasuries, and opium during the year is shown below :—

	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.
Jail guards	6	200	2,061
Treasury guards	0	173	956
Opium guards	1	12	133

Uniform.

A few trifling changes were made in the uniform of the force during the year; the principal one was the substitution of brown for black leather belts among the subordinate officers, the latter not being found to answer in the damp climate of Bengal.

Clothing fund.

A set of revised rules for the management of the police clothing fund was passed during the year. A difficulty had arisen from the practice under which the clothing fund accounts were kept provincially by the Accountant-General, while the books of the police department showed the state of the fund locally, district by district. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of the suggestion made by the Inspector-General, that the Accountant-General's figures in regard to the total assets of the fund should be accepted by the police department, the apportionment of these assets as shown in the departmental accounts being at the same time accepted by the Accountant-General.

Superannuation fund.

Deductions are still made from the pay of the men on account of the superannuation fund.

Schools.

No progress has yet been made in Bengal in the instruction of policemen. The proposal for the establishment of divisional schools, which received the sanction of Government, could not be carried out, owing to the late reductions. The Inspector-General proposes to submit a further proposition on the subject.

Escorts.

During the year an average force of 1 inspector, 6 sub-inspectors, 51 head constables, and 456 constables, were employed every month in escorting prisoners and treasure, and in guarding opium and stamps in transit.

Mortality

The mortality in the force has averaged about the same as it was in the preceding year. It is still very high, being at the rate of 20·1 per 1,000 on the whole strength.

General conduct.

The total number of police officers and men punished, both departmentally and judicially, was 6,383, or 27·6 per cent. of the whole force, while 1,589 officers and men were rewarded by promotion, and 328 by money rewards. The general conduct of the force was satisfactory.

Disposal of police cases under trial.

The number of police cases under trial in the criminal courts, and the manner in which they were disposed of, appear in the following comparative return. Further details are given in statements III.C-4 and 5 in the appendix.

	1869.	1870.
Cases reported	64,998	57,114
Number of arrested	67,156	61,462
Finally convicted	37,782	33,832
Acquitted	22,295	10,164

This shows a decrease of 7,884 cases during the past year, and the percentage of convictions on the total number of cases reported in 1870 was 59·2, while the percentage of convictions in 1869 was 58·1 only. The decrease was almost in all classes of crime, as shown in the following table:—

	1869.	1870.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice ...	2,440	2,086	.....	354
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	3,413	3,188	.....	225
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property, and against property only	17,800	13,373	.....	4,487
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	2,490	1,855	.....	635
„ V.—Minor offences against property	31,673	27,991	.....	3,682
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	7,140	8,687	1,541	.....

Calcutta and Suburban Police.

The following is a statement of the strength and cost of the Police of Calcutta and the Suburbs for the calendar year 1870, amounting on the whole to Rs. 6,11,212, of which the sum of Rs. 2,04,746 was payable by the Government, and the rest by the respective municipalities:—

CALCUTTA		SUBURBS.	
Strength.	Cost.	Strength.	Cost.
	Rs.		Rs.
Commissioner—proportion of salary	12,000	1 Superintendent	5,100
1 Deputy Commissioner ..	14,400	17 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards .	30,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies	24,421	48 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100	11,088
1 Superintendent	6,000	960 Constables	85,344
28 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards	62,610	Office Establishment	1,092
125 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100	61,620	Servants, rent, repairs, and contingent charges ...	39,720
1,292 Constables	1,13,880	Contribution to Hospital ...	6,775
8 Mounted Constables .. .	720		
Servants, rent, contingent charges, and allowances .	84,886		
Hospital expenses	20,329		
Detective Force.		*Detective Force.*	
1 Superintendent	3,000	1 Superintendent	3,600
5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards	3,540	5 Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards	3,540
30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs 100	3,600	30 Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100	3,600
Office Establishment and Contingencies	2,160	Establishment and Contingencies	2,160
Total .	4,13,193	Total ...	1,98,019
Proportion of cost paid by Government	1,03,952	Paid by Government	1,00,794
Paid by Municipality ...	3,09,241	Paid by Municipality	97,225

The marginal statement exhibits the nature and number of heinous crimes ascertained to have been committed in Calcutta and the suburbs in 1870, as compared with the returns of the previous year.

	Calcutta		Suburbs.	
	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
Murder	8	4	5	1
Attempt at murder ...	2	4	2	.
Culpable homicide ...	5	1	1	1
Attempt at suicide ...	16	12	10	9
Dacoity	...	...		2
House-breaking	74	121	36	25
Theft	1,793	1,743	544	662
Rape	5	7	2	1
Kidnapping	22	12	6	3
Causing grievous hurt ...	21	23	3	6

The total number of cases of all descriptions brought to trial in Calcutta during 1870 was 25,931, while the total number of persons arrested by the police and brought up on summons was 33,390. Of these, 1,343 were released without trial, 21,601 convicted and 10,070 acquitted by magistrates, 205 convicted and 58 acquitted by the High Court and 9 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

In the suburbs, the total number of cases brought to trial was 240, while the total number of persons arrested by the police was 3,700, of whom 3,382 were placed before the magistrate Of these, 2,788 were convicted, 7 committed, 568 acquitted, and 19 were awaiting trial at the

close of the year. Of those committed to the sessions, 3 were convicted and 4 acquitted.

The conduct of the police generally is reported to have been satisfactory, and steps have been taken during the year to improve the force in *physique* and general efficiency.

The detective department is considered to be a success, and is reported to have worked in perfect harmony with the regular police.

The experiment of appointing native inspectors has not succeeded to the extent anticipated, respectable natives ready to undertake and perform the arduous night duties inseparable from the office of inspector not being easily procurable; but the result has confirmed the Commissioner of Police in his opinion that when persons of the above description can be obtained, they are, as a rule, quite fitted to hold charge of the most important sections in the suburbs, and in some instances of large sections in the native quarter of the town.

Separation of Assam from the general police district.

The immense distance of Assam from Calcutta, the head quarters of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, which prevented him from exercising close personal supervision over the working of the police in that province, and the difference of organization required, made it absolutely necessary to separate Assam from the general police district, and to replace the control of the police in that province in the hands of the Commissioner of the division. The measure, which was in contemplation for some time, having received the approval of the Government of India, and the legal difficulty of carrying it out having been removed by Act VII (B. C.) of 1869, the Lieutenant-Governor directed that, from the 1st April 1871, the commissionership of Assam, comprising the districts of Kamroop, Durrung, Nowgong, Seebsaugor, Luckimpore, the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, and the Naga Hills, should be separated from the rest of Bengal and be formed into a general police district by itself, and that the Commissioner of Assam should be appointed to exercise the powers of Inspector-General of Police in that district. A notification was issued accordingly and published on the 28th February 1871.

Measures for procuring the apprehension of criminals taking refuge in Chandernagore.

It was stated in last year's report, page 53, that the measures taken to secure the apprehension of the criminal Prankissen Bose, who had absconded to Chandernagore, having failed, the Governor of the French Settlements in India had been addressed by the Government of India in order that such instructions might be issued to the authorities at Chandernagore as might lead to the arrest of the refugee. The French Governor suggested to the Chef de Service at Chandernagore the adoption of the course followed in such cases at Pondicherry, which was to admit the presence and accept the suggestions of a European officer of the British police, and he recommended that such an officer should accordingly be deputed by this Government to Chandernagore to assist the authorities whenever it was sought to arrest absconded criminals. This rule was approved by the Government of India and prescribed for future

guidance. Indeed, as far as could be ascertained, it had hitherto actually been followed in practice by this Government. Some further efforts were made to secure the arrest of Prankisson Bose, but without effect.

Measures proposed to check the extension of the trade in fire-arms

The subject of the importation of fire-arms and ammunition had already engaged the serious attention of the Government of India and of this Government, and a set of rules was sanctioned for Lower Bengal in 1869, which it was hoped would have brought the importation and transportation of arms under more effectual control than had up to that time been exercised. These rules, however, have been found in practice to provide no adequate check upon the trade; and the police have been unable to exercise any efficient or useful supervision over the transport and sale of arms. The reports received from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and the Collector of Customs, established the fact of the great extension of the trade in cheap arms, which were supposed to find their way to the frontier, and to be there disposed of to the hill tribes. It moreover appeared that besides the smuggling of arms in bulk, many guns were conveyed from Calcutta singly, by residents in frontier districts, on the occasion of any visit to the capital, and sold at a considerable profit to the hillmen.

All these facts induced the Lieutenant-Governor to urge upon the Government of India the propriety and political advisability of imposing a fixed fee upon each fire-arm imported into British India. It was proposed to impose, in addition to the present *ad valorem* duty of 7½ per cent., a tax of Rs. 20 on each single or double gun or rifle, and of Rs. 10 on each pistol imported. A similar tax on each fire-arm made in this country was also proposed, to prevent giving undue stimulus to the manufactures of Monghyr. The proposed fees, it was hoped, would so raise the price of these classes of weapons as to put them practically out of the reach of the frontier tribes.

The other remedial measure proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor was that the right to possess and carry arms should be restricted by making a license a necessary preliminary in every case, fixing a small fee for each license, except under special exemption, and thus bringing under the magistrate's cognizance all arms in each district, and affording an easy means of detecting improper sales.

The question is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Proposal to disarm Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Dacca.

The frequent occurrence of affrays in the districts of Backergunge, Furreedpore, and Dacca, attended with culpable homicide or with grievous hurt, resulting from the common and general use of deadly weapons, was brought to the notice of Government in the annual report of the Commissioner of the Dacca division for the year 1869-70.

This was ascribed to the increasing influence of the Ferazee sect among the people of these districts, which had led to an open disregard of the orders as to licenses for carrying guns, and a combination to conceal matters from the magisterial authorities; and a proposal to

disarm the whole of the districts was made by the Commissioner. A representation on the same subject was also received from the High Court, in which the frequency of murderous affrays and the necessity for repressing the reckless use of fire-arms in the district of Backergunge especially, was referred to, and the intervention of Government, with a view to disarming the people or adopting other measures to remedy the evil, was deemed to be called for. On receipt of these communications, a special report as to the circumstances under which it was proposed to disarm the population of the above districts was called for from the Commissioner of Dacca and the Inspector-General of Police. From the reports submitted by these officers, it appeared that sufficient ground did not exist for having recourse to the exceptional measure of enforcing the provision of section 32 of the Arms' Act. The real defect which gave rise to these disturbances seemed to lie in the police administration of the districts referred to, and it was determined to strengthen the police by redistributing the force without any additional cost, and to grant licenses for retaining arms under more careful restrictions. Orders to this effect were issued.

District superintendents of police required to comply at once with the requisitions of commissioners for the supply of police force.

The officiating Commissioner of Chittagong brought to notice a case in which the officiating District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, instead of complying with an urgent order of the Commissioner for the despatch of a detachment of police to Chittagong, telegraphed first for instructions on the subject to the officiating Inspector-General of Police. The Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that under ordinary circumstances the district disposition of the police force should not be altered by commissioners without consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, but in this case what the Commissioner ordered was a merely temporary removal, under an emergency, of a few men from one district to another, an order which the police officer in charge of the district was bound promptly to carry out, reporting to the Inspector-General the fact of his having done so.

With the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, instruction swere issued by the Inspector-General to all district superintendents of police, in order to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of such delays in future.

Abolition of the form D, in which all cases considered by the police to be false were reported to the magistrates.

The Inspector-General of Police submitted a set of revised rules which he proposed to issue for the guidance of the police in the preparation and submission of police returns and statements connected with crime. These rules received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and were forwarded to the several commissioners for circulation to all magisterial officers in their respective divisions.

The question then arose as to the expediency of continuing the existing form D, in which all cases considered by the police to be false were reported to the magistrates. A reference to the criminal returns submitted in the commissioners' annual reports gave rise to the suspicion that great abuses obtained in the practical working of this form, the number of cases

entered in D form being often incredibly high. In some districts more than half the complaints made to the police were reported as false.

The Lieutenant-Governor was fully convinced that the present system had not proved successful, and had opened a door to dishonest practices. He therefore decided on the abolition of the form D, and directed that in future no cases should be entered in the records of the police operations as false unless specially held to be so by the magistrate. All cases not proved must be sent up either in B or C form, according as any one might be accused or not; and if the magistrate was satisfied that they were certainly false, they might then be struck off the list of cases by his special order.

Guards proceeding by rail in charge of convicts not to carry any loaded fire-arms.

The revised rules which had been issued for the guidance of the police employed on escort duty required that guards proceeding by rail in charge of prisoners should carry loaded carbines. It did not seem expedient to trust natives with loaded revolvers, which might easily be wrested from the guards and used against them. The Lieutenant-Governor directed that swords should be substituted for loaded fire-arms in future. The Inspector-General of Jails was at the same time requested to have at each jail a proper supply of movable manacles for the use of convicts on the line of march.

Duty of escorting treasure from Calcutta to the mofussil to be performed by the Bengal police.

The duty of escorting treasure and prisoners from the presidency to the mofussil had hitherto been performed by the Calcutta police, entailing a heavy expense on Government. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of a proposal made by the Inspector-General of Police that guards should be furnished from the Bengal police for escorting treasure from Calcutta to the mofussil, but that European convicts should, as heretofore, be sent under the charge of European constables of the Calcutta police. The Inspector-General was desired to make the necessary arrangements in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Police constables guarding prisoners when at labor outside the enclosure of the central jail works, to be armed with swords.

The Inspector-General of Police submitted a proposal from the District Superintendent of Police, Bhaugulpore, to arm with swords the police constables guarding gangs of prisoners when at labor outside the enclosure of the central jail works. This proposal received the Lieutenant-Governor's approval.

Cost of providing accommodation for police guards over jails and treasuries.

A question was raised by the Inspector-General of Police as to the manner in which the cost of providing accommodation for police guards over jails and treasuries should be met. The Lieutenant-Governor ruled that the charge should be borne by the department to which the guard is supplied.

Regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of dacoit approvers.

The Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs solicited instructions regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of a dacoity approver who had made his escape in 1858, and who was afterwards captured. Mr. Bell was of opinion that a judicial conviction under section 227 of the Penal Code was necessary to warrant the remand of such prisoners to jail.

It however seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that section 227 of the Penal Code could not apply to the present case, because the violation of the conditions of the man's pardon (supposing such to have been granted) was committed before the Penal Code was passed. Moreover, the effect of the admission of a convicted dacoit to be an approver was simply that the sentence of transportation passed on the convicted man was held in abeyance by the executive Government on certain conditions. The man was not released, nor was there any formal remission of sentence or commutation of the sentence of transportation to one of imprisonment; but by the will of the executive authority the convict, instead of being transported, was kept in confinement in India. It was an easy confinement, in many cases amounting to mere surveillance in the police lines, but this easy confinement could not in any correct sense, or in any legal sense, be called a conditional pardon. No judicial proceeding was therefore legally necessary for the mere purpose of putting the man again in jail, and the course to follow in the present and similar cases was, the Lieutenant-Governor thought, simply to place the captured convict in a secure jail.

Extension of section 34 of Act V of 1861 for the regulation of police.

Section 34 of the Act for the regulation of police, No. V of 1861, providing for the removal of obstructions and nuisances on roads, was extended to the undermentioned places:—

Place.	District.	Place.	District.
Bograh	Bograh.	Rampore Beauleah ...	Rajshahye.
Mokamah	Patna.	Nattore	Ditto.
Chyebassa	Singbhoom.	Jungypore	Moorshedabad.
Khoolna	Jessore	Daltongunge	Lohardaggah.
Begoosarai	Monghyr.	Dehree	Shahabad.
Sudharam or Noakhally	Noakhally.	Burrisaul	Backergunge.

Procedure to be observed in the arrest of railway employés.

The question having been raised as to the power of the police to arrest railway employés, or to take bail and recognizance from them when on duty, the Lieutenant-Governor held that the servants of the Railway Company were liable to arrest for breach of the general laws in the same manner as any other members of the community, the police being only required in such cases to give notice of arrest at once to the head of the department to which the person arrested belonged, while it was the duty of the officers of the Company to relieve such person immediately from his duties. If, however, in any case the duty in which the person to be arrested happened to be engaged was such as could not at once be made over to another (*e.g.*, if he were driving a train and no other driver were at hand), the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that both the interest

of public justice and the exigencies of the railway would be met if the police accompanied such person till he could be relieved, and then effected his removal. But this departure from the ordinary course could only be allowed in cases of minor importance, and not in those cases where the heinousness of the crime charged would supply motives of flight. As to the power of the police to take bail and recognizance, it was a power vested in them by law, and could not be set aside.

D.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

The result of the sessions trials on the original side of the High Court during 1870 is shown on the margin. Of the 217 persons convicted, 1 was sentenced to death, 1 to transportation for life, 1 to transportation for a term, 2 to penal servitude, 209 to rigorous imprisonment, and 3 to simple imprisonment.

High Court—Original side.

	Number.	Per cent.
Discharged without trial	4	1·33
Acquitted on trial	78	25·83
Convicted	217	71·85
Pending trial at the close of the year ...	3	·99
Total ...	302	100·00

The statement in the margin shows the number of persons in whose cases criminal appeals were preferred to the High Court during the year 1870, with the results of the appeals.

High Court—Appellate side.

Sentences confirmed in the case of	1,829
„ modified	76
„ reversed	346
Proceedings quashed	80
Appeals pending decision	143
Total ...	3,474

The number of persons whose cases came before the High Court under section 403 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 36; the sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in the case of 27 persons, modified in that of 5, and reversed in that of 4.

The cases which were referred to the High Court under chapter XXVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code involved 53 persons, of whom in the case of 46 the sentence of death was confirmed, 4 were acquitted, and the cases of 3 remained undecided at the end of the year.

The following statement shows the number of persons committed to the courts of sessions for trial during the years 1869 and 1870, with the results of their trials:—

Courts of sessions—Original jurisdiction.

	1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial	...	21
Acquitted on trial	1,469	1,358
Convicted	2,501	2,324
Referred	91	115
Died, escaped, and transferred	...	36
Pending trial at the close of the year	558	351
Total ...	4,619	4,205

Courts of sessions—Appellate jurisdiction.

The number of persons whose cases were appealed to the sessions courts was 8,441; the results of the appeals are noted below:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	1,173
Sentences confirmed	4,888
,, modified	606
,, reversed	1,274
Proceedings quashed	45
Further inquiry or evidence ordered	31
Cases referred to High Court for revision in the case of ...	149
Appeals pending trial in the case of	275
Total ...	8,441

The total number of persons sentenced by sessions judges, and the nature and degrees of punishments inflicted, are shown on the margin. The number of persons sentenced to death in 1869 was 90, so that there was a decrease of 37 in the number of persons capitally punished during 1870 as compared with the previous year.

Sentenced to death	53
,, transportation for life	179
,, ,, for a term	37
,, penal servitude	96
,, rigorous imprisonment	2,032
,, simple imprisonment	17
,, forfeiture of property	1
,, fine with imprisonment	228
,, fine without imprisonment	11
,, whipping in addition to other punishment ...	8
,, whipping in lieu of other punishment ...	3
Total ...	2,660

The annexed statement shows the total number of persons under trial during the years 1869 and 1870 before the criminal courts of the various magistrates of Lower Bengal, and the results of those trials. The number of persons under trial during 1869 was 135,271; there was an increase therefore during the year under review of 10,337 criminal offenders brought to trial.

	1869.	1870.
Discharged without trial ... .. }	54,219	{ 29,864
Acquitted .. .. }		{ 30,058
Convicted	72,638	78,026
Committed	4,180	3,661
Died, escaped, and transferred or otherwise disposed of	538	376
Pending	8,696	3,623
Total ...	1,35,271	1,45,608

The number of persons convicted and committed by the magistrates was 57·68 per cent. of the whole number whose cases were disposed of, while the number of those acquitted and discharged was 42·32 per cent. The percentage of convictions and committals in 1869 was 58·62, or ·94 in excess of the percentage of the year under review.

The number of persons sentenced by magistrates to imprisonment, fine, and whipping, respectively, was as shown on the margin.

Rigorous imprisonment	19,984
Simple ditto	1,304
Fine with ditto	4,612
Fine without ditto	48,691
Whipping in addition to other punishment	242
Ditto in lieu of other punishment	2,712

The terms of imprisonment were as under:—

		Persons.
Simple	15 days'	613
	6 months'	686
	2 years'	65
	Total ...	1,364
Rigorous ...	15 days'	3,932
	6 months'	12,679
	2 years'	3,351
	7 years'	22
	Total ...	19,984

The total amount of judicial fines imposed during the year was Rs. 6,54,229-13-0, of which Rs. 4,98,849-12-2½ were realized.

The appeals preferred from the orders of the subordinate magistrates to the magistrates of districts involved 3,539 persons. The results of the appeals are noted below:—

Appeals rejected in the case of	254
Sentences confirmed	2,006
„ modified	394
„ reversed	671
Proceedings quashed	41
Further inquiry on evidence ordered	55
Cases referred to High Court for revision	12
Appeals pending decision	106
Total ...	3,539

Trial by jury.

The jury system has not been extended during the year, but it is already in force in eight regulation districts in the Lower Provinces—24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Hooghly, Howrah, Burdwan, Moorshedabad, Dacca, and Patna. In these districts the trials of 647 persons committed by the magistrates were completed, of whom 349 were convicted and 338 acquitted. In all the non-jury regulation districts 2,357 persons committed were tried, with the result of 1,523 convicted and 834 acquitted.

Wahabee trials.

The proceedings taken in connection with the Wahabee movement in Bengal, up to the close of the year 1869-70, were noticed in the Administration Report for that year, page 58. A few more arrests were subsequently made. The total number of persons thus arrested from the commencement of proceedings and detained as state prisoners under Regulation III of 1818 was 26. The evidence collected in the cases

of several of these individuals having been considered by the law officers of Government sufficient to establish their guilt, the Lieutenant-Governor authorized their being prosecuted on the charges specified on the margin; and Mr. J. O'Kinealy, of the Civil Service, was appointed to conduct the prosecution on behalf of Government. The trials were held at Maldah, Rajmehal, and Patna. One of the prisoners, Haji Moneerooddeen, was also committed to the sessions court of Rajshahye; his trial came on after the year ended, and he was acquitted. The prisoners tried at Maldah and Rajmehal were Ameeroddeen of Maldah and Ibrahim Mundul of Islampore, both of whom were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property. At Patna seven prisoners,* including Ameer Khan of Calootollah, the most influential of the Wahabee conspirators, were committed to the sessions court. They were tried by the officiating Judge, Mr. Prinsep, with the aid of four assessors, two of whom were of the Mahomedan persuasion. At the close of the prosecution the Judge discharged Hushmadad Khan, on the ground that there was not sufficient proof against him, remarking, however, that great suspicion attached to him. The remaining six were put on their defence, but Peer Mahomed was subsequently acquitted. The rest were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, with forfeiture of property.

1. Waging war against the Queen
2. Attempting to wage war against the Queen
3. Abetting the waging of war against the Queen.
4. Attempting to abet the waging of war against the Queen.
5. Abetting an attempt to wage war against the Queen.
6. Abetting an attempt to abet the waging of war against the Queen
7. Preparing to wage war against the Queen with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Queen.

1. Hushmadad Khan.
2. Peer Mahomed.
3. Ameer Khan.
4. Hadjee Deen Mahomed.
5. Mobaruk Ally.
6. Tobaruk Ally.
7. Ameenooddeen.

All the other Wahabee prisoners were men of very small consequence, and were discharged by Government (most of them previous to the trial at Patna, and the remainder on its conclusion) with a warning that their conduct would be watched and reported on by the police. The police were at the same time instructed to exercise a general surveillance over their doings, without however in any way directly interfering with them.

E.—PRISONS.

Inspection of jails.

Twenty-five jails, seven lock-ups, four lunatic asylums, and twenty-one dispensaries, were visited during the year by the Inspector-General of Jails. All the above jails, except two, were found in good order.

Prisoners of custody.

The number of prisoners in custody during the year was 69,800, against 76,025 in 1869. This decrease is due to the smaller number of admissions in 1870, which was a year of comparative plenty, while 1869 was a year of scarcity.

Disposal of prisoners.

The following table shows in a comparative form the manner in which the prisoners of 1869 and 1870 were disposed of. The number of prisoners discharged during the year under review was considerably smaller than in 1869, and there was also a decrease in 1870 of 12 cases under the head of capital sentences.

	1869.			1870.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total
Executed	50	8	58	41	5	46
Died in prison	989	40	1,029	831	33	864
Escaped	202	3	205	262	6	268
Released	51,205	2,681	53,886	47,322	2,464	49,786
Transferred to other districts	28,212	1,425	29,637	24,424	1,385	25,805
Remaining in confinement	19,781	790	20,571	17,965	731	18,696

Sickness and mortality.

The following comparative statement shows the sickness and mortality in the jails in 1869 and 1870 respectively :—

	1869.	1870.
Daily average of prisoners or mean population of jail	19,984	19,855
Total number of sick during the year	26,783	23,930
Number discharged from hospital	24,130	22,963
Number died	1,029	864
Number remaining in hospital on the last day of the year ...	464	574
Ratio of total sick to average of prisoners in jail	134·02	120 52
Ratio of prisoners discharged from hospital to total sick	90·09	95 95

Causes and ratio of deaths.

The causes of deaths, and their percentage to the total number sick in jail, are shown in the statement in the margin. There was very great diminution in the amount of sickness during the year, the decrease being 2,853 cases, which showed itself in every class of cases. There was also a decrease in the total number of deaths, the decrease in the ratio of the death-rates of 1870, as compared with those of 1869, being in the proportion of 15·53 per cent. The mortality rate of 1870, when contrasted with that of the last five years (excluding the exceptional year 1866), also shows an improvement of 1·30 per cent.

	Total sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to number in jail.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total sick.
Cholera	405	177	·89	43·70
Dysentery	2,917	205	1·03	7 02
Diarrhœa	2,387	72	·36	2 83
Fever	10,245	70	·35	·68
Phthisis	149	41	·21	27 51
Other diseases	7,677	299	1·51	3 89
Total ...	23,030	864	4·35	3·61

Education of prisoners.

Of the total number of prisoners admitted during the year, 1,441 were fairly educated, 3,943 could only read and write a little, and 53,571 were entirely ignorant.

Escapes and re-captures during the year.

The escape and re-captures of prisoners during the year are compared with those of 1869 in the sub-joined table :—

Year.	Daily average or mean population in jail.	Number of escapes.	Number re-captured.	Ratio of escapes to mean population in jail.	Ratio of re-captures to escapes.
1870	19,693	270	184	1·37	68·14
1869	19,084	205	111	1·02	54·15

Disposal of the laboring strength of the jails.

The daily average of prisoners sentenced to labor in 1870 was 17,371, and the manner in which they were employed is shown below :—

Employed in ordinary manufactures	6,285·00
Employed in the Alipore Jail Press	364·30
Hired to public departments	2,126·94
Employed as jail servants	2,597·84
Employed as work overseers, warders, and guards	900·13
Employed on miscellaneous duties	1,950·91
Sick in hospital, inefficient from age, &c.	3,146·18
Total	17,371·30

It will be seen from the preceding statement that 36·18 per cent., or little more than one-third of the average number of laboring prisoners, were employed on manufactures, and 13·19 per cent. as jail servants. The Inspector-General proposes to issue instructions for the reduction of the number of convict servants to 10 per cent. of the average strength, which is allowed by the jail code.

Results of the employment of prisoners on manufactures.

In the subjoined table the results of the labor of the prisoners who were employed on the manufactures carried on in the jails are compared for the years 1869 and 1870:—

	1870. Rs.	As.	P.	1869. Rs.	As.	P.
Sale proceeds of jail manufactures	7,33,854	5	10¼	7,11,237	5	6¼
Value of articles consumed for public purposes... ...	25,573	0	8¼	12,900	6	3¼
Value of articles in store at the close of the year ...	3,24,994	6	1¼	3,45,846	13	5¼
Total ...	10,74,421	12	8¼	10,69,984	9	3
Deduct value of articles in store at the close of the preceding year	3,45,846	13	5¼	3,03,199	7	6¼
Gross receipts ...	7,28,574	15	3¼	7,66,785	1	8¾
Deduct charges ...	4,75,811	5	11¼	5,49,084	12	10¼
Net profits ...	2,52,763	9	4	2,17,700	4	10¼

It will be seen that the profits of 1870 exceeded those of 1869 by Rs. 35,063-4-5¾, and the net earnings of each prisoner employed on manufactures and by municipalities in the year under report were slightly over Rs. 36, while in the preceding year each netted a little over Rs. 25.

Results of the Alipore Jail Press.

The rates charged for printing at the Alipore Jail Press being based on incorrect principles, and in many instances much too high, a committee was appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to inquire into the subject, and to draw up a schedule of rates on a more equitable scale. The revised table of rates recommended by the committee and approved by Government came into operation at the close of the year; though the new rates are much lower and fairer than the old, yet even according to them the Alipore Press will pay handsomely.

Cost of maintenance of prisoners.

The cost of maintaining prisoners during 1870 is compared with that of 1869 in the statement on the margin. There was a decrease of expenditure under the several heads of charge except fixed establishment, the cost of which, Rs. 3,018-2-5½, was higher than in the preceding year, owing to the appointment of a superintendent and jailor for the Central jail at Midnapore. On the whole, there was a decrease of upwards of Rs. 5 in the gross cost of each prisoner.

	1870.			1869.		
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Rations	5,68,686	4	3	6,19,118	4	4½
Fixed establishment ...	2,26,819	2	6½	2,23,800	0	1
Extra ditto	8,288	7	0½	16,060	9	8½
Contingencies	1,45,633	5	4½	1,96,883	6	9½
	9,49,426	3	2½	10,56,762	4	11½

Net expenditure of the year.

The subjoined statement gives the net expenditure on account of prisons during the year, and also the net cost per head. This statement does not include the cost of public works connected with jails, which were executed by the public works department.

Gross cost of maintenance.		Rs.	As.	P.
Cost of food, clothing, establishment, and contingencies	...	9,49,426	3	2½
Cost of police guards and of general superintendence	...	2,36,922	12	2
Total	...	11,86,348	15	4½

Deduct income from all sources.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Net profits on manufactures, including profits of the Alipore Jail-Press	4,52,747	2	10			
Credit to jails for hire of convicts to Public Works Department, and on account of fine in commutation of labor	72,716	0	2½			
				5,25,463	3	0½
Net cost of maintenance ...				6,60,885	12	3½
Net cost of maintenance per prisoner ...				33	4	6·8

There was a decrease of expenditure for the year under report, as compared with 1869, of Rs. 1,60,722-2-9½, and, in the average cost of each prisoner, of Rs. 7-13-2·9.

Reductions in jail expenditure.

Owing to financial exigencies, the Inspector-General of Jails effected, under the orders of the Government of India, considerable reductions in the expenditure of the jail department. There was a decrease under every head of charge except "fixed establishment." The diminution in the cost of food, which represents the most costly head of expenditure, amounted to Rs. 12·3 per cent. On the whole, Dr. Mouat showed a probable saving of Rs. 1,33,110 in the budget for the year 1870-71.

Proposed introduction of the tread-mill into the Presidency jail.

The Inspector-General of Jails represented that one of the greatest difficulties in the management of the prisons under his charge had been the provision of punishment labor for refractory prisoners, the existing varieties of labor being quite inadequate for the purpose. He proposed to introduce the tread-mill into the Presidency jail, which, it was hoped, would secure the effective punishment of all prisoners sentenced to hard labor. The cost of procuring the machinery, complete, from England, of a tread-wheel for 108 men, was ascertained to be about £1,705.

It was considered undesirable, when the proposal was made in 1869, to purchase so expensive a machine, which, in addition to the necessary buildings, would exceed the provision made in the annual budget; but a tread-wheel on a smaller scale was constructed, applicable to such purposes as a winnowing machine, a soorkee mill, a paper-pulping machine, and power-looms. After being for some time in use, it was found to fail for the want of a proper regulator. An application was accordingly submitted by the Inspector-General of Jails for a Siemen's cup, governor, and break for the tread-mill, and the Government of India was requested to move the Secretary of State to comply with the indent.

Proposal to send the Inspector-General of Jails to Port Blair.

Repeated complaints had been made by medical officers at Port Blair regarding the unhealthy state of some of the prisoners transported to that settlement, while the jail authorities here maintained that the utmost care was taken by them to avoid sending sickly and unfit prisoners. The Lieutenant-Governor thought it desirable that some steps should be taken to reconcile this continued discrepancy of statements, and proposed to send down Dr. Mouat or Dr. Fawcus with some large batch of convicts, in order that they might ascertain the actual state of things, and determine the matter on the spot conjointly with the medical officers at Port Blair.

This proposal received the approval of the Government of India, and it was further directed, owing to certain irregularities in the management of the penal settlement of Port Blair during the incumbency of the late Superintendent, Lieutenant-Colonel Ford, that the Inspectors-General of Jails in Bengal and Madras should alternately inspect the Andamans.

In connection with the mismanagement above alluded to, and the necessity for inspection, the Lieutenant-Governor drew the attention of the Government of India to the trial held at a late sessions of the High Court, Calcutta, of James Devine, a licensed prisoner at Port Blair, on a charge of murder. The evidence adduced at the trial

tended to show generally a lax state of discipline, and an almost total want of proper control over the convicts at the Andamans. The facts of this case were also represented to the Government of India by the High Court. The Government of India intimated in reply that a strict inquiry had been ordered, and that a code of regulations for the settlement, which would altogether prevent any recurrence of the abuses disclosed in the above trial, was under consideration.

Question of making the Hazareebaugh penitentiary wholly civil or wholly military.

The Hazareebaugh penitentiary has hitherto been used as a place of confinement for all civil European prisoners of Bengal sentenced to penal servitude or long-term rigorous imprisonment, as also for military prisoners from other provinces. An inquiry was lately made into the state of discipline in the penitentiary, and it appeared that though the discipline for civil prisoners might to some extent be improved and strengthened, it would not be possible to bring it up to the standard of rigor which is imperatively demanded for military convicts, more especially for those convicted of insubordination. It was undesirable to have the two classes of prisoners, who would have to be treated on different systems of discipline, placed side by side in the same jail, and the Lieutenant-Governor thought it would be better if the jail could be made wholly civil or wholly military.

The question was referred to the Government of India, who stated that it was not intended to continue the penitentiary at Hazareebaugh permanently as a military prison, but that it must continue to be used for military offenders until the prison now being constructed for military convicts at Raneekhet should be ready. The Inspector-General of Jails was therefore requested to report whether, till the Hazareebaugh penitentiary becomes a purely civil jail, means could be devised for keeping the military prisoners separate from the other prisoners by the construction of some temporary barrier within the jail.

Proposal for relieving the Superintendent of the Alipore jail of the duties of Assistant Surgeon in the Presidency General Hospital.

The increased responsibility entailed on the Superintendent of the Alipore jail by the large increase in the number of prisoners confined there and at Russa, and by the introduction of printing and machinery, fully convinced the Lieutenant-Governor of the great inexpediency of continuing the existing arrangement, uniting the charge of that prison with the office of Assistant Surgeon in the General Hospital. It was considered to be tempting failure and mismanagement to impose any extraneous duties on the Superintendent. The Lieutenant-Governor thought it absolutely necessary that the Superintendent of the Alipore jail should be relieved of his duties in connection with the General Hospital, and a recommendation to this effect was made to the Government of India, who sanctioned the proposal, but suggested the possibility of abolishing the appointment of Second Assistant Surgeon of the hospital.

The proposed abolition, however, was found to be impracticable, as any reduction in the staff of officers attached to the General Hospital was strongly objected to by the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and the Lieutenant-Governor had no other alternative than to assign the duties

of Second Assistant Surgeon of the General Hospital to the Superintendent of the Presidency jail.

Proposal for improving the sanitary condition of the Jessore jail.

The question of improving the sanitary condition of the Jessore district, especially with regard to the jail, by diverting the channel of the Bhyrub river, was mooted some time back. The scheme recommended by Mr. Westland, the Magistrate, and sanctioned by Government, was regarded by the Superintending Engineer, Mr. Smith, as unlikely to accomplish the object in view. The Magistrate who succeeded Mr. Westland also objected to the scheme, and considered it inadvisable to carry it out. The Public Works Department has therefore been requested to prepare, as speedily as possible, a definite scheme for the improvement of the Bhyrub river, after considering the objections of Mr. Smith, and also the alternative proposals that have been made.

Clothing supplied by one jail to another to be charged at cost price only.

The Government of India ruled that when the clothing required for jails is supplied by other jails, it is to be charged for at cost price, excluding all profits; but in these cases, to prevent the jailor of the supplying jail suffering loss of commission, some compensation is to be made. The plan suggested by Dr. Mouat to give effect to this ruling, and which met with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, was that two and a half per cent. on the cost price of manufacturing the clothing supplied by one jail to another should be allowed to the jailor of the supplying jail as commission, the clothing being charged to the jail department at cost price only.

Proposal to employ prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment in such works as are necessary for their own comfort and convenience.

The Inspector-General of Jails brought to notice that the non-laboring prisoners in the jails of the Lower Provinces did nothing for themselves; they neither cooked, cleaned their wards, nor took any share in the work of the jail. They were in fact waited upon by the other prisoners, and lived in ease and idleness, and consequently a large portion of the labouring strength of the prisons was wasted in performing works of necessity for them. Dr. Mouat suggested that prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment might be employed in such works as were required for their own health, cleanliness, and comfort. The Lieutenant-Governor approved of Dr. Mouat's suggestion to the extent that prisoners of this description should be required to cook their own food, wash their own clothes, and clean their own wards, provided they belong to a class of society the members of which would in their own houses perform such offices. They should not be compelled to perform menial offices for others, or any work which is opposed to their customs and prejudices.

Scheme for substituting warders for police guards over jails, abandoned.

About the middle of the year 1870, the Government of India sanctioned the proposal for substituting warders for police guards in district jails in the Lower Provinces, but the extension of the change to central jails was refused. After the new scheme had been introduced into a few jails it seemed to be doubtful whether the large savings anticipated were likely to be secured, and the heavy reductions lately effected in the rank and file of the police made it undesirable further to weaken the police

reserves by depriving each district of the only trained men available for quelling civil disturbances or marching to the frontier at a day's notice in case of emergency. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thought it proper to abandon the project, as being in many respects inexpedient, and to direct the restoration of police guards as before in those few places in which the change had been carried out.

F.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

The number of cases under trial before the superior courts of *original* jurisdiction during the year 1870, the number disposed of during that period, and the number pending at its close, are shown in the following statement:—

	Remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending at the end of the year.
Superior courts of general jurisdiction	350	657	1,007	595	412
Superior courts of special jurisdiction—					
Admiralty...	13	4	17	4	13
Matrimonial	2	5	7	4	3
Insolvent	117	94	211	59	152
Total ..	482	760	1,242	662	580

Table III.F, in the appendix exhibits in detail the number and description of the civil suits instituted in the courts of several grades in the interior during the year. The totals of these suits are shown in the statement below:—

Instituted in	Suits for money.	Suits under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total number of suits.
Small cause courts	42,914	.....	... ..	42,914
Moonsiffs' courts	108,590	48,116	28,125	179,831
Subordinate judges' courts	1,914	3,269	1,548	6,731
District judges' courts	48	.....	9	57
Revenue courts	.. ...	36,202	.....	36,202
Total ...	153,466	82,587	29,682	265,735

The total number of cases under trial before these courts, with the number disposed of during the year, are shown below:—

	Total number of suits for disposal.	Total number disposed of.
Small cause courts	45,355	42,381
Moonsiffs' courts	214 659	181,025
Subordinate judges' courts	5,984	4 350
District judges' courts	442	186
Revenue courts	61,340	46,270
Total ...	327,780	274,071

The following statement exhibits the business of the civil and revenue appellate courts during the year:—

	Total number of appeals for decision	Total number of appeals decided.
Subordinate judges' courts	10,331	8,351
Collectors' appeal courts	4 390	4,241
District judges' courts—		
Civil appeals	16,699	5,164
Revenue appeals	4,598	3,255
High Court—		
Regular appeals from judge on bench in original jurisdiction	63	48
Regular appeals from district courts	519	314
Special appeals	4,055	2,609
Total ...	40,055	23,082

The result of the appeals decided in the High Court is exhibited in the following table:—

	In regular appeals.	In special appeals.
Orders confirmed	210	1,997
Reversed	92	237
Modified	18	32
Cases remanded	26	305
Dismissed on default	15	40
Total .	362	2,609

Value of suits disposed of in—		
Civil courts	2,95,19,338	
Revenue courts	21,93,880	
Total ...	3 17,13 218	

The total value of suits disposed of during the year was Rs. 3,17,13,218, as shown in the margin.

Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

The total number of suits set down for hearing in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the year under review (1870-71) was 33,493, comprising 32,339 cases instituted during the year, and 1,154 cases pending from the previous year. Of this number, 14,196 cases were decided in favor of plaintiffs, 7,499 having been decided after trial, and 6,697 *ex parte*; 1,354 were decided in favor of defendants; and 3,178 were non-suited. Of the rest, 10,112 were compromised, 3,084 were struck off in default of plaintiffs, and 1,569 were pending trial at the close of the year.

The number of suits instituted during the year shows a decrease of litigation to the extent of 2,001 cases as compared with the number (34,340) instituted during 1869-70, or an average decrease on the whole of 166⅔ cases a month, equivalent to 5·8 per cent. The average number of institutions for each day was 130·3, the court having been open during the year for 248 days.

The amount of property under litigation was Rs. 16,07,311-8-7, against Rs. 16,49,525-15-5 for the year 1869-70, showing a decrease of Rs. 42,214-6-10 in the value of property in litigation.

The classes of cases which had increased or decreased during the year, as compared with the previous year, will be seen from the table in the margin. There was a slight increase in suits for sums varying from Rs. 200 to 400, and in suits above Rs 800. In all other classes of cases there was a decrease, and the greatest decrease appears in respect of suits of the lowest amount. The decrease was probably due to the general depression of trade in Calcutta.

Class of cases	For 1869-70	For 1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
Under Rs. 10	14,436	13,286	.....	1,150
Do. „ 20	7,044	6,741	.....	303
Do. „ 50	6,619	6,239	.....	380
Do. „ 100	2,762	2,659	.....	103
Do. „ 200	1,617	1,560	.....	57
Do. „ 300	657	662	5	.....
Do „ 400	334	362	28	.....
Do. „ 500	250	232	.....	18
Do. „ 600	190	153	.....	37
Do. „ 700	127	124	.....	3
Do. „ 800	110	95	.....	15
Do. „ 900	65	89	24	.....
Do. „ 1,000	89	94	5	.....
Above „ 1,000	40	43	3	.....

The receipts from fees, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 2,13,301-13-9, being Rs. 18,719-4-3 less than the receipts (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) shown by the returns of the previous year (1869-70); while the charges on account of judges' salaries, establishment, house rent, contingencies, and bailiffs' commission, had increased by Rs. 6,852-1-4; that is, had risen from Rs. 1,69,108-1-10 to Rs. 1,75,960-3-2, leaving a reduced balance of Rs. 37,341-10-7 to the credit of the court, or Rs. 25,571-5-7 below the surplus (Rs. 62,913-0-2) of the previous year.

The judges, however, explain that the apparent receipts of 1869-70 (Rs. 2,32,021-2-0) comprised a sum of Rs. 7,533-0-9 which had been actually received in March 1869, but was credited in the accounts in April following, in accordance with the practice which obtained before the introduction of the system of payments by stamps, under which all sums received on account of suits, &c., were held in deposit during the pendency of the suits, and were not transferred to the credit of Government until their termination The *real* decrease in the receipts of the year under review was therefore Rs. 11,186-3-6, instead of Rs. 18,719-4-3.

LITIGATION IN WHICH GOVERNMENT WAS CONCERNED.

The total number of suits decided during the year, in which Government was concerned, was 270, of which 179 were original cases, arising in various districts of Bengal (as classified in the margin) and 91 appeals. Of the original suits, 116 were decided in favor of Government and 39 against it; while 24 were compromised. Of the appeals, 71 were decided in favor of Government and 16 against it, and 4 were remanded for

(*a*) Cases instituted against Government to establish some substantial right	129
(*b*) Cases instituted to obtain redress for official acts ..	27
(*c*) Cases instituted by Government to establish rights	23
Total	179

retrial. The total number of judgments favorable to Government was 187, against 55 judgments unfavorable to it, the percentage of the former on the total number of judgments given being 77·26. The percentage of favorable judgments in the preceding year was 73·79.

The amount expended in litigation during the year was Rs. 37,791, and the amount realized under decrees of courts was Rs. 32,942 The outstanding balances due to Government were as noted in the margin. The large balance in the salt department was due almost entirely from a single individual, the late salt darogah of Cuttack. Since the close of the year the amount has been pronounced irrecoverable, and the debtor has been released.

Decrees in the revenue department, Rs. 34,154

Decrees in the salt department, Rs. 89,849.

The Court of Wards' cases conducted under Government agency were as follows:—

	Original suits.	Appeals.
Decided in the favor of the Court of Wards ...	283	108
Decided against	74	38
Compromised	6	0
Remanded	0	15
Total ...	363	161

G.—REGISTRATION.

For the first time since the introduction of the present registration system in 1865, there has been a slight decrease in the number of deeds registered during the past year. The total number of documents registered during 1870-71 was 241,713, against 252,193 in the previous year, showing a diminution of 4 per cent Compulsory registrations were 159,963, against 160,920 in the previous year; and optional, 81,750, against 91,273. The decrease was mainly therefore in optional registrations, such registrations having fallen off by upwards of 10 per cent. If the registrations under this class be still further analyzed, it is found that those relating to immovable property numbered 49,862, against 52,034; while bonds, contracts, and such like documents numbered 31,888 only, against 39,239 in 1869-70. The total number of registrations affecting immovable property was 209,825, against 212,954. The number of leases registered during the year was 113,193, against 108,989 in 1869-70. The number of perpetual leases registered was 47,360, against 54,506 in the previous year. There seems to be reason for thinking that the decrease in the number of registrations was at all events to some extent due to the heavy rate of income tax, which made people anxious to avoid such publicity in their business transactions as might give a clue to the amount of their income.

Decrease in registration business.

A possible cause therefor.

The value of the immovable property affected by documents which were registered during the year was about eight millions sterling; of movable property, one million and a half; while memoranda of decrees

Value of registered property.

and orders of court were registered, affecting property to the value of another half-million,—thus making a grand total of ten millions worth of property to which security was given. These figures show a considerable decrease upon those for last year, a decrease which is particularly marked in the case of civil court memoranda, the value of which fell from Rs. 1,58,90,913 to Rs. 49,65,479.

Memoranda of decrees.

The number of memoranda of decrees and orders of court fell off during the year from 28,255 (in 1869-70) to 23,186. The fees due on these memoranda amounted to Rs. 28,584, to which must be added the sum of Rs. 38,311, which was due at the beginning of the year. The total demand was thus Rs. 66,896, of which Rs. 16,227 only was realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 50,668 still due. The compulsory registration of these memoranda has been discontinued under the new law, but the attention of all registrars has been called to the large balances still outstanding, and they have been requested to urge upon the courts concerned the duty of realizing these fees whenever it is possible to do so. Only 12,016 obligations were specially registered under section 51 of the Act during the year, against 16,160 in 1869-70. The decrease is probably due to the limitations which the courts sought to impose upon the abuse of this provision of the Act. Special registration has also been abolished under the new law.

Miscellaneous business.

The number of visits and commissions for the purpose of examining native ladies of rank and others at their private residence was 6,852 only, against 7,346. The number of cases in which registration was refused was 2,603 only, against 3,429 in the previous year. In 275 cases an appeal was preferred to the registrar, and in 50 cases the sub-registrar's order was reversed; and in 113 cases the document was ultimately registered by order of a civil court. The increase in the last number shows that the law as interpreted by the High Court was beginning to be better understood. It is satisfactory to notice that the year's figures again show an increase in the number of searches made in the records of the department. The number of such searches was 10,080, against 8,320 during the previous year. The registrar-general is still inclined to think that searches are sometimes surreptitiously made by the office clerks, and copies given away without being regularly brought to book. The late orders dispensing with unpaid copyists, and directing all copying fees to be credited to Government, will however be an additional check upon the correctness of the figures.

Receipts of the department.

With a decrease in the number of registrations, the receipts have also fallen off. The income of the department during the year, exclusive of receipts by the registrar of joint-stock companies, was Rs. 3,88,688, against Rs. 4,13,707 in 1869-70, showing a decrease of 6 per cent. The expenditure (exclusive of printing and stationery) was Rs. 3,11,825, against Rs. 3,14,134 in the previous year. There was thus a nominal surplus upon the year's operations of Rs. 76,863, against which has to be set the cost of stationery, books, and printed forms used by the department.

Prosecutions.

The number of prosecutions for offences under the Act was 30 only, 24 persons being convicted out of 50 accused. Besides these, five charges of forgery were instituted, and 12 prosecutions for offences against public servants.

New offices opened

Begoo Serai, in Monghyr; Jamtara, in Sonthal Pergunnahs; Hylakandy, in Cachar; North Luckimpore, in Luckimpore; Jorehat, in Seebsaugor; Kurhurbarce, in Hazareebaugh.

The administrative changes in the department during the year were confined to the opening of six new sub-registry offices at the places noted in the margin. In regard to all other proposals action was postponed pending the introduction of the provincial services' scheme and the revision of the law. The current year, however, has seen some important changes, which will be more fitly noted in next year's report.

The usual statistical table, III.G is appended.

H.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta municipality.

The Calcutta municipality exhibited much progress during the last year of report, 1870; foremost among its operations being the completion of the water works and the extension of the drainage system, both of which have been attended with incalculable benefit to the health of the city.

Income and expenditure of the year.

The following statement shows the income of the year derived from the various sources of revenue available for municipal purposes, including the issue of debentures; and the aggregate expenditure for the same period:—

RECEIPTS.

	Ordinary.	Rs.	As.	P.
House-rate		10,36,459	2	0
Lighting-rate		2,14,040	9	0
Police-rate		2,71,323	11	0
Licenses on professions, trades, and callings		2,42,476	15	0
Licenses for carriages and horses		1,01,937	9	9
Registration of carts and hackeries		46,911	6	8
Notice of demand and warrant fees		8,255	9	9
Judicial fines		14,009	9	9
Removal of trade refuse		43,367	8	0
Licenses for public necessaries		1,073	0	0
Fees from tolah mehters' depôts		7,418	3	0
Fees from slaughter-houses		2 793	2	0
Rent of Town Hall		15,757	8	0
Rent of public necessaries		22,371	3	10
Rent of municipal railway		14,206	11	0
Rent of Dhappa fishery and lake land		1,784	12	0
Adjusted advances of 1869		1,127	0	0
Miscellaneous fees		4,983	10	1
Value of materials supplied		45,986	4	8
Miscellaneous receipts, including contractors' deposits		14,640	1	8
		21,10,903	9	8

Extraordinary.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Issue of five lakhs of municipal debentures	5,34,000	0	0
Sale proceeds of surplus lands	24,860	11	0
Sale proceeds of confiscated and unclaimed property, and miscellaneous receipts	48,541	5	11
Contributions towards city improvements	2,593	0	0
Drainage of private houses	49,765	11	3
Adjusted advances...	6,200	1	10
Miscellaneous receipts	599	8	9
	6,66,563	6	9
	27,77,467	0	5
Add cash balance on the 31st December 1869	97,869	7	0
Refund	25,000	0	0
Water-rate	5,17,800	12	0
Loan account	1,91,163	1	3
Total	36,09,305	4	8
In 1869, total	28,07,224	11	11
Excess in 1870	8,02,080	8	9

which exceeded the aggregate receipts of 1869 by Rs. 8,02,080-8-9.

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary.

Interest on loans	4,44,699	3	8
Cost of general establishment and contingencies	2,80,704	0	7
Expenses of the road department	3,44,922	4	10
Expenses of the conservancy department	1,55,925	15	7
Expenses on account of lighting	2,19,408	13	7
Police charges	2,78,530	1	11
Street watering	41,425	1	10
Pauper hospital	31,236	9	6
Vaccination	2,001	7	5
Lock hospitals	15,605	9	10
Town Hall	3,928	10	0
Proportion of hackney registration due to suburbs	10,723	1	4
Repairs of hackney carriage stands	3,685	10	3
Auditors' fees	3,000	0	0
Cremation of deceased paupers	943	9	6
Municipal railway...	29,335	0	9
Cost of 12 wagons and spare locomotive posts	8,664	3	3
Extension of railway at the Salt Lake	1,935	0	3
Improvement of public squares	8,295	2	0
Working of slaughter-houses and construction of sheds	6,898	4	0
Refund of contractors' deposits	9,547	0	8
Store stock	24,419	2	0
Suspense account of advances	5,922	12	7
Working permanent pumping station	33,347	1	3
Improvement of square mile at the Salt Lake	2,846	7	3
Experimental cultivation at Salt Lake	459	0	6
City improvements	2,331	8	6
Balance adjusted with Coutts & Co.	10,941	7	4
Town survey for extension of drainage works	4,195	13	3
Fire-engine establishment	6,419	3	5
Miscellaneous	6,307	1	4
Total	20,01,709	10	9

	Rs.	As.	P.
Construction of drainage works	4,37,021	10	5
Construction of pipe sewers	37,118	6	6
Construction of foot-paths	23,401	0	9
Private house drainage	33,154	6	4
Completion of slaughter-houses	8,543	13	3
Water latrines	5,204	8	8
Construction of public necessaries	5,435	1	0
Establishments	15,456	2	9
Miscellaneous	3,321	7	2
Refund of loan to general account	25,000	0	0
Total	6,93,656	8	5
Charges on account of water-supply works	4,47,610	2	9
Grand total	30,45,976	5	11
In 1869, total	25,22,130	0	0
Excess in 1870	5,23,846	5	11

The expenditure was greater than that of 1869 by Rs. 5,23,846-5-11.

There remained at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 5,63,328 at the disposal of the Justices.

The total sum invested in 4 per cent. Government paper, as a sinking fund for the eventual repayment of the Government loan for the water works, amounted to Rs. 3,08,000.

The number of licenses taken out during the year for the different trades and professions followed in Calcutta is shown below:—

Joint-stock companies	74
Merchants, agents, bankers, and wholesale traders	1,477
Practising barristers, attorneys, pleaders, and law agents	143
Medical practitioners, licentiates of medicine, and apothecaries	108
Owners of markets and bazars	26
Hotel and boarding-house keepers	58
Owners of cargo boats	90
Retail dealers and shop-keepers paying more than 25 and less than 100 Rs. rent	1,430
Shops for intoxicating drinks and drugs	163
Brokers and petty dullols	153
Shop-keepers in brick rooms, and permanent stall-keepers	5,107
Native doctors, kobirajes, and medicine shops	40
Shop-keepers in tiled huts	5,396
Miscellaneous pedlars	3,087
Itinerant vendors of food and drink	6,228

The number of carriages and horses for which licenses were taken out is noted in the margin.

Carriages drawn by 2 horses	597
Ditto ditto 1 horse	2,699
Buggies	888
Horses	3,816
Race-horses	2
Ponies	1,822

The number of carts and hackeries registered during the second half of the year was 6,068.

Drainage works.

The drainage works have cost upwards of half a million. The system of sewers was reported to be in full operation in the southern division of the town.

The works executed during the year consisted chiefly of a number of main sewers between Dhurrumtollah and Colootollah. The total

length of sewers completed aggregates 20,726 feet, for which a sum of Rs. 3,35,034 was paid to the contractors. The outfall works for the whole town are complete, and a third engine has been ordered from England to provide against any unforeseen accident to either of the two engines now at work at the outfall pumping station. Arrangements have also been completed for putting a stop to the long-existing nuisance of discharging the filth of the town into the river Hooghly.

Some doubts were entertained whether the drainage scheme could be extended to the whole native part of the town without injuring the houses, and whether it might not be modified so as to reduce expenditure. Since the close of the year, a committee has been appointed to report what measures should be adopted with due regard to the habits of the people, peculiar circumstances of native houses, and reasonable efficiency combined with strict economy.

Water-supply works.

These important works commenced in 1866, were completed and taken over from the contractors during the early part of the year under review, and have since been regularly working with such thorough efficiency that there has been no interruption to the regular daily supply of water throughout the whole town of Calcutta.

The aggregate cost of these works amounted to Rs. 65,16,000. A five per cent. water-rate has been imposed on the assessed rental of all property, three-fourths of which are paid by the tenants, and one-fourth by the owners of property, with effect from the commencement of the year.

Repair of roads.

The aggregate extent of roads repaired during the year was 8,21,829 cubic feet, at a cost of Rs. 1,86,277-9-1.

Health and conservancy department.

The health of the town has gradually, year by year, improved under the several measures adopted by the Justices, which have resulted in increased cleanliness, and in a considerable improvement of the sanitary condition of the town. For the last six years mortality has been steadily on the decrease, and it is now considerably less than half what it was in 1865. The report of the health officer shows that the ratio of mortality for the year under review was 2·34 per cent. on the total population, against 3·29 in the preceding year, according to the following distribution of classes:—

Denomination.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per cent.
Christians	22,260	650	2·92
Hindoos	2,39,190	6,783	2·83
Mahomedans	1,13,050	2,649	2·34

Lighting of the town.

The actual number of lamps in use on the 31st December 1870 was 2,711 lit by gas and 621 by oil, making an aggregate of 3,332 lamps, against 3,320 on the 31st December 1869.

The inferior light obtained from the gas lamps formed, however, a source of serious complaint, and the Trades' Association formally addressed the Justices, bringing to notice the very unsatisfactory manner in which the streets and private residences of Calcutta were lighted by the Oriental Gas Company. A special committee was appointed by the Justices to inquire into and report upon the gas-lighting of Calcutta.

Slaughter-houses.

The Slaughter-House Act [VII (B.C.) of 1865] was based on the recommendation of a committee appointed in 1864 to report on the unsatisfactory condition of the slaughter-houses in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and to suggest proper remedies. They recommended that there should be one public slaughter-house, under strict municipal control, for the supply of meat to the town and its suburbs, and also to the commissariat department, and the Justices of the Peace for the town of Calcutta agreed to construct such a building upon the condition that all existing slaughter-houses should be closed, a measure which they said was necessary as well on sanitary considerations as for the purpose of ensuring the success of the public slaughter-house. The site recommended for the proposed slaughter-house being in the suburbs, a further condition on which the Justices undertook to construct it was, that the suburban municipality should not, without their sanction, license the use of any private building as a place for slaughtering animals intended for sale.

Although the new municipal slaughter-house was ready for use, and the licenses held by the butchers of the suburbs expired on the 31st March 1870, all private slaughter-houses in the suburbs have been kept open, and in full work without licenses, and in direct defiance of the provisions of section 1, Act VII (B.C.) of 1865. It was therefore proposed to pass an amended law, so as to enable the municipalities of the town and suburbs to give effect to the arrangement which led to the construction of the new slaughter-house.

On a review of the correspondence connected with the passing of the Slaughter-House Act, the Lieutenant-Governor had no doubt that it was originally intended that all private slaughter-houses should be suppressed, except only such piggeries as were kept up for the manufacture of lard, and not for the sale of pork; and that the provision for licensing such private slaughter-houses, afterwards introduced into the Act, was intended to be a temporary and provisional arrangement pending the completion of the public slaughter-houses. But on the other hand it seemed to His Honor that the interests of the owners of existing slaughter-houses had been entirely lost sight of by the legislature, and there was nothing moreover in the wording of the Act to shew the proprietors that they would not be allowed to carry on their business. Evidently the claims of these men deserved consideration, and the Lieutenant-Governor felt that the Government, before recommending the passing of an Act for the absolute suppression of private slaughter-houses, or for enabling the municipality to do what they liked in regard to them, was bound to satisfy itself that the Justices were prepared to adjust the claims of the owners in an equitable spirit.

In this view the Lieutenant-Governor, before taking any final steps to amend the law, appointed another committee to inquire into and report fully on the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1865. Since, however, the above orders were passed, the Chairman of the Justices of the Peace has reported that all private slaughter-houses in the suburbs had been suppressed as public nuisances under chapter XX of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that no report from the committee was any longer necessary. No amendment of the Act will perhaps be thought necessary.

Public latrines.

There are at present 32 public latrines in the town, which are all let on leases. The amount of rent realized from these buildings during the past year was Rs. 22,371, against Rs. 18,211-13-6 recovered in 1869.

Municipal railway.

The municipal railway is almost entirely used for the removal to the Salt-Water Lake of the sweepings, &c., collected daily by the conservancy carts; there they are made use of for raising and reclaiming the enclosed square mile. In the early part of the year the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal submitted a report to Government, condemning the plan adopted by the municipality for the disposal of the town sweepings, as a "great sanitary abuse," an "ill-considered and reckless system of conservancy," creating "*foci* of corruption," which would be sure to be attended with serious danger to the health of the town. These charges were fully inquired into by the Lieutenant-Governor, who personally inspected the locality, and was satisfied that the arrangements were as efficient as any that could be devised.

The actual cost of working and maintaining the municipal line amounted to Rs. 31,243, and in addition to this sum Rs. 8,691 were expended on new wagons, and extending the line through the Salt-Water Lake; the aggregate expenditure was therefore Rs. 31,834. The total amount of rent paid by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company was Rs. 14,206 for the use of a portion of the municipal railway from Sealdah to Bagh Bazar, but before the end of the year this arrangement was brought to a close.

Municipal pauper hospital.

The number of patients admitted during the year into the municipal pauper hospital was 3,415, making, with those that remained at the close of 1869, 3,727. Of these 2,317 were discharged, 1,075 died, 98 were transferred to the lunatic asylum, and 237 remained at the end of the year.

Markets.

Considerable improvements were effected in the bazars and public markets in the town by a strict system of surveillance The Dhurrumtollah market, where Europeans obtain their supplies, was found to be altogether insufficient and inadequate for the requirements of the public. It is, moreover, most defective in the important point of ventilation, and the confined space and defective structure of the buildings render it quite impossible to carry out any proper and efficient conservancy arrangements. The Justices therefore determined to construct a suitable first-class market, and suggested that a law might be passed empowering them to do so, and also enabling them to exercise more efficient control over existing markets, and prohibiting any building or place being used as a public market except under a license from the municipality.

This proposal was generally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and a law has been passed empowering the Justices to construct a municipal market. In February last the Government of India sanctioned the grant to the Justices of a loan not exceeding six lacs of rupees to enable them to carry out their project, on the security of the property and receipts of the proposed market, together with a collateral charge upon the general rates and taxes of the municipality.

Loans.

During the year debentures to the extent of 5 lacs, bearing 6 per cent. interest, were floated at a premium of from 5 to 8 per cent., the aggregate amount realized being Rs. 5,34,000. This raised the total debt of the municipality to 54 lacs, exclusive of the loans granted to them by Government for the water-supply works and the establishment of a municipal market, viz. Rs. 52,00,000 for the former and 6,00,000 for the latter. The total municipal debt amounts therefore to Rs. 1,12,00,000.

Removal from the municipality of the Justices of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

The British Indian Association, in applying for an increase to the number of Native Justices for the town of Calcutta, complained that though the Natives had the largest stake in the town, the number of Native Justices was only one-third of the number of working European Justices. The number of Native Justices was 31, while the European Justices for Calcutta and those for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, resident in Calcutta, aggregated 119, including those who were absent and those who by their position were not likely ever to attend the meetings of the Justices. The number of working European Justices was about 74. It was pointed out to the Association that the disproportion between Natives and Europeans in the list of Justices was not in fact so great as it appeared to them, for of the European Justices whose names appeared in the published list, there were always a great number absent from Calcutta, and a still greater number who, from their position and other circumstances, never attended the meetings of the Justices, and could not therefore be correctly described as working Justices. At the same time, as this seemed to be regarded as a grievance, after full consideration, it was judged expedient to amend section 3 of Act VI (B. C.) of 1863, and enact that the resident Justices of the Peace for Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, should no longer be *ex-officio* members of the municipal corporation, but that only such of them as were from time to time specially selected and nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor for that purpose should be members, care being taken to appoint only those who were likely to take an interest in the affairs of the town. The proposed amendment was carried out by Act VI (B.C.) 1871.

Mofussil municipalities.

The receipts and expenditure of the mofussil municipalities during the year are shown in the annexed table under their various heads:—

Towns.	Balance of previous year's account.	Income during the year.	Expenditure during the year on account of police.	Amount expended for establishments, conservancy, roads, general improvements, &c.	Balance of account in hand at close of the year.
Presidency Division.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ranaghat	1,585 10 11	7,272 11 3	1,616 2 0	6,897 8 6	344 10 8
Krishnachur	13,413 7 2	19,861 4 6	5,709 0 0	14,976 15 9	12,488 11 11
Santipore	4,502 8 2	16,296 6 9	6,956 0 0	11,963 3 9	1,870 11 2
Jessore	5,984 9 3	11,324 7 7	3,851 2 6	8,690 8 0	4,767 6 4
Suburbs of Calcutta	71,581 6 1	3,14,755 8 0	67,054 1 3	2,83,265 5 3	16,017 7 7

Towns.	Balance of previous year's account.	Income during the year.	Expenditure during the year on account of police.	Amount expended for establishments, conservancy, roads, general improvements, &c.	Balance of account in hand at close of the year.
Burdwan Division.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As P.	Rs. As. P.
Serampore	5,162 11 0½	33,605 14 2	9,137 0 0	25,899 0 3	3,732 9 11½
Midnapore	4,498 12 0	13,040 15 0	5,266 12 3	7,803 2 2	4 469 12 7
Ooterparah	439 8 0½	4,476 0 0	1,081 7 0	2,812 15 8	1,221 1 4½
Hooghly	13,031 13 9	32,555 3 0	10,247 6 7	22,387 4 0	11,952 5 5
Burdwan	5,576 7 8	50,340 15 0	11,314 14 7	42,538 13 2	2,063 10 11
Howrah	17,586 6 4	1,53,724 2 6	22,313 6 8	93,153 15 7	55,843 2 7
Bhaugulpore Division.					
Bhaugulpore	7,304 2 4	28,736 7 4	8,647 9 10	19,318 13 4	8,074 2 6
Monghyr	9,576 9 1	44,666 11 6	8,804 15 1	36,242 11 9	9,195 9 9
Purneah	2,085 4 3	18,175 8 6	6,252 0 0	7,768 13 6	6,239 13 3
Patna Division.					
Patna City	60 065 12 5	74,157 9 0	25,323 11 4	82,439 4 8	26,460 5 5
Gya	11,590 2 4	28,036 12 11	14,030 0 2	11,776 0 11	13,820 14 2
Tirhoot	7,343 10 7	24,964 5 6	6,631 11 0	21,011 0 5	4,585 4 8
Chuprah	263 5 8	31,885 1 4	8,407 15 3	23,459 8 11	890 14 10
Arrah	1,859 9 2	12,151 6 6	5,370 2 9	7,527 1 3	1,173 11 3
Durbhanga	178 10 7	13,876 1 9	7,660 1 0	4,880 10 2	1,504 1 2
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	216 9 1	47,130 6 9	16,501 1 0	20,138 3 9	2,997 11 1
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	5,008 7 8	17,448 11 6	7,240 13 3	12,006 13 5	3,203 8 3
Commillah	239 13 0	9,647 15 2	2,111 10 7	7,752 0 4	24 1 3
Assam Division.					
Gowhatty...	984 7 3	20,287 11 0	5,046 1 0	9,552 15 3	6,673 2 0
Cooch Behar Division.					
Darjeeling	973 13 0	41,194 0 7	17,521 10 6*	24,263 3 11	623 15 10

* Including conservancy and Dak Bungalow charges.

Extension of the Chowkeydaree Act (No. XX of 1856).

During the year the provisions of the Chowkeydaree Act (No. XX of 1856) were extended to the undermentioned towns:—

Seetamarree, in the district of Tirhoot.
Syedpore, ditto Furreedpore.
Panchi, in the sub-division of Nowadah, in the district of Gya.

It is to be observed that Syedpore was one of the towns in the district of Furreedpore in which the abovementioned Act was formerly in force, but in which it had recently been found advisable to introduce the Towns' Act, No. VI (B. C.) of 1868.

This Act, however, had not worked well, owing, it would appear, to the trade of the place having greatly fallen off in consequence of a large chur having recently formed near the town which prevented large boats from reaching it; the old system was therefore reverted to.

In extending the Act to Panchi, that town was at the same time included in the union of Husswa.

The entire provisions of the Towns' Act, No. VI (B. C.) of 1868, including the conservancy provisions of schedule K of the Act, were extended to the town of Barh, in the district of Patna.

Extension of the Towns' Act, No. VI. (B. C.) of 1868.

In the undermentioned towns the Act was introduced without the conservancy provisions:—

Goburdangah, in the sub-division of Busseerhaut, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs; and Kadihatty and Bagjullah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Burrisaul, in the district of Backergunge.
Sylhet, in the district of Sylhet.
Furreedpore, in the district of Furreedpore.

To the towns named in the margin, in which the Act was already in force, the conservancy provisions of schedule K were during the year extended.

It was noticed in last year's report that the provisions of section 49 of the District Municipal Act, No. III (B. C.) of 1864, regarding the registration of carts, hackeries, and other wheeled vehicles without springs, kept for use or let for hire, had been extended to the town of Bhaugulpore. During the year under review, section 35 of the Act, regarding the levy of tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, was also extended to that town.

Extension of sections 39 and 49 of the District Municipal Act, No. III (B. C.) of 1864.

At the same time the provisions of both the sections were extended to the town of Monghyr.

The Act itself has not been extended to any towns during the year.

The provisions of the Hackney Carriage Act, No. V (B.C.) of 1866, were extended during the year to the municipality of Burdwan.

Extension of the Hackney Carriage Act, No. V (B. C.) of 1866.

The Government of India forwarded, for an expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, a proposal made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces for an amendment of the Chowkeydaree Act, No. XX of 1856. Under the law as it stands, the Act cannot be extended to any place unless it possesses a police station under an officer of a grade not below that of a jemadar. The recent reductions of the police having necessitated the withdrawal of head constables from a great many stations, the Government of the North-Western Provinces recommended the repeal of so much of section 2 of the Act as requires that police of a fixed strength must exist in a town before the provisions of the law can be extended to it. It was urged at the same time that the circumstance of there being always a jemadar of police over the chowkeydars appointed under the Act would be a sufficient precaution. The Lieutenant-Governor saw no objection to the proposed amendment, and replied to that effect.

Amendment of the Chowkeedaree Act, No. XX of 1856.

An expression of the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion was also requested by the Government of India on the provisions of the bill for facilitating the construction of works of public utility from local and municipal funds by means of advances made by Government.

Bill to facilitate construction of works of public utility from local and municipal funds.

It appeared to His Honor that so far as the Calcutta municipality were concerned, the provisions of the bill would be inoperative, inasmuch as having already issued debentures to the extent of their borrowing powers, they could not legally receive any further advances from Government on the security of the existing rates, and, as in the event of their requiring more funds it would be necessary to increase their borrowing powers, the Lieutenant-Governor was of opinion that Calcutta should be left to its own special laws, and to special treatment, as the necessity for such should arise.

As regards mofussil municipalities under Act III (B. C.) of 1864, it was obvious that while they were empowered by sections 52—54 of the Act to issue debentures, they could not, after doing so, unobjectionably borrow from Government under the proposed law, inasmuch as the Government lien would take precedence of all others to the prejudice of private debenture-holders.

The provisions of the bill would, it appeared, apply principally to towns under Act VI (B. C.) of 1868, and unions under Act XX of 1856, which were not at present vested with borrowing powers. But even as regards these there was the difficulty—which presented itself also in the case of the municipalities under Act III (B. C.) of 1864—that the first charge upon the funds was legally that on account of the police employed in such places, a condition incompatible with the provision that advances given under the proposed Act should be a first charge.

These views were communicated to the Government of India with the suggestion that the powers of the officer to be appointed in default of the municipality as receiver under section 7 of the bill should be better defined; that he should, when appointed, exercise the whole power of the municipality or town committee; and that provision should be made in the bill for his remuneration, if thought necessary by Government, and for levying any additional rate imposed in the same way as the ordinary rates were levied.

The addition of a clause was also suggested, giving the Government a lien on the property of the municipality or corporation taking the loan, as well as on the current revenues.

The bill was still under consideration when the year closed.

Throwing of dead bodies into the Hooghly.

The steps taken in 1869-70 for the prevention of the nuisance caused by dead bodies floating in the Hooghly were noticed in the administration report of that year. During the year under review, however, the Commissioners of the Presidency and Burdwan divisions reported their inability to induce the municipalities and town committees concerned to contribute to the maintenance of the boat establishment of moorda-ferashes, which it was suggested should be entertained in Calcutta to patrol the river and sink the floating corpses. In these circumstances the only action which Government could take, and which it took accordingly, was to instruct the Commissioners that they should constantly impress on the police and the municipalities the importance of seeing that the orders of Government prohibiting the practice of throwing dead bodies of men or animals into the Hooghly or into any of the nullahs communicating with it, were strictly carried out in the districts of their divisions bordering on the Hooghly

J.—MILITARY.

Of withdrawing troops from Julpigoree, &c.

The Government of India having had under consideration proposals for a re-distribution of the British troops in India, consulted this Government as to whether, if a British infantry regiment, or wing of a regiment, were located at Darjeeling, it would be practicable (1) to withdraw the native infantry regiment from Julpigoree, (2) to reduce the European regiment at Dinapore to a wing, and (3) to withdraw the regiment from Hazareebaugh altogether.

The Lieutenant-Governor could not concur in the first proposal, as the Europeans on the hills would be of no use for the protection of the Bhútan frontier from inroads, for which purpose it was that a body of troops had been placed at Julpigoree, ready to move and act on the shortest notice. He also hesitated to recommend a reduction of the European force at Dinapore, having regard to the special reasons for which a European regiment was stationed there. He thought, however, that when a railway was open to the foot of the hills, the force at Dinapore might possibly be reduced to a wing, the other wing being stationed on the hills in addition to the regiment proposed to be stationed there; His Honor also thought it worth considering whether a portion of this latter force might not with advantage be located at some point nearer the plains than Darjeeling, such as Kurseong for example.

As regards Hazareebaugh, His Honor was of opinion, that, so far as the protection of the country was concerned, the regiment at that station might be withdrawn at once. He believed that European troops were located there exclusively from sanitary considerations, and that from a strategical point of view Hazareebaugh was not a suitable position for troops.

Retention of a detachment of native infantry at Berhampore.

The question having also arisen as to the necessity for retaining any British, or any troops at all, at Berhampore, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed an opinion that the British troops might be withdrawn, but that there were strong reasons for retaining a detachment of native troops. The Government of India, in the Military Department, concurring in this opinion, ordered the withdrawal of the British troops from Berhampore, and the retention at that station of a detachment of native infantry.

K.—MARINE.

Pilot service.

The strength of the pilot service on the 31st March 1871 was 76 on the Government rolls, viz. 7 on the salaried list, 59 on the free list, and 10 on leave. In addition to these there were 48 licensed pilots. Complaint has for some time past been made that the pilots are more numerous than is necessary, now that the port is so much frequented by steamers, and that the present rules give too great a monopoly of employment to certain privileged members of the Government pilot service. The expediency of a change in the rules is under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

Shipping.

The following statement shows the number of steamers and sailing vessels which have entered and left the port of Calcutta in each of the years 1867-68 to 1870-71. It will be noticed that the last year shows a large increase in the number of steamers, which is probably attributable to the opening of the Suez Canal.

Arrivals.			Departures.		
1870-71.	No.	Tons.	1870-71.	No.	Tons.
Sailing vessels	670	706,143	Sailing vessels	688	758,158
Steamers	261	282,242	Steamers	250	241,493
	931	988,385		938	999,651
1869-70.			1869-70.		
Sailing vessels	602	580,233	Sailing vessels	596	593,641
Steamers	204	176,975	Steamers	209	161,197
	806	757,208		805	754,838
1868-69.			1868-69.		
Sailing vessels	680	656,605	Sailing vessels	683	659,845
Steamers	207	183,223	Steamers	195	149,483
	887	839,828		878	809,328
1867-68.			1867-68.		
Sailing vessels	711	651,303	Sailing vessels	732	680,617
Steamers	173	153,147	Steamers	177	146,187
	884	804,450		909	826,804

Groundings.

There have been 64 cases of groundings this year as compared with 58 last year, the percentage being 3·4 as against 3·5 last year.

Collisions.

There have been 13 cases of collision during this year as compared with 6 during the previous year.

Channels of the Hooghly, and river survey.

The channels of the river have improved, especially those of Mud Point and Jellingham. The western channel is no longer of any practical use, in consequence of there being only 2 feet and 6 inches reduced over the bar of the Auckland channel, and it will therefore be closed.

No change has been made since last year in the light and pilot vessels.

Houses of refuge.

The houses of refuge, kept up on the sea-face of the Sunderbuns for the relief of shipwrecked mariners, were visited four times by officers of the marine department. The police authorities have also made occasional visits. In August and March all the houses were supplied with provisions, water, clothing, and stores; and on the latter occasion all necessary repairs were executed, and the houses painted and made thoroughly efficient against the approaching south-west monsoon.

Robberies of the stores continue to be committed in the same manner as heretofore, and all the houses have been broken into and the

stores stolen; and in two cases the flooring planks had been torn up and carried away, and the houses entirely gutted.

The stores have now all been marked or stamped in a conspicuous manner, with the letters RH in red paint on the clothing, and with a die on the other stores, with a view to identification by the police. No more effective measures of protection seem to be possible.

Port Canning.

The orders of the Government of India for making Port Canning a free port, and the measures taken to give effect to those orders, were noticed in last year's report. During the year under review certain proceedings of the Port Canning Company were published in the newspapers, which went to show that, notwithstanding the large expenditure incurred and the concessions made by Government, the attempt to attract ships to the port and to people the town of Canning had signally failed; that it was proposed to sell the rice-mills, on the successful working of which large expectations were founded, and that it was intended to re-organize the company, their attention being directed in future solely to the management of their zemindaree property situated in the Soonderbuns. Under these circumstances the local Government considered itself called upon again to draw the attention of the Government of India to the proposals made in 1868 for the abandonment of the port; and it was suggested that after a sufficient notice this measure should be carried out. The Government of India, after receiving and considering further information, decided that the port should be closed, though the outer light vessel might be maintained for the benefit of the Sunderbuns trade. During the last two years only one vessel per annum has visited Port Canning, and one of those vessels was driven in against her will by stress of weather. The closure of the port will therefore cause loss to no one, while it will save about a lakh of rupees a year of public money.

Certificate of service and competency under Act I (B. C.) of 1868.

Certificates entitling the recipients to act as engineers of steamers under Act I (B. C.) of 1868 have hitherto been given only to men who had acted as engineers for a certain time before the Act was passed, or who proved their fitness by passing an examination. The rules for this examination were framed with reference to the case of Europeans only, and a new standard has been fixed more suited to the case of native engineers. On passing this lower examination natives will be licensed to act as engineers on ferry boats and other small steamers with engines of less than 50 horse-power.

Port Morrellgunge.

Six vessels entered this port during the year, and shipped 52,698 maunds of rice and 6,000 maunds of betel-nut.

Registration of vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and under Act X of 1841.

The number of vessels registered under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1854 was 16.

II.—That the exact amount of the debt shall be settled by a committee.

III.—That no portion of the establishment of the Master-Attendant shall be charged to the port fund, the Commissioners providing whatever establishment they think necessary for the office, subject to approval by Government, as provided in Act V of 1870, and giving the preference for employment to any qualified officers who, being now employed on the fund, may lose their appointments by the transfer of the port to the Commissioners.

IV.—That no portion of the Dockyard or Naval Store-keeper's establishment shall be charged to the port fund, which shall be only liable for bills for works actually done for the Commissioners on their requisition.

V.—That the Harbour-Master's establishments be taken over as they stand on the 1st April 1871, subject to subsequent revision, if necessary, by the Commissioners under the approval of Government, as provided for in Act V (B. C.) of 1870.

VI.—That if these suggestions meet the approval of Government, the Commissioners shall take charge of the port as soon as possible after the 1st April 1871, and be responsible for all charges connected with it which may be incurred after that date.

VII.—That the Commissioners be authorized, under section 45 of Act XXII of 1855, to collect the port fees leviable under Act XXX of 1857.

VIII.—That the amount of the reserve fund for extraordinary circumstances be fixed at 3¼ lakhs of rupees, and that after this maximum has been reached, all surplus income should be available for the improvement of the port, or reduction of port fees.

These conditions were accepted, but it has since been determined that 3½ lakhs of rupees shall be the amount of the reserve fund required to meet the charges arising from such events as a cyclone, &c

Moorings.

The port of Calcutta was furnished during the year with several new screw moorings, and there is now accommodation for 169 vessels altogether, 160 at fixed moorings and 9 at swinging moorings, in the stream.

There are six jetties now in use in the port, and two wharves for loading and shipping goods from and on native boats, with their accompanying sheds; and plans have been sanctioned for extending the jetty heads, and for eventually uniting the jetties into a continuous line.

Loss of the John Banks.

The British ship John Bank, bound from Liverpool to Chittagong with salt, was lost on the D. Aprè shoal on the 26th October 1870. All the crew arrived safely at Chittagong, where an inquiry was made into the conduct of the master, resulting in an acquittal.

Supply of water to ships from the municipal hydrants.

For many years past Government vessels, emigrant vessels, and any others which chose, obtained their supplies of water from a Government water boat, which brought the water from twenty or thirty miles up the river. But since a supply of pure water has been provided by the Municipality, this arrangement has become unnecessary, and ships now get water from municipal hydrants on the Strand bank.

The importance to the shipping of a good supply of water is shown by the case of the Edith Moore, which, after leaving Calcutta in May 1870 with a clean bill of health, was attacked by cholera and lost three of its crew under circumstances which led to the belief that the disease was caused by drinking Hooghly water contaminated by the sewage of the town, which was carried up for a long distance by the rising tide.

Improvements in the port of Chittagong.

The following measures were adopted during the year for improving the port of Chittagong and facilitating access to the port.

The chart showing the results of the recent survey of the Chittagong coast was published under the auspices of the hydrographic department of the Admiralty; the navigable channels leading to the port of Chittagong were buoyed; measures for constructing a floating jetty in the port were approved; and orders were issued for deepening the Mohesh khall—a canal connecting the river with the sea—in such a way as to relieve boats bound from or to the north from the necessity of rounding a troublesome point at the mouth.

Trade of Chittagong.

There was a considerable decrease in the trade of the port during the year 1870-71, especially as regards ships direct from Europe, which fell off from 16 to 3 in number. The total tonnage was 71,183, against 82,140 in the previous year.

Native Passenger Ships' Act, 1870.

The Native Passenger Ships' Act (XII of 1870) was passed during the year, and the necessary orders were issued for bringing it into operation; by appointing the ports* from which native passenger ships might proceed on a voyage; by vesting the Master-Attendant at Calcutta, the Collector of Balasore, and the Conservator at Chittagong, with the powers conferred by the Act; and by prescribing and notifying the necessary forms and other particulars. It is hoped that a check will thus be imposed on the practice of overcrowding Indian passengers on ships plying in the eastern seas, which the Act was designed to prevent.

* Calcutta, Balasore, and Chittagong.

Loss of the Compeer.

In October 1870, spontaneous combustion occurred at sea on board the British ship Compeer, bound from Greenock to Bombay with a cargo of coal. The crew were rescued and brought to Calcutta by the French barque Emma. In consideration of the humanity displayed towards the crew of the Compeer, many of whom were considerably injured in the burning ship and could with difficulty be rescued, the Government of Bengal presented the Captain of the Emma with a gold watch and chain.

PART IV.

Production and Distribution.

A.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and expenditure of the year.

The revenue and expenditure of the year are shown in detail in the statement below :—

Comparative Summary of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Lower Provinces for 1870-71.

Heads of Service.		1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
RECEIPTS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue		3,96,57,305	4,02,85,278	3,97,31,666
Forest		70,715	2,44,657	1,03,240
Abkaree		71,20,020	68,99,179	73,36,510
Assessed taxes		15,41,273	37,01,797	67,66,912
Customs	Imports	87,59,501	76,83,382	86,66,501
	Exports	23,56,937	19,90,717	26,49,239
	Warehouse rents	87,568	59,447	37,269
	Miscellaneous	29,562	31,384	30,256
Salt	Customs duty	2,28,64,690	2,44,59,740	2,52,07,672
	Transit	.....	41,218	1,04,877
	Excise	1,09,240	4,56,207	8,04,235
	Proceeds of Government salt	9,39,832	7,88,144	1,66,538
	Rent of golahs	63,767	1,09,933	1,30,427
	Miscellaneous	31,920	30,380	28,321
Opium		6,64,47,157	5,59,41,375	5,64,42,641
Stamps		71,25,225	70,78,274	73,77,234
Law and justice		33,60,684	30,12,301	27,93,712
Police		7,42,153	7,71,730	6,61,165
Marine		22,82,610	16,74,592	19,43,202
Education		3,72,621	4,30,542	4,51,584
Interest		81,861	2,51,382	78,303
Miscellaneous		8,45,537	13,00,496	12,51,032
Provincial services and local funds		.....	.....	5,32,870
Local taxes		271	221	268
Service funds		1,20,606	1,00,935	.....
Local funds		79,06,480	1,20,84,450 1,42,040	63,05,957
Nizamut stipend fund		2,49,136	2,45,360	17,99,009
	Total	17,31,66,711	16,98,25,161	17,13,90,199

Heads of Service.	1868-69	1869-70.	1870-71
EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs	Rs
Interest on service funds and other accounts ..	1,29,407	4,07,867	98,125
Allowances, refunds and drawbacks ..	15 09,050	20,07,896	13,51,849
Land revenue	36,13,147	36 03,691	37,06 251
Forest	1,14,772	1,09 272	86,158
Abkaree	19,22 267	10,28 985	18,30,279
Assessed taxes	1,43,640	3,11,615	3,17,578
Customs . ..	6,09,062	5,99,091	6 39,106
Salt	77,396	1,23,841	62,951
Opium	1 71,75,660	1,81,75,102	2,01,19,390
Stamps	2,67,506	2,69,283	2,80,142
Administration and public departments	16,25,313	16,21,665	15,81 418
Minor departments	... ..	. ..	1,34,317
Law and justice	80,73 699	90,33 519	93,07,673
Police . .	61,11,884	58 47,964	52 35,650
Marine	30,32,742	53,11,738	18,04,191
Education, science, and art . .	22,99 350	23,26 401	21,31,829
Ecclesiastical	2,58,775	2 43,806	2 23 979
Medical ..	8,65,945	10,38 012	13,15,301
Stationery and printing	6,61,411	5,09 926	4,00,661
Political agencies . ..	36 782	36,553	35,028
Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	21,88 478	20,06,303	25,96,891
Miscellaneous services	5,60,974	6,32,841	4,37,201
Superannuation pensions, &c	6,20,729	6,34,084	7,31,306
Allowances for provincial services and local funds	. . .	.....	5.32,870
Local taxes		.....	... ..
Service funds	2,809	6,20,922	..
Local funds	1,02,13,603	75,76,123	61,01,911
Nizamat stipend fund	2,57,320	1,66,470	14,15,040
Total ...	6,17,68,031	6,44,27,773	6,20,19,004
Surplus	11,13,08,080	10,53,97,388	10,93,71,159

The main heads of revenue under which increase has occurred during the year are marginally noted. The increase in assessed taxes was owing to a higher rate of income tax having been in force in 1870-71; that in customs, to general improvement in trade; that in salt, to the import duty on salt taken out of bond having been in excess of the previous year; that in opium, to better prices and a larger supply to the excise department during the year under review; that in excise, to a larger sale of spirits, chiefly country; that in stamps, to a change in the practice of keeping the accounts, the value of certain stamps having in former years been credited to "law and justice;" and that in marine, to the port dues having commenced to be credited to "marine."

Increase and decrease of revenue accounted for.

Increase over preceding year.

	Rs.
In assessed taxes	30,65,115
„ customs	16,18,335
„ salt	6,05,948
„ opium	5,01,266
„ excise	4,37,331
„ stamps	2,99,010
„ marine	2,68,610

The main heads under which decrease in revenue is shown are land revenue, forests, law and justice, interest, police, miscellaneous, and local funds. The large decrease under local funds, amounting to above fifty-nine lakhs of rupees, is more a matter of account than any really large diminution in the amount of annual revenue available for local imposts. The major portion of the difference, amounting to above fifty-five lakhs of rupees, is thus accounted for:—

Decrease on preceding year.

	Rs.
In land revenue	5,53,612
„ forests	1,41,408
„ law and justice	2,18,589
„ interest	1,73,079
„ police	1,20,565
„ miscellaneous	1,00,464
„ local funds	59,20,533

	Rs.
Balance at debit of the Calcutta Port Fund, written off in 1869-70, which raised the credit to local funds by	30,67,508
Balance at debit of Mutlah Port Fund, similarly dealt with	14,47,108
Peons' fee fund, abolished in 1870-71, which caused a deficit on the credit side of	9,99,766
Total ...	55,14,382

The remaining difference of Rs. 4,06,151 is partly accounted for by there having been no receipts in 1870-71 under the Calcutta Port Fund, and also on account of short receipts on account of other funds. The decrease in land revenue is attributable to ordinary fluctuations, and to decrease in the sale of Government estates. The decrease shown under forests was attributable to a large supply of timber in former years to the Public Works Department having been adjusted in the preceding year. Under law and justice the decrease shown was chiefly owing to the transfer of the proceeds of some sorts of stamps from law and justice to stamps. The decrease in interest arose from an adjustment out of deposit to interest made in 1869-70 for interest on the sale of waste lands; that in police was owing to Government having settled

a fixed contribution for the railway police, and to half a lakh of rupees erroneously drawn in former years having been recovered in 1869-70; and that in miscellaneous to the Orissa famine unexpended charges having been made over in 1869-70 for Orissa orphans.

The explanation of increase and decrease of charges is as under. The principal items of increase are noted in the margin. The increase in allotment for provincial services requires no explanation; that under opium was owing to increase in charges of production and cultivation; that in allowances and assignments, chiefly to the stipend of the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad having been debited altogether in 1870-71, and not as payments were made, and also to large charges for territorial and political pensions; that in excise, owing chiefly to less supply of opium in 1869-70; that under law and justice, in consequence of establishment maintained for the service of processes; that in medical, to the transfer of the General Hospital from the military to the civil department, and also to increased charges on account of medical stores and diet; that under superannuation pensions, to increase in the charge for pensions and gratuities; that under land revenue, to ordinary fluctuations; and that under customs, to increased cost of the prevéntive service.

Increase and decrease of expenditure accounted for.

Increase over preceding year.

	Rs.
In opium	19,44,288
„ allotment for provincial services	5,32,870
„ allowances and assignments	5,00,588
„ excise	3,10,294
„ law and justice	2,74,154
„ medical	2,76,589
„ superannuation pensions, &c.	96,622
„ land revenue	12,557
„ customs	40,015

Of the decrease of charges, that under marine consists chiefly of a debt of thirty-two lakhs of rupees due from the Calcutta and Mutlah Port Funds, written off in 1869-70, and the remainder is attributable to a smaller number of vessels in commission, and less expenditure in the Dockyard during 1870-71; that under refunds and drawbacks requires no explanation; that under police was owing to reduction in the police force; that under interest on service funds, &c., to a large payment in March 1869-70 on a decree against Government in a land revenue suit; that under education, science, and art, to some charges hitherto debited under that head having been in 1870-71 distributed under other heads, such as minor departments, medical, and miscellaneous; that in stationery and printing, to a change in rates so near the end of the year that all the charges could not be brought into the accounts; that under miscellaneous services, to a part of the debt of the Canning Municipality having been written off in 1869-70; that in salt, on account of payment in 1869-70 for the cancelment of the lease of certain salt golahs; that under forests, to a decrease in working expenses; and that in ecclesiastical expenses, to there being a smaller number of senior chaplains in 1870-71.

Decrease on preceding year.

	Rs.
In marine	35,07,647
„ refunds and drawbacks ...	6,56,047
„ police ...	6,09,314
„ interest on service funds and other accounts ...	3,09,743
„ education, science, and art	1,94,572
„ stationery and printing ...	1,09,265
„ miscellaneous services ...	1,95,040
„ salt	60,890
„ forests	22,814
„ ecclesiastical	19,827

Circulation of Government currency notes.

The following figures show the circulation of currency notes in the districts of Lower Bengal during the year 1870-71 :—

FROM.	Number of Notes of each value.						Total.	
	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 50	Rs. 20.	Rs. 10.	Number.	Value.
								Rs.
In store at date of last return	531	481	5,819	3,6 8	10,167	15,679	36,285	18,93,930
Receipts.								
From the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	101	317	6,782	11,953	9,705	12,231	41,090	18,51,780
Other treasuries	52	30	4,817	1,175	8,502	12,135	26,711	8,98,840
From the public, in payment of Government dues ...	6,020	2,880	25,688	15,032	77,413	1,48,103	2,75,166	1,38,10,2 0
From the public, in exchange for notes of the same circle	90	99	305	124	256	311	1,185	1,84,430
From the public, in exchange for silver	2,508	968	6,865	2,784	6,018	8,249	27,392	40,20,550
Total receipts ...	8,771	4,294	44,457	31,068	1,01,925	1,81,029	3,71,544	2,07,65,30
Total to be accounted for...	9,302	4,775	50,276	34,676	1,12,092	1,96,708	4,07,829	2,26,59,820

To.	Number of Notes of each value.						Total.	
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 500.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 10.	Number.	Value.
Issues.								Rs.
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta	6,518	2,422	3,062	5,150	34,132	69,016	1,25,300	1,01,65,500
To other treasuries ...	53	28	4,877	1,212	9,038	12,003	28,111	0,25,090
To the public, in payment of Government dues ...	1,560	1,431	25,885	19,897	48,735	83,252	1,80,760	76,60,070
To the public, in exchange for notes of the same circle ...	7	44	767	597	1,147	2,519	5,081	1,83,680
To the public, in exchange for silver	150	110	3,528	3,299	5,186	7,058	19,331	8,07,050
Total issues ...	8,288	4,035	43,119	30,155	98,238	1,74,748	3,58,583	1,98,37,390
Remaining in store ...	1,014	740	7,157	4,521	13,854	21,960	49,246	28,22,43

The transactions of the year under report are compared in the following table with those of the preceding year :—

	1869-70. Rs.	1870-71. Rs.
From the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	19,63,570	18,51,780
„ other treasuries	6,45,490	8,98,840
„ the public, in payment of Government dues	1,33,23,460	1,38,10,290
„ the public, in exchange for notes of the same circle	1,69,420	1,84,480
„ the public, in exchange for silver ...	35,02,880	40,20,550
Total ...	1,96,04,820	2,07,65,890
To the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta ...	1,03,72,000	1,01,65,500
„ other treasuries	7,21,090	9,25,090
„ the public, in payment of Government dues	66,62,470	76,66,070
„ the public, in exchange for notes of the same circle	1,48,800	1,83,080
„ the public, in exchange for silver ...	16,60,170	8,97,050
Total ...	1,95,64,530	1,98,37,390

There has been a falling off in the amount of remittances and issues from and to the Bank of Bengal, as compared with the transactions of 1869-70; but there is a marked increase in the figures opposite the other headings, except against that of issues to the public in exchange for silver. The decrease against this head is considered to be mainly due to the rule prohibiting the exchange of notes for cash at surplus treasuries having been more strictly observed during the year under report. This rule has been since cancelled, and the transactions under this head may therefore be expected to increase largely during the current year.

Bill for a cess for local purposes.

The receipt of the despatch of the Secretary of State on the subject of local cesses was noticed in last year's report. The decision arrived at by His Grace was, that the means of constructing and maintaining roads and other works of public utility should be provided from local sources. A committee was appointed to report on the best mode of giving effect to these views, and the scheme devised by them was laid before the Government of India. It is not necessary in this place to recapitulate the proposals of the committee in detail. The main features of their proposition were, the levy of a road cess from the landed classes; the extension of the scheme as far down as the cultivating ryot, the cess levied from him being in proportion to the rent of his holding, while the zemindar and the intermediate under-tenure-holder contributed in proportion to the profit derived by each from the land in his possession; and the collection of the cess-rate, in case of default, as an arrear of revenue. The general equitableness of the principles laid down having been agreed to by the Government of India, the proposition was taken up by the Legislative Department, and a bill was introduced into the local council after the close of the year for legalizing the levy of a cess on all immovable property as far as possible without exemption and

without distinction, except in favor of immovable property already liable to local rating by the District Municipal Act and the District Towns' Act of 1868.

District savings banks.

The rules for the establishment of district savings banks were laid down by the Government of India in May 1870. The conditions upon which business was to be transacted in them were nearly the same as those obtaining in the Presidency and Government savings banks in Bengal, with this difference, that they were to be open, not to government servants only, but to all classes of persons who might wish to make use of them. The Government of India was anxious that the system should have a fair trial wherever, in the opinion of the local authorities, such banks were likely to have a chance of success. The local officers were accordingly asked to give the measure their hearty co-operation, and every step was taken to carry out the scheme extensively. The number of banks established in Bengal during the year was 25,* the first being opened at Bhaugulpore, which commenced business on the 11th July 1870. The result of the working of these banks is shown below:—

* Bhaugulpore.
Patna.
Tirhoot.
Purneah.
Dacca.
Mymensing.
Dinagepore.
Backergunge.
Cuttack.
Gowhatty.
Howrah.
Alipore.
Hazareebaugh.
Chota Nagpore.
Chittagong.
Cachar.
Darjeeling.
Hooghly.
Sylhet.
Julpigoree.
Balasore.
Motcharee.
Moorshedabad.
Rajshahye.
Pubna.

Number of accounts opened			580
Ditto ditto closed			22
	Rs.	As.	P.
Aggregate amount of deposits	89,791	8	10
Amount of interest allowed	650	9	6
Amount withdrawn	19,424	9	7
Balance in deposit at the end of the year ...	71,017	8	9

The system is being rapidly extended, many fresh banks having been opened since the close of the year.

Working of the money order offices.

The number of the money order offices in the Lower Provinces has increased from 76 to 99, 23 new offices having been opened during the year. The following statement shows a comparison of the transactions of the year with those of three preceding years:—

YEAR.	Total number of orders issued.	Value of orders issued.	Commission realized.	Total number of orders paid.	Value of orders paid.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1867-68	44,228	26,66,671	29,602	54,354	31,65,823
1868-69	53,045	34,09,543	37,490	64,105	39,03,571
1869-70	61,756	38,10,109	41,875	77,387	45,11,478
1870-71	65,325	38,46,505	42,450	83,173	47,00,133

As compared with the figures of 1869-70, the number of orders issued shows an increase of 3,569, and the aggregate value of the orders, an increase of Rs. 36,336. The commission realized has increased to the extent of Rs. 575. Similarly, the number of orders paid shows an increase of 5,786, and their aggregate value an increase of Rs. 1,88,655. The general result shown is a steady increase, though not so much in issues as in payments.

Investiture of certain officers at the Presidency and all district treasury officers under the Coinage Act.

By a notification dated the 12th December 1870, the Collectors of Customs and Stamps at the Presidency, and all officers in charge of district treasuries, were vested with the powers to cut or break worn and counterfeit coin under the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act of 1870. The officers thus vested were at the same time, in conformity with the orders of the Government of India, directed not to exercise the power entrusted to them too rigidly in the case of coin which has lost weight even a little in excess of the 2 per cent. allowed by the law, but on no account to neglect to cut or break any coin which is counterfeit or reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear.

Port Canning municipal debentures.

The subject of the Port Canning municipal debentures was noticed in last year's report, and it was stated that bonds to the value of Rs. 4,50,000 were held by the Government. One of these bonds, for Rs. 1,00,000, having matured on the 7th April 1871, a suit was instituted on the part of Government against the Canning municipality for the recovery of the same, with a view to the attachment of their property for the benefit of all concerned, for which purpose the action taken by Government was at once communicated to other private debenture-holders. Towards the close of the year a decree was obtained against the municipality for the value of the bond and costs, and the landed property belonging to them was attached. Ulterior proceedings were deferred till the co-operation of the private debenture-holders could be secured towards a fair division of the assets.

Inquiry in regard to the possibility of reduction of expenditure.

At the commencement of the year, immediately after the annual exposition of the condition of the finances by the Government of India, a circular was addressed to all commissioners of divisions, requesting them to report on the feasibility of any reduction of establishments or expenditure in their respective divisions, letters to the same effect being also written to the Board of Revenue and to some other departments. The result of this inquiry was to establish, that with some few exceptions, in the opinion of the officers consulted, it was not practicable to effect any saving of expenditure without impairing the efficiency of the administration, as a close and careful revision of all ministerial establishments had been made a few years ago. This conclusion was accordingly accepted, instructions being simultaneously issued for giving effect to the retrenchments in excep-

tional instances which were considered feasible, from 1st April 1871, where they had not already been carried out.

CUSTOMS.

Review of general results.

The statement, IV.A-1, in the appendix exhibits, in an abstract form, the receipts, charges, and net revenue of each port in the Presidency for 1870-71, in juxtaposition with the same details for the preceding and four other years. The gross revenue on account of general merchandise and salt in the year of report, as compared with that in 1869-70, has improved to the extent of Rs. 23,89,534, of which Rs. 16,41,601 are under the former and Rs. 7,47,933 under the latter head.

The following are the figures representing the aggregate revenue, inclusive of wharf rent, &c.; and the charges, including refunds and drawback disbursements; together with the net revenue, in each of the two past official years:—

Year.	Receipts. Rs.	Charges. Rs.	Net revenue. Rs.
1869-70	3,13,75,925	11,17,476	3,32,58,449
1870-71	3,68,59,603	10,70,894	3,57,88,709
In 1870-71	+24,83,678	—46,582	+25,30,260

The results for 1870-71 show that while the gross revenue has increased by almost twenty-five lakhs of rupees, the reduction in the charges amounts to nearly half a lakh, causing an improvement in the net revenue of upwards of twenty-five lakhs and thirty thousand rupees.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

The year's collections.

The statement in the margin compares the year's collections with those of the preceding year, the net increase shown being Rs. 24,66,397. It will be noticed that the collections under all heads excepting "wharf rent" contribute towards this increase. The increase from the salt duty is explained as being probably due in some measure to the heavy payments towards the close of the official year made under the supposition that the salt duty would be raised in the new Tariff Bill. The falling off in the collections from wharf rent is the natural effect of the establishment of the jetties on the Strand bank.

	1870-71. Rs.	As.	P.	1869-70. Rs.	As.	P.
Import duty	86,53,900	12	9	76,76,900	2	9
Export duty	24,85,367	5	3	17,82,084	10	0
Salt duty	2,43,50,037	13	7	2,36,63,140	7	6
Wharf rent	36,743	13	0	58,937	2	0
Other receipts	1,64,860	1	1	65,325	5	11
Salt Warehouse rent ...	1,19,319	3	9	97,444	5	9
Total ...	3,58,10,229	1	5	3,33,43,832	1	11

The total disbursements of the year under the three general heads of refunds, drawback disbursements, and contingencies, are marginally noted. The net result shown is a reduction of Rs. 55,149.

The year's disbursements.

	Rs.	As.	P.
1870-71	10,26,329	1	8
1869-70	10,81,478	13	4

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

The year's collections.

The year's collections at the port of Chittagong are noted on the margin. The improvement shown in the realization on account of salt duty amount to Rs. 61,034, and to Rs. 2,091 in the amount of salt warehouse rent. The statement shows, however, that under the heads of import and export duty on general merchandise and miscellaneous receipts, there has been an aggregate falling off of Rs. 62,884 when compared with the results of the preceding year; those of 1870-71 indicate the small net increase of Rs. 241.

	1870-71. Rs. As. P.	1869-70. Rs. As. P.
Import duty	5,138 3 4	6,412 12 3
Export ditto	1,53,067 2 0	2,05,692 12 6
Salt ditto	8,57,633 14 3	7,96,599 6 0
Wharf rent	.....	.....
Other receipts	3,409 8 10	12,393 11 8
Salt warehouse rent ...	9,105 8 5	7,014 5 6

ORISSA PORTS.

The year's collections.

The year's collections from the three ports of Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree, are shown below. The total collections of the past year at the port of Balasore show a net increase of Rs. 4,729. At the port of Cuttack, the net increase in revenue is Rs. 4,132. There were no customs collections at the port of Pooree in 1869-70, and those shown in the statement for 1870-71 represent a net increase of Rs. 8,178.

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Import duty	7 7 10	69 4 10	741 7 2	.....	15 12 0	.....
Export duty	5,200 8 2	3,018 9 8	4,326 7 10	925 9 0	7,934 13 0	.....
Salt duty	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wharf rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other receipts	566 4 7	125 13 6	.....	10 0 0	227 14 0	.....
Salt warehouse rent ...	2,000 1 3	836 0 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,774 5 10	3,045 4 3	5,067 15 0	935 9 0	8,178 7 0	.....

SALT.

Results of the year.

Statement IV.A-2 in the appendix shows in detail the receipts, charges, and net revenue derived from salt during the year 1870-71, as compared with the results of the year immediately previous and two former years, 1849-50 and 1859-60. A condensed statement, showing aggregate figures only, is given on the margin for ready

YEAR.	Clearances of salt.	Total proceeds.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Mds.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1849-50 ...	6,598,805	1,83,96,462	33,07,772	1,50,88,690
1859-60 ...	8,614,726	2,68,73,597	38,78,063	2,29,95,534
1869-70 ...	7,788,612	2,55,56,871	10,14,182	2,45,42,689
1870-71 ...	8,048,678	2,64,39,571	8,85,123	2,55,54,448

reference. Of the 8,048,678 maunds of salt cleared, 7,756,203 were sea imported, and 257,198 excise, the remaining 35,277 were Government salt.

Increase in clearances and revenue.

The clearances of salt in 1869-70 exhibited an increase of 487,783 maunds as compared with those in 1868-69, and during the year under review they show a further increase of 260,166 maunds. The "miscellaneous receipts" have been also greatly in excess of those of the previous year, while the charges both on account of administration and of collection of the customs duty were considerably less. The result is an increase, in the net revenue realized in the year under report, of Rs. 10,11,759, as compared with the net realization in the preceding year, when an increase of above twenty lakhs was exhibited.

Variations in the wholesale price of Liverpool salt.

The wholesale price in Calcutta of Liverpool salt varied during the year between Rs. 59 and Rs. 79 per 100 maunds. In the previous year it varied between Rs. 54 and Rs. 82. The wholesale price of this salt, on which nearly the whole of Bengal depends, is liable to great and sudden fluctuation, according to the number of ships which arrive at one time bringing cargoes of salt instead of ballast, and the amount consequently thrown into the market at one time. The retail price in the mofussil is probably not much affected by these temporary changes. The fluctuations have been less violent than in some former years, when the price has been known to rise almost at a bound from Rs. 82 to Rs. 131. The following table shows both maximum and minimum prices in each quarter for the last eight years :—

	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st quarter ...	60 to 70	40 to 60	33 to 85	118 to 131	107 to 125	98 to 109	70 to 82	59 to 79
2nd „ ...	54 to 65	35 to 65	75 to 94	111 to 125	95 to 119	88 to 101	75 to 84	60 to 74
3rd „ ...	40 to 60	37 to 50	65 to 94	98 to 120	98 to 120	72 to 92	54 to 76	60 to 73
4th „ ...	45 to 60	37 to 57	82 to 131	98 to 114	90 to 113	77 to 81	60 to 64	50 to 72

Proposed extension of the inland customs line to the sea.

The attention of this Government had been drawn for some time to the illicit salt trade carried on across the Madras frontier with the Bengal territory, and the suggestions made for the repression of this trade were yet under consideration when the extension of the customs line from the Central Provinces to the sea, through the tributary mehals of Cuttack and the district of Pooree, was proposed by the Commissioner of Inland Customs. It was found, however, that there would be grave political difficulty in the introduction of such a line among a wild people prone to rebellion. The question of protecting the Orissa salt revenue from the competition of Madras salt was still under discussion at the end of the year.

Proposed introduction of Act XXXI of 1861 in Behar.

The result of the inquiry instituted in the district of Behar with regard to the manufacture and consumption of untaxed salt was briefly alluded to last year. The report of the officers appointed to conduct the inquiry seemed to show that untaxed salt of good quality does find its way in large quantities into the markets of Behar. Both refiners and crude saltpetre-makers are believed to manufacture this salt, which is consumed to a considerable extent unmixed. The annual outturn was estimated at about 300,000 maunds, representing a loss of 9¾ lakhs of rupees of revenue to the State. To put a stop to this trade, the Commissioner of Inland Customs (North-Western Provinces) proposed to introduce in Behar Act XXXI of 1861, and the rules for giving effect to it. The expediency of this proposal having been established after inquiry, it was accepted; but the system prevailing in Behar being very different from that prevailing in the North-Western Provinces, some modifications were necessary in the rules for working the Act, and a new set of rules, prepared by the Board of Revenue, has accordingly been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Commissioner of Inland Customs also suggested that the working of the Act should be placed under his superintendence, and proposed an establishment for the purpose at a cost of Rs. 1,23,420 per annum. It did not seem to the Lieutenant-Governor desirable that strangers unacquainted with the province should act in it independently of the Commissioner of the division and the district officers. It has therefore been suggested to the Government of India that the working of the Act should be entrusted to the local district officers. In point of economy also this arrangement would be preferable.

The extension of the Act to the Behar districts before the next season has been strongly recommended.

Additions and alterations made in the salt rules during the year.

In 1869-70 a boat which contained salt in excess of the quantity specified in the rowannah was seized in the river at Calcutta. Its contents were confiscated in accordance with the law. The inquiry into this case showed that the excess salt was passed out from the importing vessel with the connivance of the preventive officer. This led to the institution of further inquiry into the system by which the delivery of salt from shipboard was regulated. This resulted in the discovery of certain irregularities, under which smuggling to a considerable extent was believed to be carried on from salt ships in the port. To check, as far as possible, these fraudulent deliveries from shipboard, some additions and alterations were made in the rules for the transport and sale of salt. It is not fully known at present how far these measures have been successful.

OPIUM.

Results of the year.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue, on account of provision opium during 1870-71, as compared with the results of five previous years, are shown in statement, IV.A-3, in the appendix. A second statement, IV.A-4, in the appendix also shows the receipts, charges, and net

revenue on account of abkaree opium, the results of the year under review being compared with those of three previous years. The net revenue from provision opium during the year reported upon was Rs. 3,62,93,661, and the net revenue from abkaree opium Rs. 20,41,935.

Receipts from the sale of provision opium.

The subjoined statement shows the number of chests of provision opium of both agencies sold during the year under review, the total number amounting to 49,030, which is 3,350 more than the number sold in the preceding twelve months. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,64,11,449, and the charges to Rs. 2,01,17,788, leaving, as stated above, a net revenue of Rs. 3,62,93,661; which is Rs. 14,72,612 less than that of the preceding year. The average price realized per chest amounted to Rs. 1,121-8, against Rs. 1,198-13-10 in the previous year; the price of opium having fallen owing to a larger number of chests having been offered for sale during the present calendar year. The average, however, as estimated in the financial budget (viz. Rs. 975 per chest), was exceeded by Rs. 146-8 per chest. The decrease in the net revenue was owing to the increased cost of establishment in consequence of the extension of the cultivation noticed in last year's report, and the increased payments for cultivation, which included the settlements for the opium of the previous season.

Year.	Number of chests sold.			Amount realized.		Abkaree and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1854-55 ...	35,053	14,946	49,979	2,48,24,654	1,07,03,935	4,28,289	3,59,56,898	1,36,03,292	2,23,53,606
1855-56 ...	34,125	15,274	49,399	2,83,40,883	1,28,72,794	5,31,718	4,17,45,392	1,27,63,177	2,89,82,215
1864-65 ...	29,946	24,540	54,486	2,90,09,020	2,20,67,150	14,78,297	5,25,54,467	2,37,14,651	2,88,39,816
1868-69 ...	27,300	19,935	47,235	3,79,17,218	2,71,03,300	14,26,639	6,64,47,157	1,71,75,660	4,92,71,497
1869-70 ...	26,245	19,435	45,680	3,21,48,360	2,26,16,010	11,77,004	5,59,41,374	1,81,75,101	3,77,66,273
1870-71 ...	27,365	21,035	49,030	3,13,39,084	2,36,50,095	14,22,270	5,64,11,449	2,01,17,788	3,62,93,661

Land under cultivation.

The statement given on the margin shows the quantity of land brought under cultivation during the past two years. It will be seen that in the year under report there was an increase in both agencies as compared with the area cultivated in the previous year, amounting in the aggregate to 29,807 acres.

Agencies.	1869-70. Acres.	1870-71. Acres.	Increase. Acres.
Behar	307,156	313,995	6,839
Benares ...	193,594	216,562	22,968
Total ...	500,750	530,557	29,807

Outturn for the market of 1872.

The outturn of provision opium in the Behar agency, available for sale in 1872, was reported to be 22,981 chests, exclusive of 2,390 chests of abkaree opium, against 32,900 chests of provision opium manufactured in 1869-70, being 9,919 chests less in the year under review as compared with the produce of the preceding year. The outturn in the Benares agency was reported at 18,000 chests, against 21,172 chests produced in 1869-70, or 3,172 chests less in the year under report.

These unfavorable results, notwithstanding a large increase of cultivation, were owing to the blight which attacked the poppy crops in both agencies, as noticed below. After the close of the year it was decided that 42,900 chests are to be offered for sale in 1872, and this has been accordingly advertized in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Extension of opium cultivation during the year.

The measures taken for the extension of opium cultivation in the Benares agency were noticed in last year's report. To give further effect to the wishes of the Government of India in the matter, steps were taken during the year under review to secure an increase of cultivation in the Behar agency also, and to this end two new depôts were opened at Doomree and Hazareebaugh in the south-west frontier commissionerships. After the close of the year further orders were received from the Government of India for extending the cultivation in the countries to the west, wherever this can be profitably and legitimately done; and means for giving effect to this order are under consideration.

Injury sustained by the opium crop from rain and blight.

Towards the close of the year it was reported that the opium crop of the season had sustained very serious injury from the heavy rain, accompanied by hail, which fell in the latter part of February and in the beginning of March; and also from an unusually heavy blight. The greatest injury was sustained by the crop in the Behar agency, and the fullest inquiry was at once instituted as to the nature and effects of the blight. The balances due from ryots who had taken advances, but whose opium had been blighted, were remitted, in order that their losses this season might not deter them from poppy cultivation in future years. The price paid to poppy cultivators for opium has also been raised all round from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 5 a seer, with a view to increase the cultivation further. The purchase of fresh seed for the use of both agencies has also been sanctioned.

Scheme for increasing the efficiency of the general working of the Benares opium factory.

A scheme was proposed during the year by the principal assistant to the opium agent of Benares for increasing the efficiency of the general working of the factory, the adoption of which would be attended at the same time by considerable savings. The reform effected improvements and modifications in all the principal departments of business in the factory, such as the preparation and drying of dhoee, the preparation of narcotine and morphia, the system of weighments, and the examination of opium. The scheme has been carried out, and will result in a considerable saving during the next two years.

Steam saw mill at Patna.

The magnitude of the operations carried on in the timber yard of the opium agency at Behar suggested the idea of employing machinery in the cutting up of timber and the preparation of the chests required for opium. To this end an outlay of Rs. 39,000 for machinery, and a monthly charge of Rs. 746 for working it, were sanctioned in 1866,

on the understanding that the arrangement would result in a monthly saving of Rs. 800. A steam saw mill with all its mechanical appurtenances was thereupon indented for from England: the machinery arrived in Calcutta towards the end of 1866, but the building for its reception was not completed till August 1868. In September an accident happened to one of the boilers. The damage thus done has since been repaired, but the machinery is not yet as efficient as with certain improved appliances it is hoped it may be made.

Measures taken for preventing the smuggling of opium from Chittagong into Arracan.

The suggestions made to the Government of India for preventing the smuggling of opium from Chittagong into Arracan were noticed in last year's report. The use of the drug having been held to be particularly baneful to the Arracanese, the supply of it in Arracan had been so restricted that the price to the consumer was much higher than in Chittagong, and smuggling set in. During the year under review there was some further correspondence on the subject, and it was finally decided that the restrictions as regards the quantity allowed to be purchased by the farmer should be removed, and that simultaneously with this the Arracan treasury price of Rs. 20 should be raised to Rs. 22, the Chittagong price, that the Arracan farmer may not in his turn smuggle into Chittagong opium bought in Arracan. The trade on both sides has thus been virtually placed on an equal footing, and the objection to the Arracanese consumer purchasing his opium in the Chittagong district has been removed.

EXCISE.

Gross and net revenue realized during the year.

The excise revenue for 1870-71, compared with that of the preceding year, shows an increase in the realizations on account of nearly all excisable articles, as exhibited below:—

ARTICLE.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	15,95,338	18,80,158	2,84,820	.....
Rum	4,48,785	4,53,507	4,772	.....
Beer	5	.....	.....	5
Imported wines	63,864	66,329	2,465	.....
Tari	5,35,902	5,45,939	10,037	.....
Pachwai	1,32,390	1,44,432	12,042	.....
Charas	3,858	3,678	.....	180
Sidhi	7,848	8,750	902	.....
Majun	2,238	2,277	39	.....
Madad	64,978	69,892	4,914	.....
Chundu	11,078	12,263	1,185	.....
Methylated spirits	2,274	1,525	.....	749
Ganja	9,98,129	11,06,768	1,08,639	.....
Opium (net)	20,29,007	20,35,914	6,907	.....
Miscellaneous	96	190	94	.....
Total	58,05,740	63,31,622	4,35,882	.....
Deduct charges	3,04,454	3,80,125	.....	14,329
Net revenue	55,01,286	59,51,497	4,50,211	.....

General increase of revenue accounted for.

It will be observed that the gross excise revenue in 1870-71 was Rs. 63,31,622, after deducting Rs. 10,04,041 on account of the cost price of opium, while the charges of collection were Rs. 3,80,125, leaving the net revenue at Rs. 59,51,497. These results, compared with those of the preceding year, show an increase in 1870-71 of gross revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,35,882, and of net revenue to the extent of Rs. 4,50,211. This result was attributed chiefly to the prosperous condition of the people in consequence of a good harvest. The two items in which the increase was most marked were country spirits and ganja.

Increase of revenue from country spirits.

The revenue from country spirits has advanced by Rs. 2,84,820, an increase having occurred in all the districts of Bengal with the exception of those marginally* noted. It was greatest in the Behar districts, where the revenue from country spirits amounted to Rs. 6,73,412 in 1870-71, against Rs. 5,36,109 in 1869-70. It must however be remembered that the dearness of provisions owing to bad crops, and the high price of the mowah flower, from which the spirit in those districts is made, had caused a decrease of the revenue in the previous year.

Kamroop.	Maunbhoom.
Luckimpore.	Darjeeling.
Seebsaugor.	Dacca.
Deoghur.	Furreedpor.
Bancoorah.	Sylhete.
Beerbhoom.	Moorshedabad.

In most other districts no special cause for increased consumption is assigned.

Increase of revenue from ganja.

The increase under the head of ganja amounted to Rs. 1,08,639, the quantity consumed having been 10,433 maunds in 1870-71, against 9,399 maunds in 1869-70. This increased consumption was probably chiefly caused by the general prosperity of the people, but it must also in part be attributed to the fact that the drug itself was unusually cheap. In some of the districts other causes also operated in bringing about this result. In Bograh and Dinagepore the increase was said to be due to the suppression of smuggling; in Monghyr, to the heavy rains, which induced many to smoke ganja as a preservative against ailments induced by the excessive damp; and in Patna, Sarun, Shahabad, and Tirhoot, to larger exportation of the drug to the North-Western Provinces.

Increase of revenue under other heads.

The increase under the head of tari, amounting to Rs. 10,037, occurred chiefly in Calcutta, owing to the hour of sale having been extended, as in the case of country spirits, to 9 P.M.; sunset having previously been the limit fixed. In the 24-Pergunnahs too it was considerable. The revenue from pachwai has been augmented by Rs. 12,042, the increase having occurred chiefly in the districts of Beerbhoom and Burdwan. The opium revenue shows a net increase of Rs. 6,907, which occurred chiefly in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Calcutta. It was supposed to be the result of a more effectual check upon the importation of

contraband opium. The remaining heads of excise revenue exhibit small fluctuations, which call for no particular notice.

Charges of the department during the year.

The charges of the department were less this year by Rs. 14,329; this was mainly owing to the absence of any such heavy expenditure as was incurred in 1869-70 in the repair of distilleries in certain districts, and partly to the revision of the excise establishment noticed below.

Revision of excise establishments throughout Bengal.

A revision of excise establishments throughout Bengal was effected during the year, at a saving of Rs. 1,085-12 per mensem. Some further modifications have been since proposed, and were under consideration at the close of the year.

General report on the central distillery system.

An elaborate report on the central distillery system, and certain other cognate subjects connected with the excise on country spirits, was submitted by the Board of Revenue in August 1870. The subject had not been disposed of at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

Results of the year.

The gross revenue realized from stamps during the year under report was Rs. 73,44,015, exclusive of approximate sales at Kamroop and Deoghur, estimated at Rs. 57,597, the accounts of those districts not having yet been finally settled. Out of this total, Rs. 48,46,915, or about 66 per cent. of the whole, accrued on stamps connected in one way or another with litigation, namely :—

(*a*) Bi-color court fees stamps.
(*b*) Adhesive court fees stamps.
(*c*) High Court fees stamps.
(*d*) High Court process service stamps.
(*e*) Special small cause court stamps.
(*f*) Stamps on certificates to pleaders and law agents.

The total expenditure under the head of "law and justice" amounted to Rs. 93,07,673, and the receipts from sources other than the sale of stamps to Rs. 27,93,712.

The amount realized from non-judicial stamps, such as are used for deeds, licenses under special laws, receipts, bills of exchange, bills of lading, and other commercial documents, was Rs. 24,97,130, or about 34 per cent. of the total revenue. The total stamp revenue of the year under report was more than two per cent. less than the gross receipts of the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 75,55,363. Statement, IV.A-5, in the appendix shows in detail the stamp returns for each district, compared with three preceding years.

The causes of decrease or increase.

The falling off in the amount of sale of court fees bi-color stamps has been attributed to the reduced scale of stamp duties on plaints under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, which came into operation from the 1st April 1870. The decrease in the sale of non-judicial stamps has been considerable. This is attributed by a number of the local officers to the general prosperity of the country during the year under report, which rendered necessary a less frequent resort to the money-lender on the part of the poorer portion of the community, and therefore the execution of a much smaller quantity of bonds and other instruments requiring these stamps. Other causes have also been assigned. In some districts the decrease is attributed to the reduction of stamp duties on certain classes of instruments, such as bonds and counterparts of leases.

The increase which has taken place in the sale of adhesive stamps other than special adhesive stamps, may be accounted for by the fact that adhesive revenue stamps are now used in lieu of one anna hoondee and non-judicial stamps, which are no longer manufactured. There has been an increase of Rs. 2,565 in the sale of hoondee stamps throughout all the districts comprised in the Lieutenant-Governorship. No particular reasons for this have been assigned, and the amount is not large enough to call for any special notice. It may be remarked, however, that in some districts a tendency to an increased use of money orders has been noticed; where such exists, the effect has naturally been to diminish the sales of hoondee stamps.

Receipts from postage, service, and telegraph stamps.

The revenue derived from the sale of postage, service, and telegraph stamps in all the districts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, &c., was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
From postage stamps	16,17,866	4	7½
„ service „	1,93,040	6	6
„ telegraph „	10,09,579	6	0

Under these three heads there has been an increased gross revenue of rather more than four lakhs of rupees. The values of service and telegraph stamps issued in 1870-71 to Bombay were respectively Rs. 3,30,000 and Rs. 27,000. No issues were made to Madras.

The collections, charges, and net revenue in the Lower Provinces.

The total collections, charges, and net revenue from stamps during the two years of 1869-70 and 1870-71, are shown below:—

	1869-70. Rs.	1870-71. Rs.
Total collections, including duty recovered in pauper suits	75,86,412	73,73,978
Total charges	2,68,907	3,60,486
Total refunds	92,880	1,18,634
Net revenue ...	72,24,675	68,93,858

Stamp office business.

The number of bi-color stamps (both judicial and non-judicial) manufactured and issued during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 was as under:—

			Manufactured.	Issued.
1869-70.	Judicial	7,908,547	15,259,604	7,369,536
	Non-judicial	7,351,057		8,468,772
1870-71.	Judicial	10,650,784	19,353,710	12,650,266
	Non-judicial	8,702,926		7,153,658

The foregoing figures show the issues to other Governments which draw their supplies from Calcutta. The decrease both in the manufacture and in the issue of judicial stamps in 1870-71, is owing to there having been a great demand in all districts supplied with stamps from the Calcutta Stamp Office for one anna and eight anna stamps. The cause of the increase in the number of non-judicial stamps manufactured during the year is, that the hoondee and bills of exchange stamps are now impressed with bi-color stamps, and are therefore included under that head. The decrease in the issue is owing to circumstances which have been already explained.

Rules under Act XVIII of 1869 for the vend of stamps.

The new stamp law (Act XVIII of 1869) was passed in the preceding year, when rules for regulating the sale of stamps and stamped paper under the Act were submitted for the approval of the Government of India. These having undergone some modification under the instructions of the Government of India, were finally passed during the year, and published for general information.

The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), and rules in connection therewith.

The passing of the Court Fees Act was noticed in last year's report. During the year now under review rules under section 3 of the Act, for regulating the supply and number of stamps to be used in the High Court in its original jurisdiction, and for keeping the accounts connected therewith, were passed with the concurrence of the court, and published for general information. Rules under sections 20 and 22, in regard to fees chargable for serving and executing processes issued by the civil courts, are also under consideration.

INCOME TAX.

The income tax, which had stood at 1 per cent. and 1½ per cent. during the year 1869-70, was imposed at the rate of 3⅛ per cent. on all incomes during the year under report.

Assessment.

The assessment agency was the same as in previous years; in some districts selected assessors were appointed, and in others the work of assessment was done by deputy collectors or the ordinary district staff. Thousands of tax payers, who had acquiesced in their assessments when the rate of the tax was only 1 per cent., appealed against the assessments made last year. The appeals were heard by collectors and commissioners, and a considerable proportion of the appellants obtained relief. The total number of persons assessed to income tax in 1870-71,

exclusive of Government servants, was 123,558, as against 189,877 in the preceding year, and the total income tax collections were Rs. 55,75,280, as against Rs. 33,96,679 in 1869-70. In some of the most important districts the receipts under the high tax did not exceed those under the lower tax of the former year. In the 24-Pergunnahs the receipts were considerably less, and the number of tax-payers was less than one-third of those in the previous year, though the limit of income was the same.

The details of assessment for 1870-71 are given below:—

Details of assessment.

Class.	Persons and firms.	Companies.	Companies' servants.	Total.
Class I	65,875	1	862	66,738
„ II	23,582	2	660	24,244
„ III	11,421	1	980	12,402
„ IV	6,214	.....	841	7,055
„ V	10,691	23	698	11,412
„ VI	1,520	40	40	1,600
„ VII	88	19	...	107
Total ...	119,391	86	4,081	123,558

Analysis of assessments.

If the assessments be analysed, it appears that only 88 persons and firms were assessed to incomes above Rs. 1,00,000 a year, and 1,520 people to incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 1,00,000. More than half the tax-payers, or 66,738 persons in all, were assessed to incomes between Rs. 750 and Rs. 500 a year. According to the latest returns* which are available, 40 per cent. of the persons assessed in 1869 to incomes above Rs. 10,000 a year derived their chief income from land, while 32,000 of the lowest class of tax-payers, with incomes below Rs. 750, or about one-quarter of the whole number of assessees, were returned as cultivators, that is, as occupiers of land. Seventy-three thousand persons were assessed on incomes derived from trade and commerce, and an equal number assessed on incomes derived from land.

Of the 88 assessees in the highest class of 1870-71, with annual incomes from Rs. 1,00,000 and upwards, 42, or nearly half the total number, were assessed in Calcutta, and the remainder in the districts marginally specified.

Gya	5
Bhaugulpore	3
Monghyr	3
Dacca	3
Mymensing	3
Tirhoot	3
Burdwan	2
Rajshahye	2
Rungpore	2
20 other districts, 1 each	20
Total ...	46

Of the 1,520 persons assessed in the next highest class, 592 were assessed in Calcutta, 116 in Gya, 62 in Tirhoot, 48 in Mymensing, 46 in Midnapore, 42 in Dacca, and 40 each in Patna and Sarun, respectively, and the rest in 38 other districts; the highest number of assessees in any district being below 40.

* The figures in this paragraph refer to the income tax returns for the year 1869-70; the detailed figures for 1870-71 are not yet ready.

Ten thousand six hundred and ninety-one persons, whose annual income ranged from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 10,000 each, were assessed in the fifth class. Of these, 2,318 were assessed in Calcutta, 582 in Tirhoot, 505 in Gya, 467 in Midnapore, 400 in Patna, 372 in Bhaugulpore, 331 in Backergunge, 326 in Hooghly, 322 in Dacca, 306 in Sarun, and the rest in 41 other districts, in numbers varying from 277 to 2.

Of persons with incomes from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000, there were 6,214; of whom 1,080 were assessed in Calcutta, 310 in Hooghly, 272 in Bhaugulpore, 257 in Midnapore, 251 in Gya, 243 in Tirhoot, and 215 in Backergunge. Smaller numbers in each instance below 200 were assessed in 44 other districts.

The third class, representing incomes from Rs. 1,000, to Rs. 1,500, contributed 11,421 persons. Of these, 1,469 were assessed in Calcutta, 598 in Hooghly, 587 in Midnapore, 560 in Bhaugulpore, 492 in Gya, 461 in Tirhoot, and the rest in 45 other districts; the number in any one district in no case exceeding 400.

The number assessed in the second class, with an annual income ranging from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 each, was 23,582. Of these, 2,356 were assessed in Calcutta, 1,241 in Midnapore, 1,148 in Bhaugulpore, 1,132 in Hooghly, 882 in Monghyr, 878 in Gya, 849 in Tirhoot, 808 in Dinagepore, and the rest in 42 other districts; the total number assessed being within 800 in each instance.

In the first or lowest class 65,875 persons were assessed on an annual income of Rs. 500 to Rs. 750 each. Of these 4,762 were assessed in Midnapore, 4,307 in Calcutta, 3,507 in Dinagepore, 3,044 in Burdwan, 2,660 in Hooghly, 2,639 in Bhaugulpore, 2,367 in the 24-Pergunnahs, 2,346 in Maunbhoom, 2,285 in Monghyr, 2,126 in Gya, 2,035 in Jessore, the remainder being divided amongst 40 other districts.

Eighty-six companies were assessed as follows:—

	Class.							Total.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
At Calcutta	1	2	1	...	22	40	19	85
In Furreedpore ...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1
						Total ...		86

The number of persons assessed in the service of companies was 4,081, of whom 3,908 were assessed in Calcutta, 70 in Seebsaugor, 31 in Luckimpore, 30 in Shahabad, 27 in Darjeeling, 6 in Hooghly, 5 in Moorshedabad, 3 in Dacca, and 1 in Purneah.

The number of Government officials assessed has not been included in the above returns.

Realisations of income tax.

Nearly one-third of the income tax of Bengal was realized in Calcutta; the Gya and Tirhoot districts yielded Rs. 2,65,000 a-piece, and in thirteen other districts the income tax of the year exceeded Rs. 1,00,000 (£10,000) per district.

The details of collections are shown below :—

Details of collections.

Class.	Persons or firms.	Companies.	Companies' servants.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I	9,89,100	11	13,603	10,02,714
„ II	4,97,249	52	15,198	5,12,499
„ III	3,54,725	42	43,240	3,98,007
„ IV	2,60,325	.....	47,361	3,07,686
„ V	10,68,101	4,477	1,60,211	12,32,789
„ VI	9,47,355	33,713	13,978	9,95,046
„ VII	4,55,494	6,71,045	.....	11,26,539
Total ...	45,72,349	7,09,340	2,93,591	55,75,280

The refunds under section 27 of Act XVI of 1870 amounted to Rs. 32,606, and the fines levied under sections 31 and 38 of the Act to Rs. 27,645.

	Rs
Midnapore	1,89,750
Bhaugulpore	1,75,050
Monghyr	1,37,718
Mymensing	1,34 529
Shahabad	1.34,334
Patna	1 27,338
Backergunge	1,19 538
Dacca	1,14,865
Rungpore	1,10,744
Sarun	1,09,108
Burdwan	1,08,000
Hooghly	1,06,689
Jessore	1,03,100

The largest collections of the tax were, as stated above, made in Calcutta, Gya, and Tirhoot. Next in order of productiveness were the districts marginally noted, each of which yielded above Rs. 1,00,000, an amount which was not reached in any of the remaining districts up to the 31st March 1871.

Income tax on official salaries.

The income tax realized from official salaries in Bengal was Rs. 5,12,407, or nearly one-tenth of the whole income tax collections. There was an uncollected balance of Rs. 11,43,000 at the close of the year. The cost of assessing the tax came to Rs. 2,65,000, or about 4½ per cent. on the year's collections.

Inquiry was still going on when this report was compiled as to whether all the 32,000 petty occupiers of land ought properly to have been assessed to the income tax, and whether the assessment of incomes ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000 had been as strict and searching as in former years.

Net result.	Rs.
Collections under parts II, III and IV	55,75 280
Charges	2,65,819
Net receipts	53,09,461

The net approximate financial result of the operations of the Income Tax Act of 1870, exclusive of the amount assessed upon official salaries, is exhibited on the margin.

STATIONERY.

General results.

The statement below exhibits a comparison of the general results of the working of the stationery department during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71.

Particulars.	1869-70. Rs.	1870-71. Rs.
Value of stock at the commencement of the year	10,85,970	5,63,778
Approximate value of stores received from England	85,617	14,06,014
Value of stores received back from the different offices	5,673	10,693
Cost price of local purchases	87,580	88,577
Total value of stock ...	12,64,840	20,75,962
Value of issues during the year	7,01,063	7,69,133
Amount of bills passed for purchases in India	683	769
Amount of all charges, including establishment, contingencies, &c.	62,704	39,868
Total charges ...	7,64,450	8,09,770
Value of stock at the close of the year	5,63,777	13,06,892

During the year under report a large supply of stationery was received from England, in compliance with the indent submitted in 1869, which was heavier than usual, as it had been found that the stock of some articles was exhausted and that of others very low. This accounts for the net increase of Rs. 13,22,294 in the expenditure incurred for stationery in 1870-71 as compared with the charges of the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The cost of stationery issued during the year amounted to Rs. 7,69,132 against Rs. 7,01,062 in 1869-70, indicating an increase of Rs. 68,070. Of this amount, Rs. 11,000 is the cost of water-marked paper issued to Madras, and Rs. 15,000 the value of drawing materials issued in excess of previous years, owing to the increased demands of the Surveyor-General's Office and of the State Railway Department. No less than sixty-one new offices were opened during the year under report, and the majority of offices have a tendency to use more stationery than in former years, owing doubtless to increased correspondence. The outlay on account of local purchases shows an increase of Rs. 996. If, however, the expenditure in 1870-71 had been incurred at the rates of 1869-70, which were higher than those of the former year, it would have amounted to Rs. 96,953, instead of Rs. 88,577 actually incurred. A virtual saving is therefore apparent from reduced rates, amounting to Rs. 8,376. The local market is only resorted to in cases of great emergency, and the prices are brought down to the lowest point by the most open competition. The following are the comparative results of the value of stationery purchased by public officers who are not entitled to indent upon the superintendent, and the amount of commission thereon levied at 5 per cent. according to clause 3, page 309, of the "Rules of the Revenue Department," in each of the two past official years :—

Year.	Value of stationery supplied Rs. As. P.	Amount of commission. Rs. As. P.
1869-70	5,680 2 3	283 15 11
1870-71	3,287 0 4	153 0 4
Decrease in 1870-71 ...	2,393 1 11	130 15 7

Local charges.

The total charges in 1870-71 have increased by Rs. 45,320 over those in 1869-70, but there was a saving of Rs. 22,836 under the general head "establishments, packing charges, and contingencies, &c.," due in a great measure to the transfer of the Form Store Department to the Alipore Jail Press.

Proposed change in the system of indenting stores from England.

The question of shortening the time occupied in complying with the indents of stationery sent up to the Home Government from India came under consideration in connection with the general question of adopting the Suez Canal route for the conveyance of all light stores which are sent out. Under the system as it exists at present indents for stationery reach England fifteen months before the stores can be expected in this country. It has now been decided that a regular supply of stationery shall be forwarded to India every three months by the Suez Canal, in accordance with quarterly sub-indents of the Stationery Department, based on the annual indent after it has been sanctioned. If sub-indents receive prompt compliance in England, it will be possible to effect a considerable reduction in the stationery stocks now held in hand.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

GENERAL.

The following table shows the imperial grant originally made for public works in all Bengal, amounting to Rs. 1,14,45,000 (£1,144,500), the revised grant amounting to Rs. 1,08,58,100 (£1,085,810), and the expenditure amounting to Rs. 86,35,414 (£863,541).

	Grant.		Outlay.
	Original.	Revised.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Ordinary public works, exclusive of agricultural or irrigation works ...	63,25,000	57,38,100	54,23,725
2. Ordinary agricultural or irrigation works	7,00,000	7,00,000	7,34,894
3. Extraordinary agricultural or irrigation works	40,00,000	40,00,000	22,64,022
Total public works grant ...	1,10,25,000	1,04,38,100	84,22,641
4. Railway (ordinary)	2,65,000	2,65,000	1,89,562
5. Ditto (extraordinary)...	1,55,000*	1,55,000*	23,211
Grand total ...	1,14,45,000	1,08,58,100	86,35,414

* Of this sum Rs. 1,05,000 are payable in England, so that the outlay in India is recorded against a grant of Rs. 50,000 only.

To the above should be added a sum of Rs. 5,47,735 (£54,773) expended by public works officers, and a sum of Rs. 11,79,804* (£117,980) by civil officers, on local public works, making a total outlay of Rs. 1,03,62,953 (£1,036,295), or a little more than a million of pounds sterling.

Agricultural or irrigation works and railway being under distinct heads, the following remarks on the administration of public works in Bengal will refer only to public works, ordinary or general.

The reduction made in the original grant of 1869-70 caused a general depression in the advancement of public works, from which they only partially recovered during the year under review, as they had still to be executed within the comparatively limited allotment of Rs. 57,38,100 (£573,810) made for public works (ordinary) in Bengal. This great curtailment in the usual allotment immediately following the reduction of the grant for the previous year, very much circumscribed the field of operations; and instead of allowing works to be vigorously prosecuted, necessitated their estimates being revised with a view to reducing everything that was possible, and permitted only the most urgent of the works already stopped being resumed, and that under rigid economy. Thus, the return of the quantity of works carried out contrasts very unfavorably with even that of last year.

The expenditure on ordinary public works (including local), as already noticed, was Rs. 71,51,264 (£715,126). Of this, about Rs. 54,25,000 (£542,500) was imperial expenditure and about Rs. 17,25,000 (£172,500) local. Of the imperial expenditure, the largest portion, upwards of Rs. 15,00,000 (£150,000), was expended on civil buildings, upwards of Rs. 14,00,000 (£140,000) on communications, Rs. 9,50,000 (£95,000) on military buildings, and a little more than Rs. 25,000 (£2,500) on miscellaneous public improvements.

The local expenditure by public works officers (£54,773) was for the most part on communications.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks to the advancement of public works, it will be seen from the following statements that the executive officers were by no means unemployed, and that a considerable number of works was carried on and several completed. Of those finished, six cost between one and two lakhs, four between two and eight, and one over thirteen lakhs of rupees.

Among the most important completed may be mentioned the remaining double-storied artillery barrack at Barrackpore; a family barrack at Alipore; a collector's court-house at Arrah; the Burrakur bridge on the Grand Trunk Road; two bridges in the south-eastern district; metalling the Cuttack trunk road; the second section of the Patna branch road, including two large iron bridges and a long masonry viaduct; eight permanent bridges on the Assam trunk road; four on the Burrakur and Chyebassa road; thirty culverts and four causeways on the Bahawa and Burhait railway feeder road; and a pair of lock-gates at Chitpore, Calcutta.

The buildings of the Snider small arms factory at Dum-Dum; the new High Court at Calcutta; the three large central jails at Midnapore,

* This is the estimated outlay, returns from civil officers not having come in.

Bhaugulpore, and Hazareebaugh; and earthwork on the roads in Assam, made fair progress.

The whole of the Hooghly river strand bank improvement works, and measures for facilitating the landing of goods from vessels, were transferred to the charge of the commissioners for the improvement of the port of Calcutta; but all designs and estimates for works to be carried out by the commissioners will still be examined by this department. The work for the improvement of the Moyapore shoal in the Hooghly was confined to keeping that done last year in repair, and carefully watching the action of the current in connection with the alterations made in the channel. The results of the observations, as reported up to the end of the year, were disheartening: no real general improvement has taken place. The silting up of the banks of the Moyapore reach proceeded very satisfactorily, but the effects anticipated from this silting have not followed. The case is not yet hopeless; but the state of the channel so far is discouraging. It is especially discouraging, as the failure of these works would seem to set aside all hope of improving the Hooghly channels to any appreciable extent by artificial means. Another year, however, is necessary to settle the question, as it is still possible that the desired effect may be produced.

The designs for the Hooghly floating bridge were received from Mr. Bradford Leslie, the estimated cost being £184,000. This amount shows an increase of £34,000 over the original calculation. The excess is explained by Mr. Leslie to be due to the extra work required in order to comply with the modifications recommended by the bridge committee, to some improvements suggested by a more intimate study of the project, and to increase of the width of the roadway. A minute on the whole subject, pointing out certain difficulties connected with the project, was written by the Lieutenant-Governor and forwarded to the Government of India, with a request for further instructions.

The year under review has not been remarkable for any natural incidents beyond unusually high floods in the Ganges and Bhaugiruttee rivers, which continued to threaten the civil station of Rampore Beauleah with inundation, and breached the embankment at Berhampore. Measures were however adopted for averting and repairing the damage done and anticipated.

The contemplated reductions of one circle and three divisions, making a total reduction of nine divisions and one circle, were effected. Some further slight reductions were also made in the subordinate branch; but the charges in Bengal, extending as a rule over large and scattered tracts of country, render this step extremely difficult. Further reductions, however, are contemplated.

The great measure of the year affecting public works was the receipt of the financial resolution of the Government of India transferring to the local governments and administrations the entire control of works over which it had previously exercised authority. This arrangement will not come into force till 1871-72, but in the meantime a memorandum was drawn up by the Secretary on the subject, and a resolution issued from the Government of Bengal showing how the works still proposed to be maintained by the Government of India as "imperial" may be divided from those in future to be styled "provin-

cial." The practical working out of this resolution is of great interest to the Government, as it is a matter of the utmost importance whether the control to be handed over is merely nominal or effectual. That there is great room for improvement in the working of the department, seems to admit of no sort of doubt; the feeling that there is such prevails within as well as outside the department. It seems also clear that the centralized system of constant watching and direction by the supreme Government has failed to have the desired effect. It is now most desirable that the proposed arrangement of giving the local Government control over what it ought to have real interest in should at least be tried, and to this end that the working out of the promises shadowed forth in the resolution should be real and complete.

A further distribution and settlement of provincial and local works will also have to be considered. This will be especially necessary in regard to roads, tolls, &c., and will be arranged when the special cess question is settled.

The progress under the several different heads will now be noticed.

MILITARY WORKS.

An amount of Rs. 9,65,886 (£96,588) was expended under this section, principally upon factories for the manufacture of military stores.

Fortifications.—The boarded flooring of the grand magazine, and one or two other minor works, were carried out at Fort William. The land taken up for the proposed battery at the Mutlah or Edu Khall was relinquished and compensation paid. Some temporary buildings were dismantled at Cuttack on account of the withdrawal of troops.

Barracks.—The old commissariat sergeants' quarters at Hastings were converted into out-offices for the new commissariat barracks, and some other smaller works were carried out. A family barrack, native officers' quarters, and out-offices, were constructed at the Alipore lines. Some alterations and improvements were made to the out-buildings of the men's barracks at Dum-Dum, and compensation was paid for the land taken up to isolate the new family barracks at that place. The remaining double-storied artillery barrack was built, together with a wash-house and plunge-bath, at Barrackpore. Two temporary barracks for native troops were in progress at Sylhet, eight at Silchar, and two at each of the out-stations of Nowarbund and Monierkhall, in Cachar. Warrant officers' quarters were also under construction at Silligoree, and a quarter-guard building at Golaghat, Assam.

Hospitals.—The site for the new native infantry hospital at Calcutta was fixed at Dullunda, and the work begun at Hastings was stopped. At Silchar a temporary hospital for native troops was completed. The hospital for native cavalry at Segowlee, Tirhoot, was in progress. In Assam a new hospital was erected at Nowgong, the old one having been burnt down; and some additional accommodation was built for the hospital at Dobrooghur.

Factories.—The works and buildings of the small arms Snider factory at Dum-Dum progressed satisfactorily; two were completed, and ten nearly so. At Ishapore and Pulta gunpowder factories certain sheds and tramways were constructed, and a mill was in progress. Some

buildings were dismantled at the Cossipore gun factory, and the new chimney shaft was being built.

Magazines.—An expensive magazine was completed at Dum-Dum. At Duckinsore a packing-shed was built. A magazine was under construction at Silchar, and a small one was built in the stockade at Pobamookh, Assam.

Dockyards.—At Kidderpore Dockyard the steam saw-mill building and a coal store-shed were completed, and another coal store-shed was in progress. Railways, cranes, and and turn-tables, were also finished as far as possible for the present.

Sundry Works.—Hickey's carbonizing apparatus for the refuse of the Dum-Dum cantonment was completed, and promised to work satisfactorily. An elephant shed at Silligoree was completed, also a commissariat store at Buxa. At Poosah, Tirhoot, the stud lands embankment was completed, with the exception of finishing off the sluices. The water-supply at Fort William was maintained with its accustomed efficiency.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

A sum of Rs. 15,19,211 (£151,921) was expended under this head.

Buildings at Calcutta.—The new High Court advanced rapidly towards completion, and it is anticipated that the building will be ready for use early in 1872. The top story of the tower and the Mansard roofs will however be left to be added eventually. The Museum remained *in statu quo* for want of funds. At the Mint the large chimney shaft, gas furnaces and producers, and other minor works, were completed. A water-supply was laid on to Government House, and some protective works to pillars were built at the Custom House sheds.

Jails.—The three central jails at Midnapore, Bhaugulpore, and Hazareebaugh, progressed satisfactorily, with convict labor, under Public Works Department officers' supervision. The want of skilled labor was in a measure felt, but the convicts have now been taught to undertake all descriptions of work.

A lock-up was completed at Juggutsingpore, Cuttack, and the jail at Goalparah, Assam, was re-built. Alterations and additions were carried out to the jails at the Presidency, Dacca, and Burrisaul, and materials were collected for re-building the surrounding walls of the jail at Nowgong, which were lately knocked down by an earthquake.

Court-houses.—Sub-divisional buildings, collectors' and moonsiffs' cutcherries, were completed at Arrah, Diamond Harbour, Perozepore, Bhuddruck, Julpigoree, Sopool; others were in progress at Cox's Bazar and Purulia; additions, alterations, and minor works were done, or in course of being carried out, to similar buildings at Dacca, Jumalpore, Burrisaul, Noakholly, Pooree, Magoorah, Bongong, Chooadangah, and Meherpore. Materials were being collected for commencing or resuming work at Dinagepore, Debrooghur, and Jorehaut; and buildings were purchased, to be converted into court-houses, at Barrackpore, Culna, and Jungypore. The sub-divisional buildings at Goalundo were stopped pending a question of site.

School-houses and Colleges.—The school-house at Balasore was finished. The Colootollah branch school advanced rapidly. A water-supply was laid on to the Medical College buildings. The school-house at Bhaugulpore was nearly completed. At Patna the additions to the college building, and at Ranchee the school-house, were in progress. Materials were collected for the construction of the vernacular school at Burrisaul.

Churches.—The Roman Catholic chapel at Fort William, and the church at Gowhatty, were newly roofed. The spire of Arrah church was nearly completed, and the new church at Darjeeling was in progress.

Post-offices.—A post-office and master's residence were finished at Furreedpore, the post-office was enlarged so as to provide accommodation for the postmaster at Gowhatty, and preparations were being made for constructing a post-office at Silligoree.

Hospitals.—At the European penitentiary, Hazareebaugh, the hospital was finished.

Lunatic Asylums.—The north extension additional ward accommodation of the native lunatic asylum at Dullunda, Calcutta, progressed rapidly, and the new female ward to the asylum at Dacca was completed.

Smaller Roads and Works.—Masonry bridges on the Midnapore and Gurbetta and the Midnapore and Panscoorah roads, re-modelling and metalling the second section of the Pooree road, and erecting a suspension foot-bridge on the Shillong and Cheera Poonjee road, were completed. Several other works were in progress.

COMMUNICATION (LOCAL).

Rs. 3,29,832 (£32,983) were expended by public works officers under the above head.

Roads.—Improvements were made to the Belghoria feeder road. Four bridges were opened for traffic on the Burrakur and Chyebassa road, and some earthwork, &c., was done. Several culverts were completed on the Bahawa and Burhait road. The Moraroi and Amraparah road was completed, with the exception of two culverts, but not metalled. One mile on each of the Sultangunge and Kujrah railway feeder roads was metalled. Several other works made progress.

A statement showing the progress made on the several imperial and local roads in Bengal will be found in the appendix IV.B-1.

Canals.—On the Calcutta and Eastern canals the inner pair of the Chitpore lock-gates was replaced by new ones. An iron lattice fence railing was fixed to the Jeerut bridge over Tolly's Nullah.

Rivers.—The entrances and channels to the Nuddea rivers were examined, as usual, before the subsidence of the floods. The Matabhangah was found to be in a very favorable state, until the rise of the Ganges in November completely choked the entrance with sand; the current at the same time set to the opposite bank, so that both circumstances combined to render this river unworkable.

The Jellinghee was found to be unfavorable.

The Bhaugiruttee formed a new entrance six miles below that of last year, and there were thus two entrances to this river. It was

decided to work the lower one only, and the result was most satisfactory.

The channel works were carried out with unusual economy and with great success, which is considered proved by the gross toll collections having been Rs. 12,000 in excess of those received last year, notwithstanding the depressed state of trade. It is thought that the cold weather traffic, which had ceased latterly to exist, has again revived on account of this new and favorable channel.

CIVIL OFFICERS' LOCAL FUND ROADS.

Roads.—No returns from the commissioners had been received up to the time of this report going to press.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Rs. 29,723 (£2,972) were spent upon works of this nature.

At Moyapore, on the Hooghly, the spur works were maintained, and careful sections taken across the shoal periodically. An additional sluice was constructed at the Botanical Gardens, near Calcutta.

The works for the protection of the civil station of Rampore Beauleah from the floods of the Ganges were effectually carried out.

Two boats were entertained on the Dehing river, in Assam, for the purpose of removing snags, but without particular success.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Further reductions and alterations were made in establishments. In addition to the six divisions abolished in the previous year, one circle—the Cuttack—and three divisions—the central Cuttack, the second division Grand Trunk Road, and the Goalpara—were reduced. The Cuttack circle was formed into two divisions, under the designation of the Northern and Southern Cuttack divisions, and amalgamated with the western circle; the second division Grand Trunk Road was partly joined to that of Ramghur, and the remainder was incorporated with the Patna branch road, which was then called the Gya division. The Goalpara division was added to that of Lower Assam.

The Darjeeling division was extended to include the station of Julpigoree, and the head-quarters of that division were removed to Purneah, which name it then assumed. Some changes were effected in the charges of the Berhampore, Rajshahye, and Nuddea (local) rivers' divisions with a view to lightening the work of the Bhaugulpore and Rajshahye divisions.

The above alterations reduced the numbers of the circles of superintendency in Bengal to six, and executive divisions to twenty-seven, including two local ones.

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure on ordinary or general public works from all sources has been as follows:—

By regular public works establishments	Rs.	54,23,725
„ local establishments organized like the regular establishments	„	5,47,735
„ civil officers	„	11,79,804
Total ...	„	71,51,264

or a little less than three-fourths of a million sterling.

It must however be noticed that the sum entered opposite "civil officers" is only approximate, being the sum allotted in the budget for expenditure, the actual details of expenditure not having yet been received from any commissioners.

The expenditure may be conveniently shown under the following main heads:—

SERVICE HEADS.	BY WHOM EXPENDED.			Total expenditure.
	Regular establishment.	Local establishment.	Civil officers.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works	25,38,758	1,83,358	3,19,824	30,41,940
Repairs	13,96,939	2,07,199	7,51,290	23,55,428
Establishment	17,52,000	1,42,756	1,08,690	20,03,446
Tools and plant	1,58,445	14,422	.....	1,72,867
Profit and loss	30,686	.....	.....	30,686
	58,76,828	5,47,735	11,79,804	76,04,367
Less expenditure in England ...	6,45,111	.....	.....	6,45,111
	52,31,717	5,47,735	11,79,804	69,59,256
Increase of stock	44,425	.....	.....	44,425
Increase of London stores ...	1,47,583	.....	.....	1,47,583
Total ...	54,23,725	5,47,735	11,79,804	71,51,264

An abstract account of appropriation and outlay for public works imperial, and of expenditure by public works officers on account of the several local funds in Bengal, during the year under review, will be found in appendices IV.B-2 and 3.

A statement showing the imperial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department of the Lower Provinces, Bengal, for the year 1870-71, also a statement showing the income and expenditure in reproductive works in the same provinces and for the same year, will be found in appendix IV.B-4.

Opium Buildings.—The racks to hold the opium jars at Goolzarbaugh, Patna, and the new buildings at Tehta, Gya, were commenced. A portion of the store-room at Calcutta was converted into a sale-room.

Distilleries.—A new distillery was built at Mohungunge.

Cemeteries.—The cemetery at Jumalpore was finished.

Sundry Works.—The protecting work of the river bank near the sudder ghât jetty at Chittagong was in progress.

CIVIL BUILDINGS (LOCAL).

The manufacture of materials required for the additional works to the nizamut buildings, Moorshedabad, was in progress. Special repairs to the Sultan Gaitearah Begum's residence and to the stables were in progress. Thorough repairs to the premises of the Mobaruck Munzil Garden, and the erection of a boundary wall and railings to the stables, were completed.

School-houses were built at Jorehaut and Golaghaut, in Assam.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Rs. 14,20,877 (£142,087) were expended under this head during the year.

Grand Trunk Road.—The Burrakur bridge was completed and metalled for traffic. The only breaks in this road now between Howrah and the borders of the North-Western Provinces are at the Leelajan and Botana rivers near Sherghotty.

Patna Branch Road.—The second section of this road, together with bridges across the Poon-Poon and Morhur rivers, and the Dhurdha viaduct, was completed and opened for traffic. The only opening on the road now between Patna and Gya is at the Dhurdha river.

Bhangulpore and Sooree Road.—Some bridges were waiting the arrival of iron work from England. Materials were collected for the construction of culverts, and alterations and petty works were carried out to certain bridges already constructed.

Cuttack Trunk Road.—The metalling was completed. Lowering certain portions of the road was satisfactorily carried out; two bridges were in progress; materials were being collected for another; and the wing and parapet walls of certain bridges were re-modelled.

Sylhet and Cachar Road.—Earthwork to complete the unfinished portions of this road was resumed, bricks were being manufactured for the construction of bridges, and the iron work of seven large bridges arrived from England.

Darjeeling Hill Cart Road.—The earth embankment of the first mile of the lower section, and the abutments to the Panchami and Sukna bridges, were completed. The bridge over the Panchami river was nearly restored, and the construction of a permanent bridge over the Mahanuddy river was in progress.

Ganges and Darjeeling Road.—The construction of the wrought iron screw-pile bridge over the Donk river was in progress. The iron work for six other similar bridges arrived from England, and was being conveyed to site.

Assam Trunk Road.—A good deal of earthwork, temporary bridging, and jungle-clearing, was carried out on the several sections of this road, and surveys and levels were taken. Eight permanent bridges were completed, and another was carried up to the height of the roadway.

IRRIGATION.

EXTRAORDINARY WORKS.

Orissa project.

The works comprised in the above project are divided into two circles of superintendence, viz. the Orissa and South-Western circles, each under a superintending engineer. The limits of the former circle extend from the Chilka lake to the Borabullung river, and of the latter from the Borabullung to the Hooghly. It will be convenient to consider the works in each circle separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.—The three regulating dams at the bifurcation of the Mahanuddy at Cuttack were maintained in safety and efficiency.

Beropa Dam, and Head Works connected therewith.—In April and May 1870 the erection of large shutters on what is termed the French principle was vigorously proceeded with. After the removal of the old piers, the double shutters, which had previously been framed together in the Jobra workshops, were fitted into position in a very satisfactory manner. Various minor improvements, which the working of the shutters on the same principle in the Mahanuddy division proved to be necessary, were carried out and with marked effect.

The shutters were closed in the Beropa dam on the 13th, and in the Mahanuddy dam on the 18th October. At the Beropa dam, on reversing the lever, to which the shutters when in a horizontal position are attached, all the shutters rose in 1 minute and 35 seconds. The water was passing through the sluice openings with a depth of 4 feet 8 inches, and a velocity, by current metre, of 9½ feet per second. The check to the current caused by the almost instantaneous closing of 176 lineal feet of opening raised the surface level of the river 6 inches in 5 minutes. The improved method of fixing the clutches on the reversing lever adopted at the Beropa sluices worked successfully. The shutters, instead of rising in lineal rotation, came up alternately.

A fish ladder, similar in its leading features to works of the same character in England and Ireland, has been constructed at the south end of the Beropa dam. The average slope of the flow is 1 in 12, the still water compartments being about 10 by 12 feet in extent, and having openings 18 inches wide by 2½ feet for the passage of fish at the alternate corners. The ladder is constructed entirely of masonry, and cost about Rs. 1,042. It will probably be a season or two before the fish learn to take advantage of the passage provided for them, and measures must be taken to prevent any one approaching the abutment of the sluices. Last season, in consequence of the parapets to the abutment walls not being built, such fish as ventured to try the ladder were liable to be assailed both from above and below. The openings in the still water chambers had to be fitted with boards to regulate the force of the current.

Taldunda Canal.—The head sluices, with the exception of the gearing for lifting the shutters, were completed during the year. The head lock at Jobra was likewise completed early in the season, and the gates fitted in place.

The earth-work has been completed as far as the 27th mile, the point to which the construction of the canal was limited previous to the sanction lately accorded by the Government of India for its extension. Out of the eleven distributary channels to take off from this canal, five were in various stages of progress; and the area to which water could be supplied at the end of the year was about 7,000 acres.

Machgony Canal.—The whole of the earth-work and sodding, except in two miles, were completed during the year. Of the seven distributary channels to be constructed from this canal, which with their branches have a length of 75 miles, six mains and several branches were aligned and lock-spitted, and all the jungle cleared by the end of the year. One distributary was excavated for a length of one mile, and the earth-work of another had been fairly commenced. Although

no appreciable progress had been attained on the other channels, ground had been broken over a considerable length. The head sluices and shutters to four channels were completed, and the masonry on two others was half finished.

Kendrapara Canal.—This canal was first opened for traffic in June 1869. The anticipations with regard to the effect which it would have in developing the trade of False Point were so far more than realized. The following is a statement of the customs dues received at that port during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 :—

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Import duty	.....	741
Export duty	926	4,326
Miscellaneous collections ...	10	.....
Total ...	936	5,067

The work done on the canal during the past year consisted of some finishing-up work to the locks, raising the embankment on each side 1½ feet, and planting cocoanut and other trees.

Nineteen-and-a-half miles of distributary channels were excavated during the year, making a total length of 174 miles of main and branch channels, from which an area of about 100,000 acres was irrigable.

First section of High Level Canal between the Rivers Mahanuddy and Brahminee.—The earth-work to the 33rd mile was all but completed at the end of the year, a short length on the 27th mile being all that remained unfinished. The total length of distributaries to be constructed is about 113 miles; of those, 36 miles lie beyond the rivers Burra and Chota Gungootee, and will not be commenced until the syphon or dam across the former river is begun. Of the remaining 77 miles, 52½ miles have been completed, 20 miles of which were carried out during the past season. All the head sluices to the distributaries of the first range, with two additional sluices for intermediate channels, have been built and supplied with shutters. The area directly irrigable from the distributaries at the end of the year was about 32,000 acres.

Navigation.—The extent of canal navigation open to the public in the Orissa circle during the past year was as follows :—

	Miles.
Kendrapara canal	39½
High level	26
Taldunda	7
Total ...	72½

The length of water communication on the Taldunda, and even on the high level canal, has been too limited hitherto to allow of much traffic. In October last two passenger boats were started by a private firm to carry pilgrims and others between the 22nd mile of the high level canal and 2nd mile of the Taldunda canal. The boats, which were constructed in the Jobra workshops, were unfortunately not ready at the time when pilgrims in greatest number are on the road. The results were not therefore during the year so encouraging

as they otherwise might have been. The boats, however, plied with tolerable regularity, and carried in six months 2,574 passengers.

A number of iron boats belonging to this department were lent on hire to the local agent of the British India Steam Navigation Company with the view of developing the traffic on the Kendrapara canal between Cuttack and the sea-board. By this means, and by the help of the steamer Teesta, the traffic between Cuttack and Calcutta has attained fair proportions, and is still increasing. A steam barge capable of carrying about 80 tons of goods has been built in Calcutta for a private firm on purpose for the through traffic of the Kendrapara canal, and will shortly be sent down to Cuttack.

The following abstract shows the number and tonnage of the boats using the canals, the tollage, and other particulars connected with the navigation of the canals during the past year:—

NAME OF CANAL.	Number of boats passed through each canal.	Tonnage.	Approximate value of cargo.	Number of passengers carried.	Tollage.
			Rs.		Rs.
Kendrapara canal ...	4,294	40,892	38,52,403	969	13,926
High level „ ...	461	1,645	50,777	2,574	439
Taldunda „ ...	1,162	30,278	4,86,341	2,784	2,265

Irrigation.—The irrigation from the rivers Mahanuddy and Beropa was maintained without interruption, except during the period when the former river was lowered to allow of the large sluices being repaired. The current through the sluices in the middle of the Mahanuddy dam made no perceptible change on the islands above, but the draught to the sluice-openings is gradually deepening one of the side channels through the islands. The Beropa channel remained in very good condition throughout the season. A dredger was employed during the summer months in keeping the entrance to the Kendrapara canal open. It raised in eight months 205,305 cubic feet of sand and silt at a cost of Rs. 1,339, or at the rate of Rs. 6-8-4 per 1,000 cubic feet.

Rainfall.—The rainfall during the year 1870 was 48·92 inches in the station of Cuttack, or 5½ inches under the average of the last fifteen years. The rainfall in July and September was exceptionally low over the greater portion of the district, and the crops suffered accordingly.

Floods.—The floods throughout the rains of 1870 were moderate in all the Orissa rivers. The limit of safety for the embankments in the Pooree division being taken as 76·00 on the Lallbagh gauge, the following are the levels attained by the four highest freshes of the season:—

June 24th	72·30
July 20th...	72·10
August 2nd	74·10
August 31st	72·60

A somewhat sudden and unusal flood occurred on the 1st November, when the river rose in a few hours 6½ feet on the Lallbagh gauge.

South-Western Circle.—When the last annual report was written, this circle consisted of four divisions, viz. (1) the Cossye, (2) Hidgelee, (3) Selye, and (4) 24-Pergunnahs divisions. In December last the Damoodah circle was suppressed, the Damoodah canal works having been stopped by the Government of India, and its two divisions blended into one, were added to this circle as a fifth division.

Terminal section of the High Level Canal between Midnapore and Oolaberriah.—This section of the canal is divided into eight reaches. Of the five upper reaches, which were stated to be incomplete in the last annual report, the earth-work in the first four was completed during the past year, and considerable progress was made with the masonry works. The earth-work in the fifth reach was half done, and materials for the lock and fall were collected.

The weir across the Cossye at Midnapore was completed to a height three feet below the original design. It is intended that this height of three feet shall be given by means of Fouracres' tumbling shutters, to be fixed on the present crest of the weir. These shutters have been fixed on the weir at Panchooorah, which was completed with the exception of the lower apron and shutter gear of the scouring sluices. The foundation excavation for the aqueduct over the Kerai nuddy in the fifth reach was finished, and some of the materials were collected for the work.

Nearly 105 miles of distributary channels had been excavated at the close of the year. The area which it is expected these channels will command in the season of 1871-72 is upwards of 65,000 acres. Great efforts will have to be made for another working season or two to complete the whole of the distributaries under the Midnapore canal: the chief difficulty is the leading of materials to the sites of the small masonry works required to be constructed on them, and which are very numerous.

Tidal Canal.—This canal consists of two reaches, the first connecting the Roopnarain with the Huldee river, and the second the Huldee with the Russoolpore river. During the year the silt excavation which had been commenced in January 1870 was completed, and the two reaches were re-opened to traffic in April.

Of the four locks on this canal, two have been completed and the other two were under construction. It is expected that all the locks will be opened to traffic in 1872.

Floods and Rainfall.—No high floods occurred in any of the rivers in this circle, and the quantity of rain was much below the average of the two preceding years, one of which, however, viz. 1868, was an unusually wet year. Early in the month of March, however, a good deal of rain fell accompanied by high winds. This was very unseasonable, and unfortunately caused some serious losses in materials, such as bricks and lime, which were being manufactured or collected for the works on the high level and tidal canals.

The following is a statement of the rainfall from 1st January to 31st December 1870, at the several head-quarter stations of divisions in the circle, compared with the average of the two preceding years:—

	1870.	Average of 1868 and 1869.
Calcutta	61·26	76·74
Contai	55·79	78·33
Midnapore	47·23	56·55
Burdwan	40·54	58·60

BEHAR PROJECT.

Soane Weir.—At the weir 790 foundation blocks were constructed during the year, of which 573 were sunk, and it was expected that the line of foundations would be completed across the river, with the exception of a gap of 580 feet, before the freshes set in. This is a great achievement, and could not have been accomplished had it not been for the "Fouracres' Excavator," which continues to work in the most satisfactory manner; by its means a block 10 feet high can be sunk on an average in three days.

The very long continuation of last rains delayed the commencement of the work in the river bed quite a month beyond the usual time, so that it was not until December that a fair start could be made. Had it not been for this, it is certain that the line of wells would have been sunk uninterruptedly across the river; but the closing of the gap of 580 feet above mentioned would have involved the construction of a large temporary dam and the turning of the main stream of the river, and this could not have been done in time. At the commencement of the season this stream flowed in two channels, one of which was diverted into the other by means of a temporary dam. In the bed of this diverted channel the upper line of centre under sluice blocks has been completed since the close of the financial year.

The foundation of the under-sluices at Dehree and Baroon has been steadily continued; this consists of square blocks of masonry sunk close together into the sand below water level, filled with concrete inside and between. At Baroon, however, a bed of clay extends some distance into the river, and for so far the platform has been laid solid.

The head sluice, head locks, and sluice channels, have all been commenced.

Tramway to the Quarries.—The tramway was opened from the quarries to Dehree as a single line, a distance of 7 miles, and the line continued on to Baroon across the Soane 3 miles further; it was intended, however, to remove this latter portion before the freshes came down. The channel of the river was bridged by a substantial timber structure 570 feet in length, consisting of stout piles driven 10 to 12 feet into the sand in bays of 12 feet long; the rails were carried by longitudinal beams, which were to have been removed in the freshes, leaving the piles standing. Considerable lengths of siding and one-sixth of the double line were laid during the year. The locomotives are found to work satisfactorily, and can draw a train of 25 trucks loaded with 100 tons of rubble stone without difficulty. The fuel used is coal from the Palamow mines, which answers admirably.

Accommodation at Dehree.—A number of bungalows for officers and subordinates, two hospitals, stores, and other buildings, have been completed.

Quarries at Dhodand.—A contract has been entered into with a native to supply all the stone required for the weir and head works; hitherto there has been very great difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of laborers for the quarry work, and a mere fraction of the total quantity of stone required has as yet been quarried: it is hoped that the new arrangement will prove satisfactory.

Lime and Mortar.—Before the freshes last year a number of pillars were constructed in the river bed with mortar composed of different descriptions of lime mixed with different proportions of soorkee; almost immediately after the pillars were built they were covered by the river, so that the test of the mortar may be considered as very perfect. It was found, on the subsidence of the floods, that the lime from the flat shaly stone procured from Murgohi was the best, while the kunkur lime, though very good, was of second quality. This Murgohi lime is in fact a slow-setting cement, as it will not slake after calcination, but when ground up into fine powder and mixed with two parts of soorkee it becomes very hard in a fortnight when immersed in water. The difficulties at first experienced in procuring good, trustworthy mortar for the river works have now been overcome.

Western Main Canal.—Most satisfactory progress has been made in the earth-work, and particularly in the heavy cutting at the head of the canal. A strong force of men has been kept at this work all through the season, and it was expected that, with the exception of the first mile, which had been reserved for the convicts, there would be but little left to be done in the first five miles by the time the rains set in.

The foundation pits of the bridges, No. 1 (for the Rotas road), No. 3 (Nasreegunge road), and No. 4 (Arrah road), had been excavated; that for No. 2 (Grand Trunk Road) was in progress. A sandy substratum having been met with at Nos. 1, 2, and 3, it was decided to substitute well foundations, sunk with the "Fouracres' Excavator," for the solid masonry at first designed. At the other two bridges there is a clay foundation; no alteration was therefore made in the plan. Masonry was commenced in Nos. 1 and 3 bridges, and the foundations of all were expected to be laid so as to allow of masonry in the superstructure being carried on during the rainy season.

Great difficulty and trouble were experienced at the syphon at the Kao nullah at the 9th mile of the canal, owing to the water bearing sandy substratum which had been reached 7 feet above the bottom of the foundation: four steam pumps of large size were continually at work, but it was as much as could be done even with their assistance to keep down the water and get in the foundation. To facilitate operations and enable an early commencement to be made, square blocks of masonry, 4 feet high, were built close together over about one-quarter of the space; these were intended to be sunk with the "excavator," and filled, inside and between, with concrete. The rest of the foundation was intended to be laid solid. A large stock of building materials had been collected, so that as soon as the excavation was out, a vigorous commencement of the masonry might be made. The excavation, to

save pumping, was being taken out in strips of about 50 feet in width. Materials were collected for the inlets and escapes, but no work was done to them.

Forest Operations, and Roads.—Fifteen thousand cubic feet of sâl and 20,000 cubic feet of other good and useful timber were felled during the year, and partly converted into scantling in the Palamow forests; and 71 miles of new road were constructed to facilitate its conveyance, but none had been brought in. There are no carts in the district through which the new road runs, and though it abounds with cattle, the people have not as yet made any attempts to train them for draught. The cart-owners at Dehree also hesitate to go into an unknown and jungly country. Such are the difficulties always encountered at first on any new line of road, but they will doubtless soon be overcome.

Quarries at Kurondea.—Seventy-five thousand cubic feet of ashlar stone and 130,000 cubic feet of rubble had been prepared at the quarries at Kurondea, principally for the Kao syphon. A tramway had also been laid down temporarily for a distance of six miles to carry the stone to the site of the works. It was found necessary to make this arrangement for the carriage of the stone, as the quantity to be conveyed is so large, and much of the ashlar so heavy, that carts could not be found in sufficient number, or sufficiently strong, to transport it.

Eastern Main Canal.—Only eight miles of the eastern main canal, as far as the Poon-Poon, were in hand at the end of the year, sanction to the aqueduct across the river having been withheld pending the decision as to the extent of country beyond to which canal water is to be supplied. It has since been decided to postpone the excavation of the canal beyond the Poon-Poon, so that the aqueduct will not be constructed at present. But little remained to be done to complete the excavation of the first eight miles of the canal to 50 feet width of base. The progress made may be considered satisfactory, particularly in the first and second miles, where the cutting had to be made in the hardest description of clay, varying from 20 to 30 feet in depth.

The diverted drainage channel near Baroon, and the skew three-arched culvert carrying the Grand Trunk Road over it, were satisfactorily completed.

It was found necessary to construct three inlets at different points in the second and third miles in order to drain the country between the Soane and the canal. These works were expected to be completed before the rains.

The new Workshop Buildings.—The new workshop buildings were commenced in August last, and were almost complete at the end of the year. The progess made was excellent. No attempt at ornamentation has been made, the object being to provide substantial, roomy, and lofty buildings at the least possible expense. All the buildings, it was expected, would be covered in before the rains, and the machinery and smiths' forges fixed in place.

Vertical Saw.—The vertical saw working for some months past in the permanent building has given great satisfaction, the cost having been reduced from Rs. 3-2 per 100 square feet by manual labor to Re. 1-8, showing a saving of Re. 1-10 per 100 square feet. Another advantage

is that the planks sawn by this machine are turned out so true and fair, that but little has to be done to them by the carpenters afterwards.

Machinery.—All the machinery sent out from England was delivered at Dehree, and with but trifling loss: it was a matter of much difficulty to convey the heavy machines, and particularly the punching and rivetting machines, which weighed 5 and 7 tons, over the kutcha roads of this district. The machinery is the best of its kind, and has given entire satisfaction.

Leveling Operations.—The cross leveling of the country west of the Soane, extending as far as Chunar, was completed. The Buxar canal and the western main canal to the river Gurgo near Chunar were staked out. A detailed survey and section of the eastern canal to the Morhur was also finished. All the main distributaries from the Arrah canal were laid out on the ground. The above work represents 1,600 miles of cross levels west of the Soane, and 142 miles on the east run within the season; also 130 miles of main navigation canal and 116 miles of distributaries marked out and surveyed to the west of the Soane, and 45 to the east.

Preparation of Plans and Estimates.—The whole of the detailed plans and estimates for the Arrah and Patna canals, and the western main canal to the Kurumnassa, were prepared during the past year and submitted to Government. The plans and estimates for the Buxar canal, and for the western canal between the Kurumnassa and Chunar, were under preparation. The estimates for the Arrah and Patna canals have since been sanctioned, but it has been decided to defer for the present the construction of the western main canal beyond the 22nd mile.

The sections and field-work of the eastern canal to the Morhur, and of all the distributaries from the Arrah canal, were being plotted at the close of the year.

REVENUE.

The revenue realized during the year aggregated Rs. 90,322, against an estimate of Rs. 1,60,000. This discrepancy is partly accounted for by the sums outstanding on account of water-rate at the close of the year not being taken into calculation. The following statement shows the collections of the past year as compared with the two previous years :—

	Actual receipts.		
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Orissa Project.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water rates	2,423	18,326	28,642
Receipts from navigation	3,005	19,790	38,837
Rents	.....	1,498	5,802
Other items	.....	11,528	11,528
Total Orissa	5,427	52,358	82,809
Behar Project.			
Rents	.....	1,912	6,099
Other items	.....	599	1,414
Total Soane	.....	2,511	7,513
Grand total	5,427	54,869	90,322

ORDINARY WORKS.

The works under this head consisted principally of embankments and sluices, and the investigation of new projects.

The following are the most important works that were in progress during the year:—

1. *The Ghattal circuit embankment* was completed.

2. *Dam and sluice across the Puchcebunnee Khal in the line of the sea dyke in Hidgellee.*—This is an important work which provides for the drainage of 118 square miles of country, through 22 vents of five feet span each, giving a total water-way of 770 square feet. It was very nearly completed at the close of the year.

3. *Re-alignment of the Bhograi embankment on the left bank of the Subarnereka river.*—This work was completed, the turfing and dressing alone remaining to be done at the end of the year.

4. *Re-construction of embankments round Doro Dumman pergunnah* was completed, except turfing and dressing.

5. *Sluices in the Doro Dumman embankments.*—These sluices, eight in number, are, with two exceptions only, intended to replace sluices destroyed by the storm-wave of 1864. They were sanctioned in October 1869, but were ordered to be postponed immediately after owing to the financial restriction. The collection of materials for carrying out the work has been completed.

6. *Embankments and sluices for reclaiming salt lands in Tumlook and Mysadul.*—The lands which these works are designed to reclaim were formerly used for the growth of fuel required for the salt works carried on by Government in this district. On the abolition of the salt manufactory, the lands were leased out for agricultural purposes, and it became necessary to protect them from the influx of salt water. There will be, when the work is completed, 25½ miles of embankment pierced by 24 sluices, providing 831 square feet of water-way, for reclaiming 25 square miles of country. During the year the earth-work of the embankment was so far completed that about one-ninth only remained on the 31st March. None of the sluices were built, but nearly the whole of the materials for them were collected.

7. *Sluice in the Puschimbahinee khall in the 24-Pergunnahs.*—Three-fourths of this work were completed.

8. *Excavation of a drain on the west side of Diamond Harbour road* was completed.

9. *Re-modelling and maintenance of the Gunduck embankments and protective works in the bed of the river.*—The embankments were maintained in most efficient order, and the re-modelling, which was undertaken two years ago, was almost completed. The main embankments on the Sarun side of the river are 95 miles in length, and on the Tirhoot side 45 miles. In the whole of this distance not one breach occurred during the floods, though they were unusually high and lasted unusually long; and there is no doubt that if the re-modelling of the embankments had not been done, both districts of Tirhoot and Sarun would have been subjected to destructive inundations of long duration.

Great care was bestowed on the river protective works, and any serious erosion at once checked. Special attention was paid to the

two most dangerous points, Ramdowlee and Lallgunge; and the action of the current was jealously watched. All spurs and groynes were carefully repaired, and unless some unforeseen change occurs in the course of the stream, the superintending engineer thinks that no fear need be entertained for the safety of the embankments.

A proposal has been before Government for extending the embankments to the confluence of the Gunduck with the Ganges. As however the existing law contains no provision for recovering the cost of the work from the landholders benefiting thereby, it has been been decided to defer it until the passing of the new Act now before the council, unless the landholders enter into special agreements to defray the cost, in which case it could be carried out at once.

Project for Navigation and Irrigation from the Gunduck.—The plans and estimates for the scheme of navigation and irrigation from the Gunduck in Chumparun were almost completed at the close of the year. It is understood that they have since been received in the chief engineer's office.

Selye Reservoirs.—During the year the executive engineer of the Selye division has been investigating a project for controlling the floods of the Selye by means of reservoirs to be constructed on that river; 1,500 miles of survey and levels have been executed, and much statistical information has been collected, which, as far as it is possible to form an idea at present, give fair promise of one at least of the reservoirs, viz. that near Kudumdeolee, proving remunerative to the State and being appreciated by the landholders.

Lower Ganges Investigation.—This investigation has been completed, and the plans, estimates, and report have been received by the chief engineer.

In the early part of the year a detailed survey of the Hooghly river, in the neighbourhood of Santipore, was completed, and the site of the terminal lock fixed. Owing to changes which had taken place in the course of the Ganges near the head of the Bhaugiruttee, the original design for crossing that river had to be altered, and an alternative line was run 20 miles lower down, south of Jungypore. The drainage channels from Sickergully Ridge to where they join the Bhaugiruttee were carefully surveyed and leveled, and local information regarding the inundation tracts was collected. A survey of both banks of the Ganges between Sahibgunge and Caragola, as well as the leveling of the left bank, was also completed.

Towards the close of 1870, the establishment was engaged in completing the plans and estimates of the project.

Hooghly Drainage.—From the report of the commissioner of Burdwan on the plans and estimates for draining the Danconnee swamp west of Serampore, it appeared that there was no probability of the formation of a voluntary association of landholders to carry out the scheme, and hence it became necessary to resort to special legislation for the purpose. A bill was accordingly introduced into the Lieutenant-Governor's Council, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 10th May last. The estimates have been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the work will be under-

taken as soon as arrangements have been made for carrying out the provisions of the law (Act V of 1871).

FORESTS.

The forest divisions in the Lower Provinces are five in number, viz. Assam, Chittagong, Cooch Behar, Bhaugulpore, and Dacca. The Assam division comprises the sub-divisions of Upper Assam and Lower Assam including Gowalparah. The Cooch Behar division consists of the sub-divisions of Sikkim and the Bhutan Dooars as far as the Sunkoss river on the east. The Bhaugulpore division contains the sub-division of Chota Nagpore, including forests in the Patna division; and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, including certain detached and outlying forests. The Dacca division includes the sub-divisions of Sylhet and Cachar.

Inspection of Forests.

Assam division.

The general inspection of all the forests in the Assam division, which has been progressing during the past two years, was completed in April and May 1870, and the work of examination and valuation for the purpose of selecting "reserves" was commenced in the Sibsaugor district, but had to be closed early in the season, owing to the unusually early setting in of the rains. No efficient establishment has yet been provided for this division.

Chittagong division.

In the Chittagong division several tracts of forests, extending over 5,760 miles, have been notified in the Gazette as Government forests. These tracts are said to contain much valuable timber, and the streams which drain them are well adapted for timber operations. The necessity of avoiding interference with the nomadic inhabitants will render anything like a rigid system of conservancy impossible for the present; and the only practical work as yet done by the forest department in this division is the collection of tolls in the rivers by which timber is brought down from the hill tracts—a work hitherto performed by the civil officers.

In the Bhútan sub-division no forest survey took place. The boundaries of the Government forests in the Dooars have all been mapped. They will be settled as soon as a decision regarding the existence of private rights, required under Act XVI of 1869, has been delivered.

Bhaugulpore division.

In the Bhaugulpore division the Government estate of Damin-i-koh, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, was surveyed. It is reported to contain an area of about 202 square miles, and to be covered by sâl forests of various age to the extent of 70·25 square miles, viz.—

	Square miles.
In the Doomka Damin	21·90
„ Godda „	44
„ Rajmehal „	4·35
	70·25

The area estimated under other forests is 49·45 square miles. There is very little first class timber left in these tracts. For the present it will not be possible to bring these jungles under the forest laws, as the fields and clearings of the hill races and Sonthals are scattered all over the hill sides and valleys. The revenue officers will however exercise their influence in checking the wasteful felling of timber.

In Chota Nagpore, the districts of Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, and Singbhoom, together with one of the tributary mehals (Gangpore), were inspected during the past season, and it was found that here also there had been much destruction of timber. The Hazareebaugh district consists almost entirely of the Ramgurh estate, at present under the management of the court of wards. The present value of timber on the estate is small; but forests of sâl might be created by a system of closing in, periodically, blocks of open land covered with young sâl for periods of ten to fifteen years. In the Palamow sub-division of Lohardugga, 75 blocks of Government land, measuring 149 square miles, covered with young sâl, have been reserved as forest; but their position renders the timber to be derived from them of no value for exportation. In Singbhoom some fine sâl forests were met with in the property of Urjoon Sing, of Porahaut, a State prisoner. In the Sarunda sub-division of the district also there are valuable and extensive sâl forests the property of Government, but much of the good timber had been wastefully felled. These forests will, as soon as possible, be put under conservancy, the stocks of timber being said to be considerable, and the streams for transport good. Some fine sâl forests were also met with in the tributary mehal of Gangpore.

In Patna, the sub-divisions of Gya, Sherghotty, and Shahabad were visited. There is no forest of any value in these tracts, but there is much land said to be favorable for teak plantations.

Dacca division.

In the Dacca division nothing was done during the year. The forests in it are extensive, and believed to be valuable. But they are principally in Cachar, where political difficulties render conservation difficult.

Reserves.

There are as yet no forest "reserves" except in Sikkim, where all the tracts, which have been notified in the Gazette as Government forests, are reserved tracts. Under the forest rules since published, Government forests are divided departmentally into two classes, viz. "open" and "reserved." All Government forests not reserved will come under the denomination of "open" forests, and in these only certain kinds of trees will be preserved; from the "open" forests selection of "reserves" will be made after close inspection.

Plantations.

Plantations in the Sikkim division are being extended on a spur of the Himalaya called the Bamun Pokree. The small teak plantation in Assam on the Dehing river, Luckimpore district, is also being increased. The young trees in this plantation are doing fairly well, and the forest officers anticipate that teak will succeed in these tracts. In both localities the plantations can be largely extended, there being plenty of

Government lands in the neighbourhood. Land is under preparation for plantations in the Chittagong district, where soil is favorable and the rivers for floating are very good. The plantation of oak, chestnut, and magnolia, near Darjeeling, is in good order.

Yield of the forests.

The yield of the forests consists of various kinds of produce besides timber. Revenue is collected on gums, bamboos, grass, silk cocoons; the fees on these products are collected, as they always have been, by the district officers, and amount to about Rs. 55,000 a year. In Assam, on the Dehing and Dhunsiri rivers, felling operations have been commenced, and 700 to 800 logs have been felled and dragged to river bank, of which a few only had been removed to the Dehing river depôt at the close of the year No timber was felled in Sikkim or in Bhútan this year, the operation being confined to the removal of timber cut during previous years.

Financial results.

The financial results of the transactions of the forest department during the year have been as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
From sale of timber at depôts	53,297
Ditto ditto removed by purchasers	3,768
Permit fees	960
Grazing dues and fisheries	1,011
Sale of fruits, &c.	60
Fines and forfeitures	224
Miscellaneous	1,790
	61,140

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	
Conservancy and working	24,173	
Establishments	60,186	
		84,359
Deficit ..		23,219

It will be observed that the heaviest item of expenditure is for establishment, which has been increased by the appointment of three additional assistant conservators, and is in process of further increase.

Passing of forest rules.

The steps taken from time to time with a view to secure the protection and working of the forests in Bengal by administrative measures, were noticed in the reports for previous years. Rules passed under the Forest Act (VII of 1865) have now been framed and published; they apply to all Government forests in Bengal except those districts which are by statute excluded from the general laws. The rules provide for the better management and preservation of Government forests, regulate

the transit of timber, and declare the offences against the law and the penalties to be exacted for them.

Proposed amendment of the Forest Act.

The proposal of amending the forest law (Act VII of 1865) has been long under consideration. The first draft of a new law, embodying provisions for various matters not embraced by the existing law, was prepared by the Inspector-General of Forests in 1868, but was not then proceeded with. A revised draft bill was circulated by the Government of India in November 1870, and the opinion of revenue and forest officers invited thereon. The main object aimed at in this bill was the provision of the following matters not provided for in the Act of 1865, viz.—(1) the regulation and settlement of forest rights in Government forests; (2) the levy of dues on timber imported from foreign territory, and the control of the transit of timber and other forest produce grown in other than Government forests; (3) the declaration of all drift, stranded, and unclaimed timber as Government property, until other rights are proved in them; (4) the control, in special cases, of private forests, where the welfare of the country seems to demand such interference; and (5) the punishment of particular forest offences by fine, in addition to confiscation of timber and implement. The reports received on this bill from the officers consulted have been communicated to the Government of India with the remarks of this Government since the close of the year. It has been particularly urged that extreme care should be taken in giving powers to officers of a limited special department, like the forest department, who are apt to look too exclusively to the interest of that department alone.

Declaration of forest tracts in the Chittagong division.

By a notification dated the 27th January 1871, the forest tracts in the hill tracts of Chittagong, within the boundaries specified below, were declared to be Government forests under section 2 of Act VII of 1865, viz. on the north, the Fenny River, Hill Tipperah, and south boundary of Cachar; on the south, the Akyab district; on the east, the British frontier; on the west, an imaginary line drawn from Ramghur on the Fenny to the Kahareemoni hill station, and thence through Seetinpahar on the Kurnafoolee river, along the water-sheds between the Nurha and the Marugree streams, between the Dalloo and the Sungoo rivers, and the Dalloo and the Banoo rivers, to the Mamoree river, and across it along the water-shed on the west. In thus making over the forest conservancy of the division to the forest department, it was ordered that the district forest officer was to act immediately under the orders of the Conservator only in respect to forests out of the hill tracts; but that within the limits of the hill tracts no orders connected with forest administration were to be issued except in communication with the deputy commissioner in charge of the district. This arrangement was found necessary with a view to avoid complications with the hill tribes, especially in respect to the nomadic cultivation, called jooming, practised by them. Cultivation by the use of the plough being unknown to them, the process followed is to clear and burn the trees and jungle on selected patches of forest and then to plant several crops together in shallow holes scooped in the

ground. The same patch of forest is not continuously cultivated for more than two or three years together. After that time it is found more profitable to leave the old cultivation and break up fresh soil.

Re-distribution of forest establishments.

During the year under report forest establishments were for the first time sanctioned for the divisions of Bhaugulpore, Chittagong, and Dacca, and a re-distribution of the establishments of the other divisions was also authorized. The costs of establishments sanctioned for the several divisions stand as under :—

	Rs.
Assam division	1,114
Sikkim or Cooch Behar division	621
Bhaugulpore division	522
Chittagong division	628
Dacca division	515
One native doctor for any division, wherever his services may be required	20
Total	3,420

C.—RAILWAYS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

MAIN LINE.

The statistics in this report refer to the civil year ended 31st December 1870.

The opening of the chord line on the 1st January 1871 has considerably increased the mileage of this railway, and the double line is now continuous from Howrah to the river Kurramnassa.

The following table gives the open mileage in detail :—

	Length of line.		Single or double track.
	Miles.	Chains.	
Main line { Bengal	419	45	Double.
Main line { North-Western Provinces	521	59	Single.
Loop line	251	22	Ditto.
Burrakur branch	21	52	Ditto.
Singarun branch	6	68	Ditto.
Kurhurballie branch	24	52	Ditto.
Serampore branch...	1	49	Ditto.
Rajmehal branch	7	28	Ditto.
Monghyr branch	5	36	Ditto.
Patna branch	0	46	Double.
Benares branch	5	48	Single.
Allahabad Fort branch	2	18	Ditto.
Agra branch	13	15	Ditto.
Delhi branch	13	12	Ditto.
	1,395	70	
Jubbulpore line	223	10	Ditto.
Total	1,618	80	

With the exception of the chord line no engineering work of importance was in progress during the past year. The principal works of construction during the year have been as follows:—

Improvement of the Howrah goods' yard, and extension of accommodation to meet the increase of traffic.

Under foot crossing at Serampore station for the convenience of passengers.

Additional sidings at Pundooah, Burdwan, Raneegunge, Searsole, Neemcha, Assensole, Luckeeserai, and Mokameh.

Doubling of the line between Kanoo and Seetarampore.

The girders over the rivers Keeul, Hoollohur, and Soane, tested, and the second line of road opened for public traffic.

New goods' sheds completed at Zumaneah and Koorjah.

At Allahabad, all the house accommodation in hand has been completed, including the "bath" and "institute."

At Cawnpore, accommodation for running guards and drivers has been provided, and new bungalows have been built at Etawah, Toondla, and Gazeeabad.

The official inspection of the chord line for opening was made on the 15th December, and the line was opened, with the way and works in a very incomplete state, on the 1st January 1871.

The line, a considerable part of which traverses a hilly and difficult country, does great credit to the contractors, but its construction has been vexatiously tedious. Every endeavour was made in the beginning of the year to urge the contractors to have the way and works in a state for partial opening simultaneously with the through opening of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Jubbulpore, but the line was not deemed safe for traffic until another season's rains had consolidated the high embankments.

Simultaneously with the opening of this line the East Indian Railway Company commenced operations in the Kurburballie coal-fields. At first, owing to difficulties in collecting labor, the work proceeded slowly, and little was done beyond draining some of the old pits by the close of the official year; but by the 30th June last upwards of 6,000 tons of good coal had been raised.

Maintenance.—The way and works have been satisfactorily maintained at a cost averaging Rs. 154-12-1 per mile of railway per month for the past year, compared with Rs. 140-14-1 for the year 1869, the increase being chiefly owing to a greater consumption of permanent way materials.

Working.—The official year commenced with the ceremonial opening of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway to Jubbulpore by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and His Excellency the Viceroy, which event took place on the 1st April, but through traffic with Bombay was not regularly established until the 1st May.

The effect on the East Indian Railway was not so great as had been anticipated, and the balance of traffic continued up to the end of the year under report to flow uninterruptedly to Calcutta.

The following tables show the general results of the working, year by year, to the close of 1870 :—

East Indian Railway.

Year.	Average miles open.	Train miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Average per Mile open. Earnings.	Average per Mile open. Expenses.	Average per Mile open. Profits.	Average per Train Mile. Earnings.	Average per Train Mile. Expenses.	Average per Train Mile. Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Approximate expended capital ready earning traffic.	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
1854	38	.....	93,280	58,005	35,275	2,454	1,526	928	.....	.....	.....	62·0	0·5	72,25,662		
1855	121	132,251	6,36,199	3,30,548	3,05,651	5,258	2,732	2,526	4 12 11	2 8 0	2 4 11	51·9	1·3	2,30,08,029		
1856	121	223,735	10,44,427	4,25,896	6,18,531	8,631	3,519	5,112	4 10 8	1 14 4	2 12 4	40·7	2·6	2,30,08,029		
1857	121	340,552	14,49,463	5,50,027	8,99,436	11,979	4,545	7,434	4 4 0	1 9 9	2 10 2	37·9	3·9	2,30,08,029		
1858	126	481,157	18,23,919	9,14,063	9,09,856	14,475	7,254	7,221	3 12 7	1 14 4	1 14 3	50·1	3·8	2,39,58,774		
1859	251	704,906	32,09,621	14,13,297	17,96,324	12,787	5,631	7,156	4 8 10	2 0 0	2 8 10	55·9	3·6	4,77,27,399		
1860	306	987,389	36,70,092	17,72,274	18,97,818	11,993	5,792	6,201	3 11 4	1 12 8	1 14 8	51·7	3·2	5,81,85,594	14,90,94,218	1·3
1861	432	1,391,445	53,83,061	25,02,718	28,80,343	12,461	5,794	6,667	3 13 9	1 12 8	2 1 2	53·5	3·5	8,21,44,368	18,26,57,531	1·6
1862	644	1,888,030	63,86,874	34,36,702	29,50,172	9,917	5,336	4,581	3 6 0	1 13 1	1 8 11	53·8	2·4	12,24,55,956	19,41,41,334	1·5
1863	928	3,012,186	1,08,44,604	59,61,942	4,88,262	11,686	6,425	5,261	3 9 5	1 15 8	1 9 9	54·9	2·7	17,64,58,272	21,24,79,898	2·3
1864	1,060	3,56,6491	1,39,31,130	70,73,550	68,57,580	13,142	6,673	6,469	3 14 4	1 15 10	1 14 6	50·7	3·4	20,15,57,940	22,51,39,036	3·0
1865	1,128	4,265,247	1,82,50,754	81,79,183	1,00,71,641	16,179	7,251	8,928	4 4 5	1 14 8	2 5 9	44·8	4·7	21,44,88,072	22,88,29,473	4·4
1866	1,129½	5,103,480	2,19,89,011	97,28,447	1,22,60,564	19,472	8,61[illegible]	10,857	4 4 11	1 14 6	2 6 5	44·2	5·7	21,46,78,210	24,45,53,989	5·0
1867	1,131	4,994,487	2,33,13,392	1,13,16,368	1,20,00,024	20,615	10,905	10,610	4 10 8	2 4 3	2 6 5	48·5	4·3	22,46,18,619	26,95,54,805	4·4
1868	1,131	4,898,427	2,34,46,196	1,02,23,568	1,32,17,628	20,731	9,044	11,687	4 12 7	2 1 5	2 11 2	43·6	5·8	24,55,87,887	28,75,69,647	4·5
1869	1,131	6,094,834	2,70,15,254	1,12,57,002	1,57,58,252	23,886	9,953	13,933	4 6 11	1 13 7	2 9 4	41·6	5·2	26,05,24,822	29,57,64,971	5·2
1870	1,131½	6,070,663	2,85,70,184	1,19,19,981	1,66,50,203	25,249	10,584	14,715	4 11 3	1 15 5	2 11 10	41·7	5·9	26,90,99,335	28,91,17,[illegible]	5·7

Howrah Steam Ferry.

Year.	Earning.	Expenses	Deficit.	Profit.
1857	49,559	55,472	5,913	. .
1858	17,674	52,223	34,549	... ..
1859	81,276	67,614	36,338	.....
1860	25,052	58,347	33,305	
1861	59,261	60,627	1,366	.
1862	54,799	59,786	4,987	
1863	29,682	77,626	47,944	.
1864	80,311	90,396	10,085	.....
1865	195,222	130,227	.	64,995
1866	59,862	109,714	49,852	.....
1867	68,796	97,230	28,434	.
1868	103,608	74,765		28,843
1869	118,626	77,739	...	40,887
1870	136,757	74,124	. .	62,638

The following table compares the details of the passenger traffic during 1870 with those of the previous year :—

	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent	Decrease per cent	Average mileage 1870	Receipts.		Increase in 1870	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1869.	1870.						1869	1870				
								Rs.	Rs.				
First class ...	35,784	31,301	.....	4,483	...	12 5	124 5	380,509	365,389	.... .	14,020	.	3·9
Percentage of entire traffic	0·7	0·6	.....	...	..		.	6 1	5·4	...	...	..	.
Second class ..	106,813	86,364	.. ...	20,449	..	19·1	91·8	404,673	371,943	..	32,730		8·8
Percentage of entire traffic	2·1	1·7	.....	...	...	.	...	6 5	5 5	.....	...	...	...
Intermediate class	591,726	660,240	68,514	..	11·5	.	39·3	332,151	515,359	183,208	...	55·1	..
Perce tage of entire traffic	11·7	12 6	....	..	..	...	...	5·3	7 5	...	..	..	.
Third class	4,291,000	4,461,257	169,897	. .	3 9		79·7	5,119,786	5,561,798	441,942	.	8·6	..
Percentage of entire traffic	85·5	85·1	.....	...	...	..	...	82.1	81·6	.....	.	..	..

The following is an abstract of the goods' traffic during 1869-70 :—

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Receipts.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
Merchandise.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For the public ...	24,280,189	24,091,004	.....	189,185				
Ditto by measurement	C. Feet. 203,905	C. Feet. 107,644	.....	C. Feet. 96,261	1,05,74,558	1,81,15,971	15,41,403	.....
For the railway (construction) ...	Mds. 2,021,058	Mds. 737,185	.....	Mds. 1,283,873	5,76,195	1,81,552	.....	3,94,643
For the railway, (revenue, Jubbulpore line) ...	3,671	7,286	3,615	.....	725	913	188	.....
Minerals.								
For the public ...	7,478,360	7,545,640	67,280	.....	14,66,786	14,34,669	.....	32,117
For the railway (construction) ...	56,629	27,270	.....	29,359	22,079	5,814	.....	16,865
For the Jubbulpore line, working	455,129	400,061	.....	55,068	4,22,994	3,11,906	.....	1,11,088
Line stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,510	6,948	.....	562
	34,265,030	32,778,446	.....	1,486,590	1,90,71,447	2,00,57,773	.....	.....
Less steam ferries' proportion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,489	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	34,265,030	32,778,446	.....	1,486,590	1,90,44,958	2,00,57,773	10,12,815	.....

The total vehicle stock amounts to 7,767, of which 304 were constructed during the year ending 31st December 1870.

The first class passenger carriages have been much improved to meet the requirements of running through to Bombay. Double roofs have been provided for 145 more of the third class carriages, leaving only 75 to complete that improvement.

The work of increasing the carrying capacity of the goods stock has been steadily progressing, 471 vehicles having been fitted with the new large axles during the year. 2,812 vehicles have been provided with oil lubricators, making a total of 3,642 now using oil instead of grease, the economical effect of which has already shown itself in the increased train loads. Considerable loss having been occasioned by the leaky state of the roofs of some of the wagon stock, it was decided to substitute iron for the old wood and canvas roofs, and since last rainy season about 300 covered wagons have been thus fitted.

The total locomotive stock, originally 537 (462 for main line and 75 for Jubbulpore line), has been reduced to 535 by the condemnation of two passenger engines which required repairs exceeding the fixed limit of Rs. 7,000 each.

The average number of locomotives employed in working the traffic on the main line was 419, and on the Jubbulpore line 28; the total number repaired during the year having been 192, of which 79

received thorough repairs. During the second half of the year a great reduction in the cost of working was effected, the locomotive expenses per train mile for each half having been as under:—

	30th June 1870.	31st December 1870.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Main line	0 10 7·27	0 8 4·79
Jubbulpore line	1 6 0·83	0 13 11·12

This appears to have been chiefly owing to economy in the use of fuel; the consumption per mile by goods' and passenger engines having been reduced from 69½lb and 49½lb, respectively, during the first half of the year, to 55lb and 44lb during the second half.

Jubbulpore Line.

The maintenance of the way and works was taken over from the contractors on the 30th June 1870, and the cost of maintaining the line has averaged Rs. 89-13-7 per mile per month for the year ending 31st December 1870, compared with Rs. 103-8-11 for the previous year.

The principal works of construction, besides those in progress at the terminal station of Jubbulpore, have been the provision of additional house accommodation at Sutna, the completion of the watering arrangement on the up platforms of some of the third class stations, the completion of the station of Manickpore, and the construction of a reservoir near Markoomdee, where, should a sufficient supply of water be secured, the station buildings will be ultimately erected. At Jubbulpore, the new joint passenger station for the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsular Railway was completed and opened to the public on the 1st February 1871.

The following tables show the general results of the working since the opening in August 1867:—

Year.	Average miles open.	Train miles.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open.			Per Train Mile.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.	Approximate expended capital really earning traffic.*	Capital on which guarantee is paid.	Rate per cent. of profit.
						Earnings.	Expenses	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.					
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.			Rs.	Rs.	
From Aug. to Dec. 1867.	223	75,038	2,17,303	1,02,842	24,461	974	865	109	2 13 0	2 8 7	0 5 5	88·7	0·09	2,53,20,807	3,45,14,400	0·07
1868	2	250,102	9,86,087	7,15,258	2,81,734	4,201	3,207	994	3 11 11	2 13 9	0 14 2	76·8	0·07	3,98,29,941	3,45,14,400	0·08
1869	2	410,022	11,84,729	12,81,252	*96,523	5,312	5,745	*433	2 14 8	3 1 12	*0 8 9	100·0	.....	3,88,59,255	3,48,74,400	.....
1870	223	449,251	13,85,973	11,42,768	1,02,205	5,001	5,129	852	2 1 7	2 8 11	0 6 8	85·6	0·49	3,82,11,305	3,48,78,200	0·25

* Deficit.

The following table compares the details of the passenger traffic during 1869 and 1870 :—

	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage 1870.	Receipts.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1869.	1870.						1869.	1870.				
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
First class	1,668	2,377	909	...	54·4	...	172·5	27,693	41,081	13,988	...	50·5	...
Percentage of entire traffic	1·0	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	7·7	7·9	.....	...	...	...
Second class... ...	3,756	4,335	579	...	15·4	..	176·2	24,940	35,801	10,861	...	43·5	...
Percentage of entire traffic . .	2·3	2·9	...	...	...	...	..	6·9	6·7	.....	...	...	...
Intermediate class .	4,187	14,995	10,808	..	258·1	...	113·7	8,103	32,956	24,853	...	393·1	...
Percentage of entire traffic	2·6	6·9	...	..	...	...	...	2·2	7·6	.....	...	...	...
Third class	152,712	195,131	40,419	..	26·4	...	137·1	2,99,137	4,13,987	1,14,850	...	38·4	...
Percentage of entire traffic	94·1	89·9	...	...	..	.	...	83·1	77·7	.....	...	...	...

The following is an abstract of the goods' traffic during 1869 and 1870 :—

	Weight carried.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Receipts.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
Merchandise.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	
For the public ...	2,103,912	1,882,522	. .	221,390	5,59,712	596,192	36,480	.....
Ditto ditto by measurement ...	C. Feet 15,754	C. Feet. 4,616	....	11,138				
For the railway (construction) ...	Mds 5,076	Mds. 23,658	24,582	.....	3,857	9,046	5,189	.....
Ditto ditto (main line revenue) ..	604	207	.. ..	337	75	114	39	.....
Minerals.								
For the public ...	6,696	10,926	4,230	.....	1,942	3,161	1,219	.....
Live-stock	.....	.	.....	.....	25	357	332	.....
	2,116,289	1,923,373	.....	. ..	5,65,611	6,08,870	43,259	.....
Less for railway purposes shown excess in December 1868	4,014	.. ...	.....	.....	1,221	.....	.....	.....
Total in maunds ...	2,112,274	1,923,373	.... .	188,901	5,64,390	6,08,870	44,480	.....
Exclusive of cubic feet	15,754	4,616	.....	11,138				

Accidents.—There were in all 149 accidents, as detailed below, to moving trains on the whole East Indian Railway system during the past year, but only two of these were of a serious nature—the first, a collision at Maharajpore on the 25th April, which caused the death of one and injury to thirty native passengers; the other occurred at the Satgoun bridge, near Hooghly, on the 17th November, when an engine and tender ran off the rails, owing, it is believed, to the fracture of an axle, and caused much damage to the bridge, stopping through traffic on both lines for *one* day and on the up line for nearly a month.

Accidents to Trains.

Collisions	6
Getting off proper line	11
Fire	1
Running over cattle	128
Other causes	3
Total ...	149

Casualties.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	10	52
Servants of companies and of contractors ...	29	55
Other persons	50	9
Total ...	89	116

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

With the exception of the Goalundo extension, no engineering work of any importance was in progress during the past year.

The Goalundo extension was officially inspected on the 29th December, and was opened for traffic on 1st January by His Excellency the Viceroy. This line was constructed by the company's own officers, and does great credit to the whole of the engineering staff—Mr. Bradford Leslie being chief.

The last of the 14 main girders, each weighing 110 tons and 185 feet in length, of the Gorai bridge, was got into place on the 24th October 1870, the whole having been successfully launched over deep water by a simple and scientific process (elaborated by Mr. Leslie expressly for the occasion) in the very short space of seven weeks. The bridge was duly tested prior to opening, and the girders proved to be unusually rigid; the whole structure is a most remarkable one, and ranks amongst the first engineering works of the country.

The Chundua bridge, which is the only other large work on the extension, gave great trouble during its construction; the cylinder, after completion, had to be un-hearted and sunk to an increased depth owing to an unexpected scour in the river bed, and owing to the failure and breakage of several of the cylinders it required great exertions to

complete the bridge in time for opening; the girders bore the tests satisfactorily, and the bridge has given no trouble since then.

During the first half of the year two surveys for proposed extensions of the Eastern Bengal Railway across the Ganges were conducted by a party of Government engineers, one from Rampore Bauleah through Dinagepore to Titalyah, and the other from Kooshtea to Bugwah on the Berhampooter, with a branch to Rungpore. These lines, which were proposed to be constructed as light lines on a guage of 3 feet 6 inches, were estimated to cost £3,961 and £6,317 per mile respectively, exclusive of rolling stock.

The Darjeeling project has been recommended for the favorable consideration of the Government of India, to be constructed either by the Eastern Bengal Railway Company or as a State line, on a 3 feet 6 inches guage, as a light line adapted for a traffic of £25 per mile per week.

Maintenance.—The way and works have been satisfactorily maintained at a cost averaging Rs. 156-12 per mile of railway per month for the past year, compared with Rs. 146-1 for the year 1869.

Working.—The opening of the line to Goalundo has been attended with most satisfactory results. During the last quarter of the year under notice, the traffic of the old terminal station near Kooshtea showed no signs of falling off, although the Company's steam flotilla ceased to ply to that station on 1st January, and the new terminus at Goalundo already promises to be the main emporium for the country produce of Eastern Bengal.

The following tables show the general results of the working year by year to the close of 1870:—

Year.	Miles open.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Per Mile open.			Per Train Mile.			Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on total capital expended.
						Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.		
From 29th Sept. to 31st Dec.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1862	77½	31,069	96,656	53,731	42,925	1,239	689	550	3 1 9	1 11 8	1 6 1	55·6	0·83
1863	110	223,317	8,32,922	4,03,380	4,29,542	7,572	3,667	3,905	3 11 8	1 12 9	1 14 10	48·4	3·06
1864	110	262,445	10,15,049	5,44,741	4,70,308	9,227	4,952	4,275	3 13 10	2 1 2	1 12 8	53·6	3·00
1865	110	324,611	13,15,424	6,61,987	6,53,437	12,235	6,018	6,207	4 2 7	2 0 7	2 2 0	45·6	4·10
1866	110	325,778	14,15,941	7,22,863	6,93,078	12,872	6,571	6,301	4 5 6	2 3 6	2 2 0	50·9	4·10
1867	113	354,400	16,19,833	7,88,971	8,30,862	14,542	7,077	7,465	4 9 1	2 3 7	2 5 6	48·7	4·4
1868	113	351,410	17,87,154	8,28,037	9,59,117	15,815	7,327	8,488	5 1 4	2 5 8	2 11 8	46·3	4·8
1869	112	365,337	18,11,904	9,12,291	8,99,703	16,178	8,145	8,033	4 16 4	2 7 11	2 7 5	50·3	3·2
1870	112	304,521	19,42,823	10,82,049	8,60,774	17,346	9,661	7,685	5 5 3	2 15 6	2 5 9	55·6	...

Steamer Service.

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profits.
Contract Steamers.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From February to December 1863 ...	46,737	79,858	33,121	.....
Half-year ended 30th June 1864 ...	1,552	8,276	6,724	.....
Steamer Nepaul, from 5th April to 17th July 1866	16,490	34,100	17,610	.....
Company's Steamers.				
From 10th July to 31st December 1865 ...	87,570	41,048	3,478	.....
For the year 1866	1,27,391	1,06,848	.....	20,543
Ditto 1867	2,33,761	1,99,665	.....	34,096
Ditto 1868	3,57,350	2,97,887	.....	59,463
Ditto 1869	3,30,822	3,45,898	15,076	.....
Ditto 1870	4,34,706	2,83,602	.....	1,51,104

The following table compares the details of the passenger traffic during 1870 with those of the previous year :—

	Number conveyed.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage, 1870.	Receipts.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	1869.	1870.						1869.	1870.				
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
First class	32,716	27,521	...	5,195	...	15·8	24·8	49,298	42,727	...	6,571	...	13·3
Percentage of entire traffic	2·5	2·1	...	...	...	...	...	7·0	6·0	...	...	...	...
Second class... ...	34,218	36,399	2,181	...	6·3	...	23·1	20,036	26,362	...	2,674	...	9·2
Percentage of entire traffic	2·7	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	4·1	3·5	...	...	...	...
Third class	304,092	294,072	...	10,020	...	3·2	23·6	1,64,285	1,62,813	...	1,472	...	0·8
Percentage of entire traffic	23·5	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	23·3	22·9	...	...	...	...
Fourth class... ...	923,049	968,075	44,126	...	4·7	...	31·6	4,62,417	4,77,931	15,514	...	3·3	...
Percentage of entire traffic	71·3	75·0	...	...	...	...	...	65·6	67·3	...	...	...	...

The following is an abstract of the goods' traffic during 1869 and 1870:—

		Weight.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Amount.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
		1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
		Mds.	Mds.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General goods ...	Up ..	601,257	527,563		73,694	174,441	126,081	.....	48,360
	Down ..	450,774	365,767	. . .	85,007	90,430	238,726	148,296	.....
Special goods ...	Up ..	502,085	477,099	.....	24,986	130,561	179,698	29,137	.....
	Down...	2,833,357	3,499,393	666,036	....	850,265	982,415	132,150	.....
Coal ..	Up ...	522,033	403,629	. . . .	118,404	64,695	52,971	. .....	11,727
	Down...	.....	1,138	1,138	.....	... ..	163	163	.....
Railway materials carried free ..	Up ...	396,019	417,402	21,383	.....	.....	.....	..	.....
	Down.	147,348	125,721	..	21,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	Up ...	2,021,394	1,825,693	.. .	195,701	369,700	338,750	.....	30,950
	Down...	3,431,479	3,992,019	560,540	.....	940,695	12,21,304	280,609	.....

Accidents.—The collision between two engines which occurred on the Goraie branch on the 15th November 1870 was a very serious one, both engines being totally disabled, and one of the drivers having since died from injuries received. It appears that the main line was not blocked at the junction, as it should have been, and the telegraph was interrupted that night; the station-master at the Goraie terminus gave a "line clear" message for the pilot engine to return to shed without making any inquiries regarding the goods' train then due, and the pilot ran into this goods' train which was working to time. The agent was called upon to dismiss the station-master, and to correct the lax management of the traffic department.

Accidents to Trains.

Collision	1
Getting off proper line	1
Fire	1
Running over cattle	5
Total ..	8

Casualties.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	0	1
Servants of company and of contractors	3	2
Other persons	2	1
Total ...	5	4

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

This line has been managed during the past year by the Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, in addition to his other duties, and by care and economy a profit has for the first time in the history of this line been declared.

There is however no prospect of an improvement in the traffic, and the Canning Land Investment Company having gone into liquidation, it is probable that Canning will soon be abandoned as a port of shipment.

The following tables show the general results of the working year by year to the close of 1870 :—

Year.	Number of miles open.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profits.	Per mile open.				Per train mile.				Percentage of working expenses.
							Earnings.	Expenses.	Deficit.	Profits.	Earnings.	Expenses	Deficit.	Profits.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.
1862	15	18,960	27,780	35,068	7,288	...	1,852	2,378	526	...	1 7 5	1 14 1	0 6 8	...	128
1863	23	21,683	47,328	62,032	14,704	...	2,058	2,697	639	...	1 7 11	1 15 4	0 7 5	...	131
1864	28	48,186	77,332	1,05,971	28,639	...	2,762	3,785	1,023	...	1 9 8	2 3 2	0 9 6	...	137
1865	28	62,752	1,08,952	1,24,552	15,600	...	3,891	4,448	557	...	1 11 9	1 15 9	0 4 0	...	114
1866	28	59,946	1,15,228	1,36,781	21,438	...	4,117	4,884	767	...	1 14 9	2 4 6	0 5 9	...	118
1867	28	60,976	92,020	1,24,198	31,278	...	3,318	4,435	1,117	...	1 8 5	2 0 7	0 8 2	...	134
1868	28	41,068	87,878	1,52,131	64,253	...	3,138	5,433	2,294	...	2 2 3	3 11 3	1 9 0	...	173
1869	28	31,916	80,786	1,17,579	36,793	...	2,885	4,199	1,314	...	2 8 6	3 10 11	1 2 5	...	145
From 1st Jan. to 31st Mar. 1870 ...	28	8,781	22,068	22,519	451	...	788	804	16	...	2 8 2	2 9 0	0 0 10	...	102
For the official year 1870-71 ...	28	43,500	76,776	76,202	...	574	2,742	2,722	...	20	1 12 2	1 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 2	99

The following table compares the details of the passenger traffic during 1870 with those of the previous year :—

	Number Conveyed.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.	Average mileage, 1870.	Receipt.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
	Civil year 1869.	Official year 1870.						Civil year 1869.	Official year 1870.				
								Rs.	Rs.				
Upper class ...	5,703	4,858	...	845	...	14·8	16·2	4,832	3,701	...	1,131	23·4	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	2·3	1·5	...	...	...	...	...	0·9	7·2	...	...	...	...
Upper class ...	242,284	231,070	33,786	...	16·0	...	9·8	43,652	43,532	...	120	...	0·2
Percentage of entire traffic ...	97·4	83·5	...	...	...	...	...	89·9	84·7	...	...	...	...
Garden produce train ...	850	50,588	49,738	...	5,851	...	7·8	80	4,155	4,075	...	5,094	...
Percentage of entire traffic ...	0·3	15·9	...	...	...	...	...	0·2	8·1	...	...	...	...

Accidents.—The following is an abstract of accidents and casualties on the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway during 1870 :—

Accidents to Trains.

Getting off proper line	1
Running over cattle	3
Total ...	4

Casualties.

	Killed.	Injured.
Railway servant	1	1

These accidents were quite unimportant.

NULHATTEE AND AZIMGUNGE BRANCH RAILWAY.

This light line has been worked with success during the past year, and the receipts continue to increase.

The proprietors are anxious to dispose of it to Government, and negotiations have been carried on for more than two years without results. The Government of India have now definitely decided not to give more than £30,000, the sum demanded being £40,000; but they have allowed the line to be worked without a contract, and uncontrolled, until further orders, as a temporary arrangement.

The following tables show the general results of the working year by year to the close of 1870 :—

YEAR.	Average miles open.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	AVERAGE PER MILE OPEN. Earnings.	Expenses.	Profits.	Percentage of working expenses.	Percentage of profits on capital expended.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
From 21st Dec. 1863 to 31st Dec. 1864 ...	27	52,080	25,460	26,626	1,929	943	986	48·8	3·3
For the year 1865	27	57,507	36,392	21,115	2,129	1,347	782	63·2	2·6
Ditto 1866	27	52,102	54,787	*2,685	1,929	2,029	*100	105·1	.....
Ditto 1867	27	63,118	43,432	19,686	2,337	1,608	729	68·8	2·4
Ditto 1868	27	81,365	68,024	13,341	3,013	2,519	494	83·6	1·6
Ditto 1869	27	84,595	50,454	34,141	3,133	1,868	1,265	59·6	4·2
Ditto 1870	27	86,271	42,077	44,194	3,195	1,558	1,637	48·7	5·5

* Deficit.

Accidents.—The following is an abstract of accidents and casualties on the Nulhattee and Azimgunge Branch Railway during 1870 :—

Accidents to Trains.

Running over cattle	1
Other causes	8
Total ...	9

Casualty.—One person killed.

One of these accidents was of a serious nature, and the proprietors were called upon to put the fencing round the stations in good order, and carry out certain necessary precautions.

D.—AGRICULTURAL.

Season and outturn of the crops.

The season of 1870-71 was favorable to agriculture, and the staple crops of the country produced a full yield. The rice crop, which is the great crop of eastern and central Bengal, was specially good; the jute

crop was fair; the indigo outturn was on the whole good; the tea crop was not so good as it promises to be this season; the yield in oil-seeds was very large.

Area under certain crops.

The statistics of area under the several staple crops of Bengal is as yet extremely imperfect: indeed, the tea and opium crops are the only staples for which the Government at present possesses accurate figures. But the customs returns show that the exports of staple products were as follow:—

	Exports in cwts. during 1869-70.	1870-71.
Rice	7,461,000	8,607,000
Jute	3,439,000	3,343,000
Seeds	3,510,000	5,953,700
Indigo	58,842	63,532

It may perhaps be reckoned that five-sixths of the indigo grown in Bengal is exported, and that three-quarters of the jute is also exported. According to this reckoning, the total breadth under these crops, at seven seers of indigo to the acre and at nine maunds of jute to the acre, would be about—

Indigo	610,000	acres.
Jute	600,000	,,

The production of, and the trade in jute has rapidly attained large dimension, and it is a most lucrative crop for the grower. But there was a decrease on the year under report. The price paid to the ryot for jute fibre has increased three-fold during the last ten years; and this rise sufficiently accounts for the increase in the breadth put down with this crop. It is difficult to say what is the position of the indigo industry. English indigo-planters have, as mentioned in former reports, more or less disappeared from some of the districts of the Ganges delta,; but, on the other hand, native landholders are in some places taking up indigo cultivation. The indigo concerns of Behar appear to have prospered and increased.

Opium and tea cultivation.

The area under opium has been stated at 530,557 acres in a previous chapter of this report. The progress of tea cultivation in Bengal may be thus shown :—

Tea cultivation statistics of 1870.

Name of district.		Number of gardens.	Area under tea in acres.	Outturn of tea in lb—1870.
Assam	Kamroop ...	38	3,174	340,030
	Nowgong ...	27	2,183	311,007
	Durrung ...	46	3,862	887,219
	Seebsaugor ...	135	15,745	3,198,512
	Luckimpore ...	30	3,509	769,682
Darjeeling		60	11,325	1,704,136
Goalparah		3	325	2,294
Dacca		2	not given	1,240
Sylhet		20	3,383	370,853
Cachar		66	24,045	4,006,822
Chittagong			not given	157,000
Chota Nagpore	Hazarebaugh ...	3	,, } estimate	1,000
	Lohardaggah ...	2	,, }	200

The outturn of the year was thus from ten to eleven million pounds of tea, worth, at 8 annas per pound, about fifty lakhs of rupees or £500,000 sterling. The exports of Indian tea were 12¾ million pounds in 1870-71, as against 12¼ millions in the preceding year. But these exports include a certain amount of tea grown in northern India. The tea gardens gave employment to more than 70,000 laborers.

Condition of tea industry.

The officers of the tea districts report that in Assam gardens which were opened for speculation only have been closed, while *bonâ fide* undertakings are being managed more successfully and more economically than before. In Gowalparah, where the tea gardens are entirely in the hands of natives, the cultivation is not spreading. In Darjeeling and Cachar tea is thriving, though in the latter district the raids of border tribes caused loss of life and property on some few outlying gardens, and gave rise to some panic among the tea garden coolies. In another chapter of this report it has been stated that a military expedition is being organized, one result of which will, it is anticipated, be the pacification of the Cachar frontier. In Chittagong and Dacca tea industry has not gained much ground during the year. In Chota Nagpore it is still a moot-point whether tea-planting will pay or not. The operations of the past year have not decided the question in the affirmative, but recent reports show that during 1871 there has been a fair yield on one of the Loharduggah gardens.

HORTICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL BOTANY.

Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

No material change has been made in the management of the Botanical Gardens, but additions have been made to the collection of ferns, orchids, and palms, and several minor improvements in the garden have been made. A complete report on the museum cannot be made, as the curator, Mr. Kurz, has been absent in Burmah; but considerable additions have been made to the herbarium, and a complete alphabetical catalogue of the library has been made.

The experiments made with exotic cotton have not resulted favorably. It appears that there is no difficulty in growing fine cotton plants of foreign kinds; but in a climate so moist and showery as that of Calcutta, the ripening bolls are liable to be destroyed by rain. It is thought that possibly the drier climate of Chota Nagpore might be found more suitable.

Ipecacuanha.—The plants of ipecacuanha in this garden are in almost exactly the same condition in which they were a year ago, and the superintendent thinks it certain that this drug cannot be grown at Calcutta.

An accident interfered with the experiments made on a small scale in the neighbourhood of Darjeeling; but on the whole, so far as present experience justifies an opinion, the superintendent thinks that ipecacuanha will ultimately be produced successfully at the base of the Himalayas.

Cocoa.—The Government has lately given instructions that some experiments in growing cocoa (Theobroma cacao) shall be made in Bengal; and though the plant can only be kept alive in Calcutta under shelter, there seems to be fair ground for hoping that it could be profitably cultivated at the foot of the hills.

Tobacco.—Experimental tobacco cultivation was carried on only in the Botanical Gardens. More than ten pounds of seed of the finest foreign varieties were supplied to Mr. Rivett-Carnac. There is evidently no difficulty in producing at the Botanical Gardens any amount of tobacco seed of these varieties, but as yet the superintendent has not been able to produce good merchantable leaf.

Rheea.—In the cultivation of rheea, the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens merely aims at keeping a stock of young plants, which are ready for supply to the public at a very low price.

His Excellency the Viceroy having called the superintendent's attention to the bun rheea of Bengal, inquiries were made with the following results. Rheea is the cultivated variety of Bœhmeria nivea, and therefore bun rheea should mean Bœhmeria nivea itself. This plant however does not, the superintendent believes, grow wild in any part of Bengal, unless in the extreme east of Chittagong; and in any case there seems to be no reason for supposing that the wild Bœhmeria nivea would be more easy of cultivation, or produce a more valuable crop, than the ordinary rheea.

But in making inquiries about the wild Bœhmeria nivea, the superintendent found that the hill people, both in north and east Bengal, give the name of bun rheea to a great variety of plants, all of which, however, are (apparently) a species of nettles belonging to the sub-order Bœhmeria. It appears to be a general character of this sub-order to produce fine fibre, and it is probable that rheea is by no means the most valuable fibrous plant of the sub-order, but that species superior in fibre to this exotic plant grow wild abundantly in Bengal.

Excellence in fibre, however, is not the only condition which a fibrous plant has to satisfy in order to make it economically valuable. The principal merit of jute as a valuable fibre is that it can be easily prepared. The nettle fibres generally will not endure lengthened maceration in water to get rid of the cellular tissue; but different varieties vary exceedingly in the degree of difficulty involved in the reduction of their fibre to such a state that it will travel to Europe and arrive in a condition satisfactory to the European manufacturer. The European manufacturer appears to object to any process that involves treating the bark with either alkaloid or acid: he wants the fibre cleaned mechanically from cellular tissue, dried, and packed.

Again, whatever the other merits of a fibrous plant may be, it has no economical value unless it can be cultivated cheaply in large quantities. Fibre must be procured by the ton to prove remunerative. A wild nettle may appear abundant in the Sikkim jungles, yet it may be found practically a difficult matter to get in 60lb of dry fibre. Any wild plant can only be economically valuable if it can be grown at small cost as a dense crop. Unfortunately, many of the nettles, though they

grow freely as weeds, prove very hungry of manure when it is attempted to cultivate them as a permanent crop uniformly covering the ground. The whole question of the selection of nettles for experiment becomes thus complicated with many considerations. As a preliminary step, the superintendent has revised the Bengal species, and he reports that there are sixty-nine Bengal nettles, all of which (except four good and a few doubtful species) are known in the wild state.

The head gardener at the cinchona plantation is now preparing a set of samples of the fibres of the more promising plants, without using acid or alkali or protracted maceration; each sample will consist, if possible, of 60lb, and it is proposed to send them to England in order to determine the probable market value of each. An estimate will also be made of the cost per maund of preparation.

So far as is at present known, Villebrunea appendiculata is the most valuable species. It is a small tree which might probably be grown as osier willows are in England. Its fibre is strong, fine, and white, and can be more easily prepared than any of the others. It is used by the natives for bow strings.

The fibre of Maoutia puya is extensively used by the Lepchas, and it may prove to be valuable; but no decided opinion can be given on this or any other species at present.

Rice.—The curator of the Botanical Gardens was instructed to experiment on the growth of the Carolina rice. His cultivation was not very successful, but his own experiments, as well as information collected from others, led him to the conclusion that Carolina rice can be grown to any extent in Bengal, the only difficulty being to find a market for the produce, which is considered unwholesome and poor flavoured.

Experiments made with Carolina rice seed, distributed in various parts of the country by the Board of Revenue, showed favorable results in those places where the cultivation was tried under ordinarily favorable circumstances. The fact is that the Calcutta gardens are rather a field for scientific botany than sucessful in the practical cultivation of useful products.

Manufacture of quinine.

Some account of the introduction of the quinine manufacture was given in last year's report. The supreme Government taking into consideration the importance of the question, nominated a commission to inquire into and report upon the whole subject, the special question for decision being the expediency of sending home the whole of the bark which bears a marketable value, or of manufacturing it entirely or in part in this country.

The commission having visited the plantations at Rungbee, came to the conclusion that as cinchona officinalis has never grown well there, the trees of this species should be cut down, the bark being sent to London for sale.

Cinchona succirubra, as the only species likely to furnish a large supply of bark for some time to come, formed the principal subject of their report. Though unable to predict that this tree will last in Sikkim for sixty or a hundred years, as it does in its indigenous state,

they rejected Mr. McIvor's opinion that there is reason to fear the early destruction of the plantation by disease. On the whole they thought it safe to calculate that the trees would at any rate last 7 or 8 years longer, and that even if they lasted no longer than that, they might yield a good supply of barks by being coppiced.

With respect to the manufacture, it appears that the Rungbee plantations produced 12,500lb bark in the season of 1870-71. Five thousand pounds of the best, which is expected to fetch 1*s.* 9*d.* per lb, have been sent to London for sale, and the rest has been boiled down at Rungbee.

As regards the future, the commission recommended that the bulk of the stem bark should next season be sent to London for sale, enough being kept for extensive local experiments; but that the inferior bark should all be worked up at Rungbee.

Cultivation of cinchona.

The cinchona plantations have lost, by early death, Dr. T. Anderson, who introduced the plant into Bengal, and under whose superintendence the present successful cultivation has been brought about. In the opinion of his medical advisers, the unsparing zeal with which Dr. T. Anderson exposed himself personally in the steaming valleys of Sikkim cost him his life. Dr. T. Anderson commenced the propagation of cinchona plants in Sikkim in 1862, but for several years little progress was made. Sinchul, Lebong, Upper Rungbee, and Rungyroong, were successively tried and found to be localities not well suited to the culture. The young stock was very unhealthy, and young plants had to be thrown away by thousands, and it was the opinion of very high authorities that cinchona could never be profitably grown in Sikkim.

Dr. T. Anderson, undaunted by these and other discouragements, applied himself steadily to overcome, one by one, the difficulties experienced; and by 1867-68 these difficulties had been so far overcome, that he felt no doubt of economic success in the growth of two species of cinchona. When Dr. T. Anderson left for England, in the spring of 1869, he left his successor merely to pursue in cinchona culture the plan of proceeding which he had brought into successful operation.

Mr. Broughton's method of preparing the alkaloids from red bark was tried at Rungbee during the year, and at first it appears to have been successful. Subsequent samples, however, when sent to the medical store-keeper in Calcutta, were found to contain metallic copper, and the manufacture was therefore stopped, the fact being that the manufacture had been temporarily conducted by gardeners who had no scientific knowledge, but did the best they could. No definite arrangements have yet been made for future local manufacture.

Since the close of the year Dr. King has taken charge of the Botanical Gardens and cinchona plantations.

The plantation of the Darjeeling Cinchona Association at Pomong, which adjoins the Government Rungbee plantations, has considerably extended its operations, and by the end of this spring there may be 1,000 acres of *c. succirubra* on the Pomong plantation.

E.—PRICES OF PRODUCE.

This is the first occasion in which any endeavour has been made in the administration report to collate prices of produce or labour in the different portions of the Lower Provinces. It is still defective, the materials for the variations in the prices of labor not being available.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food in one selected district in each division in the Lower Provinces of Bengal from April 1870 to March 1871.

Number of seers of 80 tolahs weight purchaseable for a Rupee.

Number.	District.	Cleaned Rice in ordinary use.												Pulses in ordinary use.												Wheat.												Attah or Wheaten flour.												Janera, Jowar, and such Grains.											
		April 1870.	May 1870.	June 1870.	July 1870.	August 1870.	September 1870.	October 1870.	November 1870.	December 1870.	January 1871.	February 1871.	March 1871.	April 1870.	May 1870.	June 1870.	July 1870.	August 1870.	September 1870.	October 1870.	November 1870.	December 1870.	January 1871.	February 1871.	March 1871.	April 1870.	May 1870.	June 1870.	July 1870.	August 1870.	September 1870.	October 1870.	November 1870.	December 1870.	January 1871.	February 1871.	March 1871.	April 1870.	May 1870.	June 1870.	July 1870.	August 1870.	September 1870.	October 1870.	November 1870.	December 1870.	January 1871.	February 1871.	March 1871.	April 1870.	May 1870.	June 1870.	July 1870.	August 1870.	September 1870.	October 1870.	November 1870.	December 1870.	January 1871.	February 1871.	March 1871.
1	Bhaugulpore...	23	20	19	19	19	21	28	30	23	29	28	29	20	20	20	21	21	22	25	25	28	29	29	30	19	19	19	18	18	20	23	25	28	28	29	29	18	13	13	13	13	13	16	19	21	20	21	21	35	35	27	28	25	29	35	37	37	38	38	44
2	Burdwan ...	22	23	23	22	20	22	21	22	27	25	28	28	14	15	12	12	12	12	15	14	18	25	26	25	15	15	14	16	15	15	16	14	20	20	23	23	11	11	10	10	9	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3	Chittagong ...	22	20	18	18	22	27	25	24	25	25	22	21	15	15	14	12	12	12	12	9	9	10	14	14	10	11	11	13	13	13	10	9	12	11	11	11	8	8	8	9	9	9	8	9	10	10	10	10	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	Backergunge..	25	19	19	22	18	19	25	24	22	20	25	22	11	10	11	12	11	10	12	12	11	13	13	12	14	14	14	12	14	14	14	14	14	13	14	13	7	7	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5	Pooree ...	30	29	24	24	24	26	28	29	32	32	30	32	21	18	18	24	17	18	20	18	18	18	18	18	9	12	9	9	11	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	7	7	8	8	8	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		*	*	*
6	24-Pergunnahs	19	18	18	20	21	20	23	25	25	21	21	21	13	12	13	12	11	12	12	13	13	14	25	25	13	12	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	16	18	19	8	8	8	8	8	10	8	8	10	10	10	11	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10		*
7	Patna	21	20	20	18	19	23	24	24	27	25	25	23	27	26	25	23	23	23	25	25	30	31	30	34	19	19	18	18	18	20	20	22	22	24	23	24	14	13	13	*	14	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	35	33	30	28	31	33	36	32	34	36	31	32
8	Moorshedabad	24	22	22	22	19	23	23	24	25	25	26	26	17	20	14	16	15	16	15	17	20	26	25	35	19	16	16	18	15	15	15	16	22	22	24	25	10	10	10	11	11	10	10	10	13	14	15	17	*	29	19	23	21	*	*	*	28	*	*	*
9	Hazareebaugh	19	19	17	17	17	22	22	22	23	26	24	24	22	24	22	18	16	18	21	18	19	23	22	18	15	16	16	15	15	16	18	18	18	20	19	22	11	12	10	11	10	11	12	12	13	14	13	14	24	24	26	24	24	27	36	42	36	34	29	30
10	Kamroop ...	20	20	13	20	20	20	20	20	25	20	20	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	16	18	10	11	13	13	13	13	16	15	16	20	13	20	4	4	5	5	5	6	8	10	10	10	10	8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11	Darjeeling ...	16	15	18	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	18	8	6	6	7	6	6	6	8	8	7	8	10	8	8	8	*	*	*	*	6	6	6	5	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	5	6	26	22	20	20	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27

* Information not supplied.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Iron.

Iron is smelted from ores of different kinds, after the rude native methods in many parts of Bengal; but the statistics of this production are as yet very imperfect. There are no manufactories on the European method, but an experiment of the kind has been suggested in a locality near Hazareebaugh, where coal and iron are found together.

Coal.

The most important mineral product of Bengal is her coal. Dr. Thomas Oldham, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has recently published statistics of the coal produce in Bengal in much detail; the published papers show the facts of the Bengal coal trade down to the end of the year 1868; but Dr. Oldham has furnished statistics of the chief coal mines for one year later.

Mines.

There are now 44 coal mines at work in Bengal, of which 19 mines turn out more than 10,000 tons of coal a-piece per annum. In the larger and better mines coal is raised by steam from pits and galleries; in the smaller mines or workings, coal is raised by hand labor from open quarries. In the Raneegunge coal field alone, 61 steam engines, with an aggregate of 867 horse-power, are at work. Only one seam (or set of seams) of a less thickness than 8½ feet, is worked; and the average thickness of the seams at the Raneegunge mines is about 15 or 16 feet. The pits are mostly shallow: very few are more than 150 feet deep.

Outturn of coal.

The total outturn of Bengal coal mines at intervals during the last fifteen years has been as follows:—

	Maunds.	Tons.
1858	6,162,319	230,443
1861	7,785,085	370,718
1864	9,032,405	430,114
1867	11,847,178	476,841
1868	13,465,829	564,033

Of the 1868 outturn the greatest part came from the mines belonging to five companies, namely:—

	Maunds.
The Bengal Coal Company	6,139,105
The Sirole mine (native owners)	2,428,428
The Beerbhoom Company	1,362,635
The Equitable Coal Company	1,160,292
The East India Coal Company	830,605
Total ...	11,921,065

The returns for 1869, so far as they are available, show that the amounts of coal raised were still increasing, for in that year

	Maunds.
The Bengal Coal Company raised	6,569,482
The Equitable Coal Company raised	3,496,587
The Beerbhoom Coal Company „	1,883,082
Messrs. Apcar and Company „	1,185,198
The Raneegunge Coal Association raised	1,298,890
Total ...	14,430,239

Thus five companies in 1869 raised more coal than all the mines put together produced in 1868.

Coal consumption.

All the railways which have their terminus in Calcutta now use Indian coals exclusively; the East Indian Railway Company burnt 247,000 tons of Bengal coal in 1869, and the Eastern Bengal burnt 16,000 tons in 1868. The river-going and Indian sea steamers are also using Indian coals very largely.

Assam coal.

The coals of Assam have not yet come extensively into use; but some of the coal in that province, as has been reported in previous years, is excellent fuel, though it is not at present very accessible.

Coal trade of 1871.

Dr. Oldham, in his published report, says—"The amount of European coal imported into Calcutta depends much more on questions of freight, dead weight, and of general trade, than on the local demands." During the last season a good deal of English coal was brought out as ballast, and at one time the English coal was almost under-selling Raneegunge coals in the Calcutta market. The opening of the chord line of the East Indian Railway has brought the great Karhurbaree coal fields within reach of the Calcutta market; and notwithstanding occasional temporary disturbances, the country coal trade appears to be doing well.

Discovery of coal in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong.

A specimen of brown coal having been found in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong by Mr. Nuthal, Superintendent of Kheddas, an analysis of it gave the results noted on the margin. This assay showed that the coal could not be of much commercial value; but it was considered that beds of better coal might perhaps exist in the same neighbourhood. It is intended to ascertain how the matter really stands by boring for coal near where Mr. Nuthal discovered his seam, as soon as the geological survey may be able to spare an officer for the duty.

Carbon	36·5
Volatile matter	38
Ash	25·5
	100

Lime.

The number of lime quarries in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, which are either the property of Government or have been ceded to the Government by the chiefs under agreement, is 22, of which 14 are in the former district and 8 in the latter. All the quarries in the Khasi Hills have been rented to the Messrs. Inglis and Co., and the amount of revenue realized from them during 1870-71, after payment of rents due to the several chiefs and sirdars, was Rs. 35,292, against Rs. 22,860 realized during the preceding year. Of the 8 quarries in the Jynteah Hills, 7 are rented to Messrs. Inglis and Co., and one to a native; and the revenue realized from them during the year was Rs. 23,023, the same as that realized in the preceding year.

Besides the above quarries, 7 others, in which the Government have no rights, are known to have been leased by the chiefs to Messrs. Inglis and Co., for 6 of which the amount believed to have been paid during the year amounted to Rs. 2,340, while the seventh paid a royalty

of one rupee for every 1,000 maunds of limestone taken out. Messrs. Inglis and Co. also pay a yearly rent to the Chellah community, the exact amount of which is not known.

No precise statistics of the annual outturn and consumption of lime have been obtained, but the following figures may be considered as approximately correct. In 1869-70 about nineteen lakhs of maunds were quarried, of which about eighteen lakhs were consumed. In 1870-71 the quantity quarried was about eighteen lakhs, of which only nine lakhs were disposed of. This falling off in consumption was in a great measure due to the stoppage of public works. There has been no sign of an active revival of the trade yet.

Discovery of limestone in the Burpettah sub-division, in Assam.

Mr. Campbell, Assistant Commissioner of the Burpettah sub-division, in the district of Kamroop in Assam, having reported the discovery of beds of limestone in mouzah Champagoorie, which he thought were continuous and capable of furnishing an unlimited supply, a sample of the stone sent by him was examined by the geological department. It was found to contain 95 per cent. of carbonate of lime and 5 per cent. of impurities, which indicated the stone to be very rich; but from its texture the geological department pronounced it to be calcareous tufa accumulated by the evaporation of drainage or spring water holding lime in solution, and said that the beds were not likely to be continuous, as was supposed by Mr. Campbell. This view was verified by experimental excavations subsequently made by Mr. Campbell himself; but the supply, though limited, was found to be extensive. An account of Mr. Campbell's explorations was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

6.—TRADE.

Trade in Calcutta has undergone a period of depression during the last few years, due in some respects to over-speculation in tea and cotton, and latterly in great measure to the war in Europe, which has seriously affected the export of silk, jute, shawls, and other articles. The only materials which are available for furnishing statistics of trade are the custom house returns at the ports and the railway returns in the interior. Statistics of trade on navigable rivers cannot be given with any accuracy, or in any useful form.

(1.) MARITIME TRADE.

The total value of the dutiable import and export trade of the port of Calcutta is shown in the margin. The increase in dutiable imports and exports amounts to Rs. 2,34,18,539 and Rs. 1,33,62,811 respectively, and in free exports to Rs. 48,08,008. The total value of the

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Total value of trade.

	1870-71. Rs.	1869-70. R.
Imports.		
Dutiable	16,30,59,054	13,96,40,515
Free	4,46,91,748	7,23,35,621
Exports.		
Dutiable	7,01,77,171	5,68,14,360
Free	21,11,33,492	20,63,25,484
Total ...	48,90,61,465	47,51,15,980

free imports has fallen off by Rs. 2,76,43,873. The net increase in the total value of the dutiable and free imports and exports of the year is therefore Rs. 1,39,45,485.

The import trade.

In dutiable imports the principal increase in value has been under the heads of piece-goods, twist, and hardware and ironmongery, but more especially under the first. On the other hand, there has been a marked decline in the value of the imports of copper, iron, wines, malt liquors, and spirits; and there was a falling off also in the value of tin, all other metals, spelter, miscellaneous articles, lead, oilman's stores, provisions, quicksilver, and tea. The value of free imports has increased under two heads only, viz, paper and books, and coal and coke. That under the latter head is owing to the importation of coal for the steamers using the Suez Canal. The imports of silver, gold, miscellaneous articles, machinery, precious stones, agricultural implements, and cotton, all show a falling off in value. A portion of the decrease in miscellaneous articles (corals) is accounted for by the fact that by Act XVII of 1870 this article has been made liable to duty.

The export trade.

The value of the dutiable exports of oil-seeds, rice, other grains, and indigo, shows an improvement. But there has been a marked decline, as regards dutiable exports, in the value of shawls, lac-dye, shell-lac, and miscellaneous articles. An increase in the exports of rice is attributed to the probable demand arising from the damage done to the crops during the late European war. There has been larger exportations of oil-seeds also, for which no particular cause is assigned; it is noticed, however, that the quantity shipped for America has been very considerable. A heavy decline in the value of shawls is sufficiently explained by the fact of their removal from the dutiable to the free list. There has however been a real decrease of Rs. 9,40,357 in the value of shawls leaving the country, and this is doubtless owing to the war in France. In free exports, the only heads which exhibit a falling off in value are opium, silk, tobacco (unmanufactured), wool, and copper. The decrease under the head of opium is attributable to the fact that in the year under report 1,947 chests were exported less than in 1869-70; that under the last three heads has been small; but as regards wool, it is supposed that the article as produced in this country is not suitable to the export market. A continued improvement in the exportation of tea seems to indicate that Indian tea is now held in estimation in England and Australia. With regard to free exports, the effect of the late war in France has been to reduce the exports of cotton, jute, silk, and hides.

The interportal trade.

In the interportal trade the net results show a falling off of Rs. 12,25,699 and Rs. 48,76,961, respectively, in the value of imports and exports.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	98,35,128	1,10,60,827
Exports	4,09,02,014	4,57,78,975

The articles of import and export on account of which enhanced values

are reported are, *imports*—cotton, hides and skins, tobacco, country cotton piece-goods, coal, and coke; and *exports*—sugar, other grains, and country cotton piece-goods. The increase in the value of sugar and grain exported is considerable, amounting to Rs. 24,22,216 in the former, and Rs. 3,75,062 in the latter. A heavy falling off is reported in the value of the imports from Bombay. There are large decreases also in the value of the imports from Alipee, Moulmein, Cochin, Cananore, and Akyab. The imports from Vizagapatam, Negapatam, Mangalore, and Pondicherry, as well show a falling off. From Coringa and Beypore there were no imports in the year. The imports from Madras show an increase of Rs. 2,65,293 in value, and an improvement is also apparent in the imports from Rangoon, Narrakel, Tuticorin, Coconada, Badagory, Tellicherry, Gopaulpore, and other ports. There is a marked decline in the value of the exports to Bombay, Madras, and Rangoon. The exports of Cochin, Cannanore, Gopaulpore, Coconada, Moulmein, Badagory, Carwar, Tuticorin, Masulipatam, Quilandy, Colingapatam, and Mangalore, also have fallen off. The exportation of gunnies to Bombay has been reduced to a remarkable extent. On the other hand, there has been an increase of trade with Akyab, Bimlipatam, Negapatam, Kurrachee, Port Blair, Mandivee, Narrakel, and other ports.

The exports of dutiable and free goods to America have improved in a marked degree in value; that of the dutiable imports also has increased by Rs. 1,27,835. But the imports of free goods show a decrease of Rs. 64,542. Altogether, the trade with America is progressing satisfactorily. In dutiable articles, the importation of oils of sorts, tobacco, resin, glassware, miscellaneous articles, timbers and wood, pitch, drugs and medicines, provisions and fruits, have all increased. In American piece-goods, and clocks and watches, there has been a decrease in value, aggregating Rs. 16,717. The free importations of ice, miscellaneous articles, and fruits, have been reduced in value; while machinery, agricultural implements, and books, have slightly advanced. The export dutiable and free trade have been very brisk; the former more especially in oil-seeds. Indigo also shows a good advance, and there is an improvement in shell-lac, hides and skins (tanned), and miscellaneous articles, the falling off being under the heads rice and lac-dye. No exportations of rice were made to America during the year. The free exports have generally improved, excepting under the heads saltpetre and tea. The trade has been particularly active in gunnies, hides and skins (raw), and jute.

The trade with America.

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable	3,15,917	1,88,082
Free	82,480	1,47,022
Total ...	3,98,397	3,35,104
Exports.		
Dutiable	1,25,77,839	83,77,283
Free	1,14,73,468	63,80,822
Total ...	2,40,51,307	1,47,58,105

The value of the import trade with Australia has fallen off by Rs. 16,68,405, the total value in the year of report being Rs. 40,06,539, against Rs. 56,74,944 in the preceding year. The export trade, on the other hand, has improved by Rs. 2,49,630. The falling off in the imports has been under both heads, dutiable and free. In the former, copper (unwrought) shows a decrease of Rs. 3,20,792, and smaller decreases are apparent under the heads miscellaneous articles, provisions, hardware and cutlery, tobacco, wines, and malt liquors. Very slight increases are entered in regard to railway materials, spirits, and iron.

The trade with Australia.

Imports.	1870-71.	1869-70.
	Rs.	Rs.
Dutiable ...	15,27,056	19,71,733
Free ...	24,79,483	37,03,211
Total ...	40,06,539	56,74,944
Exports.		
Dutiable ...	4,92,897	3,25,271
Free ...	2,79,809	1,97,805
Total ...	7,72,706	5,23,076

There is a decline in the import free trade of Rs. 8,64,411 in gold, and of Rs. 3,53,960 in horses; and smaller decreases under the heads coal, dogs, and other animals. Enhanced values are reported with regard to miscellaneous articles, garden seeds, and machinery.

The export trade has improved in dutiable as well as in free goods. The dutiable exports of rice and miscellaneous articles show an advance of Rs. 80,935 and Rs. 87,330, respectively. Trifling decreases are entered in regard to shell-lac, oil-seeds, and grain of other sorts, aggregating Rs. 639. The exports free have increased under the several heads of tea, sugar, gunnies, miscellaneous articles, saltpetre, and Bengal rum; the only reduction is that of Rs. 90 on account of tobacco, of which there were no exports at all to Australia during the year.

Compared with the bonding transactions in 1869-70, those of the year under report exhibit a falling off of upwards of 30 lakhs of rupees in the value of the goods entered for bond. It may be noticed, however, that increased values are shown as regards grey mule twist, woollen piece-goods (British), lead, iron, copper and metals of other sorts, tobacco, linen piece-goods (British), provisions, haberdashery and millinery, silk piece-goods (British), and grey American cotton piece-goods. But these increases are absorbed in calculating the net decrease already referred to.

Bonding transactions.

Value of goods entered for bond.

	Rs.
1870-71	91,48,324
1869-70	1,21,94,434

The goods cleared from bond show a net decrease of Rs. 18,63,315 in value, while the total amount of duty paid exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 22,23,788, the increase being mainly under the head of salt. In the case of piece-goods and salt, the result was owing to the good harvest of the year 1870; and in spirits and wines, to the war in Europe obliging a recourse to the stocks in bond here.

Goods cleared from bond.

	Value.	Duty.
	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71 ...	1,10,49,170	95,96,727
1869-70 ...	1,29,12,485	73,72,939

The value of goods remaining in bond at the close of the official year under review, compared with the results in 1869-70, exhibit a heavy falling off, amounting to Rs. 11,75,664. This is attributed in part to shorter imports in some articles and a more favorable market with regard to others. Increased values are reported with reference to grey cotton piece-goods, mule twist, woollen piece-goods, tobacco, spelter, haberdashery and millinery, paints and varnish, canvas, bar soap, hats, medicines, twine, and hams. In some of these items, however, the increases are small.

Value of goods remaining in bond.

	Rs.
1870-71	34,60,651
1869-70	46,36,315

The imports and exports of bullion.

The figures in the margin show the imports and exports of bullion, and include transactions with foreign and British-Indian ports, and ports within the Bengal Presidency. In imports there has been a net decrease as regards gold and silver, and a net increase under the head "crown." In the shipments of silver only is a net decrease apparent in the exports.

	1870-71. Rs.	1869-70. Rs.
Imports.		
Gold... ...	92,44,288	1,54,05,744
Silver ...	1,33,44,744	3,63,40,116
Crown ...	56,86,190	24,17,366
Exports.		
Gold... ...	34,79,499	31,89,005
Silver ...	68,68,431	81,78,039
Crown ...	22,96,340	20,010

Ships entered and cleared.

The number of vessels which arrived at and left the port, respectively, during the past year, together with particulars in regard to their tonnage and nationality, are shown in the annexed statement. Both in the arrivals and departures there has been an increase in the number of vessels, and also in the tonnage; the total number of arrivals last year having been 923, with a tonnage of 766,908 tons, and the total number of departures 936, with a tonnage of 762,351, tons. About one-quarter of the number of vessels and one-quarter of the tonnage were steamers, the remaining three-quarters being sailing vessels.

Nationality.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	544	567,162	569	590,618
American	46	48,802	47	51,093
French	65	32,779	68	33,469
German	2	894	2	894
Norwegian	1	509	.....	.....
Turkish	1	1,109	1	1,109
Arab	10	6,131	10	6,132
Steamers	251	219,489	244	211,188
Native craft	162	13,500	151	12,313
Total	1,082	890,675	1,092	906,216

The statement in the margin shows the total value of the trade of the port of Chittagong during the year. The free import and export trade is advancing satisfactorily; more especially the latter, the value of which has increased in the year of report by Rs. 1,39,176. The decline in the aggregate value of dutiable imports and exports is Rs. 16,88,480.

PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Total value of trade.

	1870-71. Rs.	1869-70. Rs
Imports.		
Dutiable	4,95,975	18,47,539
Free	3,08,592	2,47,259
Exports.		
Dutiable	14 37,550	17,74,466
Free	10,90,041	9,50,865
Total ...	33,32,158	48,20,129

The following statement exhibits the number, tonnage, and nationality of the vessels which arrived at and left the port in the year :—

Ships entered and cleared.

	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
British	140	32,204	135	31,813
French	22	8,193	18	6,918
Prussian	1	484	2	846
Steamers	52	12,010	52	12,10
Total ...	215	52,891	270	51,687

The statistics of the trade of the Orissa ports are shown below :—

ORISSA PORTS.

Total value of trade.

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Imports.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Dutiable ...	.....	912 5 6	.....	5,352 0 0	84 0 0	.....
Free	3,00,784 15 10	3,55,644 9 5	3,10,703 0 0	10,27,003 0 0	22,862 9 8	48,310 0 0
Exports.						
Dutiable ...	27,891 15 4	11,573 8 0	30,852 0 0	53,705 0 0	62,871 8 4	.....
Free	4,15,184 12 7	3,53,486 9 11	1,55,878 0 0	6,16,051 0 0	1,61,550 2 0	2,25,244 0 0
Total ...	7,43,861 11 9	7,21,617 0 10	4,97,495 0 0	17,02,111 0 0	2,46,868 4 0	2,73,554 0 0

At Balasore a net increase of export is shown to the value of Rs 78,016, and a decrease in imports of Rs. 55,771. The increased value of rice exports is considerable: many vessels arrived in ballast and ook away rice and paddy,—a trade which of late, it is said, has been found more profitable than importing goods.

The total value of imports and exports in the statement for Cuttack exhibits a net increase of Rs. 12,04,616. There has been an increase in the value of imports from and exports to foreign ports. The value of the foreign import trade is only Rs. 5,352, representing the price of the wines from Pondicherry, and of miscellaneous goods from London and Ceylon.

The results in Pooree show a net decrease of Rs. 26,685.

Vessels entered and cleared.

The annexed statement shows the number of vessels which arrived at and left the ports of Balasore, Pooree, and Cuttack during the year :—

	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	Ships.	Steamers.	Native craft.	Total.	Ships.	Steamers.	Native craft.	Total.
Balasore	.....	3	274	277	.....	3	273	276
Pooree	6	2	13	21	6	2	16	24
Cuttack	33	49	23	105	30	49	22	110

INLAND TRADE.

The following statements show the description and amount of goods received or despatched from the termini of the two principal railways. As already explained, the railways not belonging to the State make up their statistics for the calendar year. In these statements therefore the calendar year 1869 is compared with the calendar year 1870.

East Indian Railway.

The following is a statement of merchandise traffic, distinguishing some of the principal commodities received at and despatched from Calcutta and Howrah during 1869 and 1870 :—

	Received at Howrah and Calcutta.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Forwarded from Calcutta and Howrah.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Beer, spirits, and wines	394	124	.....	270	250,775	167,850	.....	82,925
Coal	4,891,952	4,900,875	8,923	.....	2,633	11,498	8,845	.....
Copper	317	199	.....	118	46,425	61,047	14,622	.....
Cotton	786,671	594,330	.....	192,241	4,720	6,370	1,650	.....
Ghee and oil ...	81,172	74,936	.....	6,237	8,813	9,071	258	.....
Grains	258,818	624,716	365,898	.....	33,924	33,577	.....	347
Gunny	15,932	12,866	.....	2,166	70,153	117,102	46,949	.....
Hides and horn ...	388,629	488,641	100,012	.....	117	832	715	.....
Indigo	16,929	84,943	68,014	.....	873	418	.....	455
Iron	2,400	4,959	2,559	.....	487,845	2,278,678	1,840,833	.....
Lacdye and shell lac	105,342	94,982	.....	10,360	5,367	4,240	.....	1,127
Lime	226,141	126,272	.....	99,869	1,640	1,481	.....	159
Opium	.....	122,081	122,081	.....	819	181	.....	138
Piece-goods ...	5,940	4,610	.....	1,330	831,408	1,037,881	206,473	.....
Salt	13,227	2,578	.....	10,649	1,184,858	1,208,924	74,071	.....
Saltpetre	242,169	314,764	72,595	.....	695	521	.....	174
Seeds	1,663,675	2,775,404	1,112,329	.....	15,739	12,342	.....	3,397
Stone	57,169	62,026	4,917	.....	740	1,828	1,088	.....
Sugar	100,131	193,338	93,207	.....	3,645	5,954	2,309	.....
Miscellaneous (exclusive of railway materials ...	469,330	543,631	74,301	.....	1,235,675	1,633,474	397,799	.....
Total ...	9,324,678	11,826,274	1,701,596	.....	4,086,879	6,593,269	2,506,890	.....

Jubbulpore extension.

The following is a statement of merchandise traffic, distinguishing some of the principal commodities received at and despatched from Jubbulpore during 1869 and 1870 :—

	Received at Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Forwarded from Jubbulpore.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.		
Coal	6,712	16,697	9,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton	56	458	402	.....	19,472	29,410	9,938	.....
Grains	30,434	39,476	9,042	.....	33,976	53,361	19,385	.....
Lac	67	816	749	.....	23,173	16,826	.....	6,347
Piece goods ...	23,234	34,311	11,077	.....	477	747	270	.....
Salt	78,702	31,236	.....	47,466	3,856	3,929	73	.....
Seeds	6,328	11,457	5,129	.....	2,313	5,259	2,946	.....
Sugar and jaggry	170,052	374,510	204,458	.....	1,106	197	.....	909
Miscellaneous (exclusive of railway materials) ...	475,874	314,509	.....	161,365	45,502	40,463	.....	5,339
Total ...	791,459	823,470	32,011	.....	130,236	150,192	19,956	.....

Eastern Bengal Railway.

The following is a statement of merchandise traffic, distinguishing some of the principal commodities received at and despatched from Calcutta during 1869 and 1870 :—

	Received at Calcutta.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.	Forwarded from Calcutta.		Increase in 1870.	Decrease in 1870.
	1869.	1870.			1869.	1870.		
	Mds.	Mds.			Mds.	Mds.		
Beer, spirits, and wines ...	50	44	.....	6	27,597	27,610	13	.....
Brassware ...	1,984	2,146	162	.....	19,746	22,410	2,664	.....
Chillies ...	36,942	21,798	.....	15,144	6,190	6,040	.....	150
Coal ...	.....	1,138	1,138	.....	522,033	403,629	.....	118,404
Cotton ...	20,934	1,392	.....	19,542	3,471	4,772	1,301	.....
Dall, gram, and other pulses ...	299,036	212,610	.....	86,426	17,841	23,911	6,070	.....
Flour ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611	14,635	13,024	.....
Ghee ...	1,362	3,504	2,142	.....	1,150	1,038	.....	112
Gunny bags ...	160,850	154,327	.....	12,523	2,753	1,430	.....	1,323
Hides ...	105,947	87,846	.....	18,101	24	.....	.....	24
Indigo ...	8,446	10,643	2,197	.....	27	296	269	.....
Indigo seed ...	1,086	3,984	2,898	.....	13,530	11,557	.....	1,973
Jute ...	1,455,734	1,930,830	475,096	.....	704	4,366	3,662	.....
Linseed ...	58,288	162,761	104,475	.....	14	.....	.....	14
Mustard seed ...	144,262	398,682	254,420	.....	7,048	1,442	.....	5,606
Piece-goods ...	1,770	2,653	883	.....	230,425	256,845	26,420	.....
Rice ...	269,702	129,280	.....	140,420	8,961	4,419	.....	3,543
Salt ...	248	49	.....	199	73,792	52,020	.....	21,772
Seeds not otherwise classified ...	21,710	126,801	140,599	.....	3,242	2,388	.....	854
Sugar ...	149,600	161,224	11,624	.....	3,380	4,103	723	.....
Tea ...	109,634	94,491	.....	15,139	117	71	.....	46
Tobacco ...	130,084	117,092	.....	12,992	227	541	314	.....
Turmeric ...	126,878	116,728	.....	10,150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous (exclusive of railway materials) ...	173,588	126,774	.....	46,814	682,392	561,713	.....	120,679
Total ...	3,284,131	3,866,297	582,166	.....	1,625,375	1,408,236	.....	217,139

It will be seen that in this railway there has been a considerable increase in goods received in Calcutta, but a decrease in goods despatched from it.

H.—MANUFACTURES.

The decline which has doubtless taken place in some of the former celebrated manufactures of the province, especially in the finer cotton fabrics, owing to European competition, has been more than compensated by the vastly increased and increasing impetus which has been given by trade and greater facilities of communication to other branches of industry which, if not possessed of so high a degree of art, are in their results quite as remunerative and more generally useful and beneficial. If the demand for the exquisite muslins of Dacca, which are obtainable now only as rarities, has been affected, native industry is still able to find profitable employment in the weaving of many kinds of cloth of less delicate texture from English spun and imported yarns. A very extensive traffic of recent growth has also sprung up in jute or flax, the cultivation of which has been introduced and extended in nearly every district of lower Bengal. The spinning and weaving of the fibre into coarse sacking for cotton bales and grain and sugar bags, and its preparation in the raw state for exportation, afford occupation to thousands; mills and machinery for this purpose have also been set up in many places. The improved circumstances of the people generally have enabled them to engage in many other industrial pursuits, which are not so closely confined to caste and class as before. In and near Calcutta, various handicrafts are practised, and European articles of almost every description, whether for use or ornament, are skilfully imitated. Larger undertakings, such as house-building, ship-building, coach-building, iron, and other engineering works, are principally conducted by European firms, by whom native workmen are trained and employed.

The following is a list of the principal manufactures:—

Silk, cotton, wool, jute, hemp, aloe fibre, paper, wood, stone, iron, brass and copper, gold and silver, leather, mats and basket-work, oil, indigo, shell-lac and lacdye, sugar, saltpetre, tea, salt, opium, rum.

Statistics of the number of manufactories, number of workmen employed, and value of the block and outturn are difficult to be collected over so wide an area and without special means; and though attempts have been made in some districts, the returns received are too inaccurate to be of any value.

PART V.

Instruction.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment entertained, or partly paid by Government in Calcutta and other districts of Bengal, is as follows:—

Lord Bishop of Calcutta	1
Archdeacon and Commissary to the Lord Bishop	1
Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop	1
Registrar of the Diocese	1
Chaplains of the Church of England	19
Ministers, Additional Clergy Society	14
Chaplains of the Church of Scotland	2

The Chaplains and Ministers were posted at the following stations:—

Church of England Chaplains.

Calcutta	7
Barrackpore	1
Dum-Dum	1
Kidderpore	1
Cuttack	1
Berhampore	1
Hazareebaugh	1
Howrah	1
Darjeeling	1
Dacca	1
Dinagepore	1

Church of Scotland Chaplains.

Calcutta	2

Ministers of Additional Clergy Society.

Chinsurah	1
Burrisal	1
Monghyr	1
Purneah	1
Tirhoot	1
Bhaugulpore	1
Debroghur	1
Raneegunge	1
Midnapore	1
Serampore	1
Sylhet	1
Ranchee	1
Silchar	1
Arrah	1

There were in Calcutta and other districts—

Marriage Registrars under the British Statute 14 and 15 Vic., cap. 20, and Indian Act V of 1852	15

All District Magistrates, Deputy Commissioners in the Non-Regulation Provinces, and Assistant Commissioners, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are also Marriage Registrars.

Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages under clause 4, section 6, Part I, Act V of 1865	33
Ministers licensed to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians under section 47, Part V, Act V of 1865	55

The particulars required for the return of religious institutions of all denominations are wanting.

B.—EDUCATION.

The following brief description of the educational institutions of Bengal is prefixed to the usual account of the year's work in order to make it more clearly comprehensible.

The Calcutta University.

The Calcutta University is, strictly speaking, an imperial rather than a provincial institution, being a corporate body governed by a syndicate of its own, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six fellows, elected yearly by the four faculties (of arts, law, medicine, and engineering) into which the senate is divided. The senate consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, and the whole body of fellows, all of whom are appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The entrance examination of the University is open to all persons who have attained the age of sixteen years. A very large number of those who pass this examination proceed no further with their studies, as a certificate of having so passed is regarded as a sort of diploma in itself and a passport to employments in which a knowledge of English is required. Those students, however, who after passing the entrance examination wish to proceed further, are compelled to enter one of the colleges or schools affiliated to the University.

Of the institutions affiliated to the University, about half are in the province of Bengal, while of the rest one is at Colombo, and the others are scattered over various parts of Upper India.

Faculty of arts.

The entrance examination is carried on simultaneously in a large number of different places, the papers being all examined and marked in Calcutta. An under-graduate after passing it must study two years in an affiliated institution before he can go in for the first arts or "little-go" examination, and again for two more years before he is eligible for the degree of B.A., for which there is another examination. There is also a further honor examination. All who pass it get the degree of M.A., but only those who pass within a specified time get honors.

The other faculties.

These are the examinations and degrees in the faculty of arts. Various licenses and degrees are also given in the remaining three faculties of law, medicine, and civil engineering; but it is unnecessary to describe them at length, as they do not at present affect more than a very small number of schools and colleges throughout the province.

General colleges.

Of the institutions affiliated to the University, the first to be mentioned are the general colleges or colleges which instruct in the course of the faculty of arts. Of these colleges, there are eighteen altogether; eleven being Government institutions, while five receive grants under the grant-in-aid rules and two are unaided. The grant-in-aid colleges are all kept up by religious societies.

Special colleges.

Next to these come the special colleges, under which term are included law classes attached to general colleges. Of such special colleges there are eleven in all, one being devoted to the study of medicine,

nine to law, and one to engineering. They are all Government institutions. The Calcutta School of Art, which is devoted to the study of drawing and kindred arts, might also be, but is not, included in this class, probably because its teaching does not correspond with the course of any faculty of the University.

Madrasahs.

The only other exceptional institutions which have to be mentioned are two madrasahs, situated at Calcutta and Hooghly respectively. They are schools intended mainly for the purpose of affording instruction to Mahammadans in Persian and Arabic as well as English. The former of them was founded by Warren Hastings, and the latter is endowed from the estate of the late Muhammad Mohsin.

English schools.

Of the schools spread all over the country, the higher class English schools are those which educate up to the standard of the University entrance examination. Middle class English schools educate up to a standard two years below that of the entrance examination.

Vernacular schools.

Vernacular schools are divided into middle and lower class schools. The distinction between the two classes is not so distinct and clearly marked as in the case of English schools, but it may be said generally that the course of a middle class vernacular school occupies about six, and that of a lower class only four years. In doubtful cases vernacular schools are classed as belonging to the middle or lower class, according to the social status of the pupil.

Normal schools.

Besides this there are in several districts normal schools in which masters are trained for vernacular schools, as well as a few schools for girls.

Financial classification.

If classified according to their financial position, the institutions of Bengal fall under three heads, viz. Government institutions, institutions aided under the grant-in-aid rules, and institutions otherwise aided. This latter class includes the improved village schools or patshalas which have recently been established in several districts, and a small number of institutions to which special grants were made before the introduction of the grant-in-aid rules.

Scholarships.

A very important auxiliary to the schools of the province is furnished by the system of scholarships, which brings the best instruction which is provided to some extent within the reach of the poorest students with the requisite industry and ability to profit by it.

Vernacular.

Vernacular scholarships of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for four years, are distributed every year to the number of ten in each of the larger and five in each of the smaller districts. They are open to the pupils of middle-class vernacular schools only. The rules as regards age and attainments vary in different districts, but every where the course comprises text-books of literature and grammar in the several vernaculars, and vernacular composition, with history, geography, arithmetic, Euclid, natural philosophy, political economy, and the preservation of health. The whole of the examination is conducted in the vernacular. As an

instance of the effect which they sometimes produce, it may be mentioned that it was a scholarship of this class which first brought up from an obscure village to the Dacca school Anunda Mohun Bose, who is at present distinguishing himself as a mathematician at Cambridge.

An equal number of vernacular scholarships of the same value, tenable for a year in a normal school, are also yearly distributed.

Minor.

Besides this, one hundred minor scholarships, of Rs. 5 a month, are yearly given away. They are tenable for two years in zillah and other higher class schools. They differ from vernacular scholarships chiefly in requiring some knowledge of English. The course includes text-books in English literature and grammar, elementary Sanskrit grammar, the history of India, geography, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid (book I), popular elements of natural philosophy, and some short text-books on elementary political economy and the preservation of health. With the exception of two papers in English literature and grammar, the whole of the examination is conducted in the vernaculars of the candidates.

Junior.

Junior scholarships to the number of one hundred and sixty, worth Rs. 18, 14, and 10 a month, are given away each year at the University entrance examination, a certain number being allotted to each educational circle. They are tenable for two years in any affiliated institution.

Senior.

Forty senior scholarships, worth Rs. 32, 28, and 20 a month, are given away at the first arts examination. These too are tenable for two years at any affiliated college.

Special.

Private endowments.

There are also a small number of special scholarships for students of Sanskrit, Arabic, medicine, and engineering, and a few privately endowed scholarships, which are not of sufficient importance to require separate mention.

Indigenous patshalas.

The above include all the educational institutions which are in any way under the control of Government; but there are also a very large number of indigenous village schools (called patshalas among Hindoos and maktabs among Mahomedans) which give elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Their exact number is not known; but as the smallest estimate makes them six or seven times more numerous than the schools and colleges controlled by Government, they cannot be omitted from a statement which aims at showing clearly the educational resources of the province. Even of those boys who become pupils of schools under the control of Government, a large part, if not the majority, commence their studies in a patshala.

General results. Number of pupils in 1870-71.

Turning to the year's results, the number of pupils under instruction in schools and colleges supported by or receiving aid from the State, shows for the first time a considerable decline, namely, from 170,713 to 163,854. The Director of Public Instruction considers that this falling off, in the absence of any other exceptional adverse influence, must be attributed, partly to the financial restrictions which put a stop to all

new grants for eleven months of the year, and partly perhaps to apprehensions that the Government policy in regard to education is undergoing change. It is to be feared that the declarations of the Director had given ground for such apprehensions. The Government have however made clear, that while primary education is to be heartily promoted, high class education will still receive full support.

Number of schools in 1870-71.

Simultaneously with a decrease in the number of students, there has been an increase of 39 in the number of institutions supported by or receiving aid from the State, the total having been 4,228 in 1870-71 against 4,189 in the previous year. Among the new schools established during the year, 11 were vernacular Government schools, and 75 were vernacular aided schools and patshalas. At the same time schools of other classes have decreased in number, especially aided English middle class schools, which show a falling off of 35. As the instruction given in middle class English schools is probably less useful and solid than that offered in either higher class English schools or vernacular schools, this result need not perhaps have been regarded as unsatisfactory but for the fact that even in the vernacular schools, which have increased in number, the pupils are less numerous than in the previous year.

Classification of schools.

The following statement shows the number of schools of each class, and the number of pupils under instruction in each, during the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively:—

Schools and Colleges.	Institutions.		Pupils.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Colleges, general	17	16	1,407	1,374
Ditto, special	13	13	1,273	1,305
School of Art	1	1	48	72
Madrasahs	2	2	147	173
Normal school for masters	36	35	1,806	1,687
Ditto for mistresses	2	5	28	54
Higher class English school	135	133	19,961	18,782
Middle ditto ditto	594	559	30,083	26,280
Ditto vernacular ditto	955	978	46,618	46,083
Lower ditto ditto	2,135	2,198	61,648	61,175
Schools for girls	299	298	7,604	6,869
Total	4,189	4,228	1,70,713	1,63,854

Expenditure.

The aggregate expenditure of the department during the year was Rs. 31,98,821, of which Rs. 18,65,985 is shown as contributed by the State, and Rs. 13,32,836 from fees and subscriptions. On a comparison of these

figures with the corresponding figures for the previous year, it appears that the aggregate increase of expenditure has been Rs. 33,734, of which Rs. 23,526 was provided for by State grants, and Rs. 10,208 was obtained from private sources. But the figures for the totals require a further adjustment, on account of an aggregate surplus balance of fee income in several Government institutions, amounting to Rs. 20,559. Deducting this sum from the aggregate of the State grants, and adding it to the expenditure from local funds, the adjusted accounts show an aggregate State expenditure of Rs. 18,45,426, and an aggregate expenditure from local funds of Rs. 13,53,395.

Details of expenditure.

The following statement shows in detail the headings under which the expenditure of the year was incurred :—

Items.	From imperial funds.	From Local Funds.			Total expenditure.
		Fees and fines.	Other local sources.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direction and inspection ...	3,13,318	.....	.....	.....	3,13,318
Colleges, general	2,17,082	1,00,252	96,414	1,96,666	4,13,748
Ditto, special	1,32,911	52,280	1,085	53,365	1,86,276
Schools, ditto	53,292	7,737	.....	7,737	61,029
School of Art	19,200	413	.....	413	19,613
Madrasahs	13 266	751	8,288	9,039	22,305
Higher class English school ...	2,69,859	2,78,381	91,561	3,69,942	6,39,801
Middle ditto ditto ...	1,70,937	1,16,245	1,73,742	2,89,987	4,60,924
Ditto vernacular ditto	1,69,341	92,881	86,657	1,79,538	3,48,879
Lower ditto ditto ...	1,24,381	52,700	32,530	85,230	2,09,611
Normal schools for masters ...	1,32,730	3,302	8,999	12,301	1,45,031
Ditto for mistresses	5,652	2,446	11,759	14,205	19,857
School for girls	69,854	13,992	84,688	98,680	1,68,534
Government scholarships, general	1,10,217	.....	33	33	1,10,250
Government scholarships, special	31,979	.....	.....	.....	31,979
Scholarships, endowed ...	162	.....	6,821	6,821	6,983
Miscellaneous	31,804	.....	8,879	8,879	40,683
Total ...	18,65,985	7,21,380	6,11,456	13,32,836	31,98,821

For receipts.

Of the total income from local sources (amounting, as stated above, to Rs. 13,53,395) Rs. 7,41,739 was derived from fees. In 1869-70 the fee receipts amounted to Rs. 7,20,649. There has therefore been an

increase of receipts under this head of Rs. 12,290, in spite of the falling off in the number of pupils in almost every class of schools.

The University Entrance.

The total number of candidates enrolled at the extrance examination held in December 1870 was 1,905, against 1,730 in the previous year. Of this total number 1,566 came from Bengal. The Bengal candidates in 1869-70 numbered 1,436. They have therefore increased by 130. The increase in the number of successful candidates from this province was even larger, namely, from 660 in 1869-70 to 866 in 1870-71. Of the candidates for matriculation, 1,323 were Hindoos, 73 Mahomedans, 67 Christians, and 103 Brahmists or Deists; and among those who passed, 728 were Hindoos, 39 Mahomedans, 43 Christians, and 56 Brahmists and Deists. Of the junior scholarships given away at the entrance examination, 113 were won by pupils of Government schools, 21 by those of aided, and 26 by those of unaided institutions.

First Examination in Arts.

For the first examination in arts there were 540 candidates, against 520 in the preceding year. Of this number 459 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 462 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 233, against 225 in 1869. Of these 185 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 207 in 1869. The subjects in which the largest numbers of failures occurred were English and mathematics. The falling off in Bengal has not been accounted for. Of the candidates who passed, 152 were Hindus, 4 Mahomedans, 5 Christians, and 24 Brahmists and Deists. One hundred and forty-two of them had studied in Government colleges; 38 in aided colleges; 4 in unaided colleges; and 1 was a schoolmaster. The 40 senior scholarships were all awarded to pupils of Government colleges.

B.A. Examination.

For the B.A. examination there were 212 candidates, against 210 in 1869. Of these 201 belonged to Bengal, against 198 in 1869. The total number who succeeded in passing was 84 against 98 in 1869. Of these 78 belonged to the Lower Provinces, against 90 in 1869. Here also, therefore, the result is less satisfactory than hitherto. Of those who took the B.A. degree, 56 were Hindus, 2 were Christians, and 20 were Brahmists or Deists. No Mahomedan succeeded in passing. Sixty-one were students of Government colleges, and 15 of aided colleges, and 2 were schoolmasters.

M.A. Examination—Honor degree.

There were 27 candidates for Honors in Arts, against 21 in 1869. All but one of the candidates succeeded in passing, and 23 of the 26 belonged to the Lower Provinces; 21 of them being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges.

Ordinary degree.

For the ordinary M.A. degree there were 12 candidates, of whom 9 passed. They all belonged to the Lower Provinces; 7 being graduates of Government colleges, and 2 of aided colleges.

B.L. and L.L. Examination.

At the B.L. examination there were 83 candidates, of whom 19 succeeded, and 32 passed as licentiates. For the Licence in Law there were 27 candidates, of whom 12 were successful. Of those who took

the B.L. degree, 1 was a student of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 7 of Hooghly, 4 of Krishnaghur, and 36 of the Presidency. Only one candidate came up from Patna, and he failed. Of the Licentiates in Law 3 were students of Berhampore, 3 of Dacca, 2 of Krishnaghur, and 4 of the Presidency. One candidate came up from Hooghly and 1 from Patna, but both failed.

Honors in Law.

One candidate presented himself for honors in law, and passed successfully.

Medical Examinations.

For the first M.B. examination there were 2 candidates, both of whom passed in the second division. For the first L.M.S. examination there were 58 candidates, of whom 38 passed. For the second M.B. examination there were 2 candidates, of whom one passed in the second division. For the second L.M.S. examination there were 29 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

Engineering Examinations.

There were 9 candidates for a License in Engineering, of whom 1 passed in the first division, and 2 in the second.

Proceedings in the Syndicate.

Of the proceedings in the Syndicate during the year, the following were the most important.

Babu Rajendralal Mittra having proposed—

(1)—That some knowledge of the rudimentary principles of natural and physical science should be required from entrance candidates;

(2)—That a higher standard in natural and physical science should be laid down for candidates for the First Examination in Arts;

a committee was appointed to consider the question. Their report had not been received in the course of the year.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces having proposed certain changes with a view to giving those interested in education in the Upper Provinces a more direct influence in the councils of the University, and increasing the encouragement given to vernacular education, the various local Governments were consulted, and after due consideration of their suggestions, the following resolutions were passed:—

(*a*) That for the better encouragement of vernacular education and literature, an examination in vernaculars be instituted by the University, on the plan of the middle class examinations conducted by British universities, and that regulations for the conduct of this examination be laid before the senate for approval and confirmation after the details have been settled by the syndicate in consultation with the faculty of arts and the educational authorities of the several local Governments.

(*b*) That a convocation for conferring degrees upon graduates of the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, Oudh, and the Central Provinces, be held annually at Allahabad.

(*c*) That notices of meetings of the faculty of arts for the discussion of all business of importance be circulated to all members, resident and non-resident, in order that any minute they may forward to the registrar may be laid before the meeting of the faculty.

Arrangements for giving effect to these resolutions were not complete at the close of the year.

Finances.

The gross expenditure of the University was Rs. 47,349-13-2, and its receipts, Rs. 44,137-11-0, giving a balance of Rs. 3,212-1-5 as the net charge against the public revenues. The corresponding charge in the previous year was Rs. 6,018-6-11.

COLLEGES FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.

Government Colleges.

At the end of the year there were 980 students attending the Government colleges affiliated to the University in arts, against 986 in the year preceding; there is thus a loss of 6 under-graduate students. In the aided colleges there is a corresponding loss of 19 students, so that on the whole there were 25 fewer under-graduates in the general colleges at the end of the year than there were twelve months before. This is an unexpected result, for which it is not easy to assign an adequate reason. It is partly accounted for by a contemporaneous increase of under-graduates in the engineering and medical schools, which have together 45 more students than at the end of 1869-70. Placing this gain against the loss of 25 in the general colleges, it appears that there is on the whole an increase of 20 under-graduate students in the present year; but this increase is very inconsiderable when compared with the rapid advances of the four preceding years.

The following table gives the distribution of the students among the several Government colleges for the last five years:—

GOVERNMENT COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fees.	NUMBER ON THE ROLL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Rs. As. P.					
Presidency College	12 0 0	271	292	342	397	405
Sanskrit College	5 0 0	24	27	36	29	26
Hugli College	5 0 0	134	162	134	144	152
Dacca College...	5 0 0	128	126	138	117	112
Krishnaghur College...	5 0 0	71	88	106	127	116
Berhampur College	5 0 0	63	71	67	56	41
Patna College	5 0 0	32	45	66	65	84
Calcutta Madrasah	0 8 0	6	6	3	1	...
Gowhati school	3 0 0	...	2	8	15	17
Cuttack school	3 0 0	...	6	16	22	22
Chittagong school	5 0 0	...	...	7	13	5
Total	.....	724	820	923	986	980

It will be seen that in the Presidency College there is an increase of 8 students, at Hugli of 8, at Patna of 19, and at Gowhati of 2. On the other hand, Berhampur has lost 15, Krisnaghur 11, Chittagong 8, Dacca 5, and the Sanskrit College 3; Cuttack remains stationary.

The next table gives the expenditure in the Government colleges.

Government Colleges—General.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	Expenditure in 1870-71.			Cost per annum of each student.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency College	381	62,376	48,732	1,11,108	164	128	292
Sanskrit College	29	8,874	1,755	10,629	306	60	366
Hugli College	134	.....	41,379	41,379	.....	309	309
Dacca College	103	29,316	6,716	36,032	285	65	350
Krishnaghur College	113	24,325	6,640	30,965	215	59	274
Berhampur College	49	29,935	3,029	32,964	611	62	673
Patna College	64	24,743	4,021	28,764	386	63	449
Gowhati school	15	5,232	556	5,788	349	37	385
Cuttack school	19	4,956	767	5,723	261	40	301
Chittagong school	8	2,425	483	2,908	303	60	363
Total ...	937	1,92,182	1,14,078	3,06,260	205	122	327

The following is the attendance table of the several aided colleges for the last five years :—

Aided colleges.

Aided Colleges—General.	Monthly fee.	Number on the rolls at the end of the year.				
		1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	Rs.					
Doveton College, Calcutta	12	36	25	17	8	...
St. Xavier's College, „	8	20	40	32	32	36
Free Church College, „	5	151	97	99	103	120
General Assembly's College, „	5	111	102	100	86	62
Cathedral Mission College, „	5	65	128	172	148	131
London Mission College, Bhowanipur	5	32	43	43	44	45
Total ...	...	379	410	446	418	394

It will be seen that the General Assembly's College has lost 24 students, and the Cathedral Mission College 17 students, as compared with the preceding year; while the Free Church College has an increase of 17, the London Mission College of 1, and St. Xavier's College of 4. The four missionary colleges together have an attendance of 358, against 381 of last year. In the Doveton College the under-graduate classes have been abolished, and the grant-in-aid sanctioned for them was withdrawn from the end of June last.

The expenditure in the several aided colleges is exhibited below:—

AIDED COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number on the rolls (monthly average).	EXPENDITURE IN 1870-71.			COST PER ANNUM OF EACH STUDENT.		
		From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.	From imperial funds.	From fees and endowments.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Doveton College, Calcutta ...	*	780	2,838*	3,618*	...	...	...
St. Xavier's College, „ ...	32	3,600	14,172	17,772	112	443	555
Free Church College, „ ...	102	5,520	16,920	22,440	54	166	220
General Assembly's College, „ ...	65	4,200	12,101	16,301	64	186	250
Cathedral Mission College, „ ...	119	7,200	24,068	31,268	60	202	262
London Mission College, Bhowanipur ...	41	3,600	12,489	16,089	88	304	392
Total ...	359	24,900	82,598	1,07,488	67	222	289

COLLEGES FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.

Law schools.

The number of students attending the law classes was 643 on the 31st March 1871, against 670 on the same date last year. The law class of the Chittagong school was closed in December in consequence of a deficiency of funds. From the law departments taken together, Government derived during the year a profit of Rs. 14,525. In the Presidency College alone the surplus income was Rs. 11,919, and there was a surplus of more than a thousand rupees in each of the colleges at Hugli, Dacca, Krishnaghur, and Patna.

MEDICAL COLLEGE.

English classes.

In the English classes the number on the rolls at the end of the year was 219, against 193 in the preceding year. In consequence of this increase of numbers, the fee receipts have risen from Rs. 11,059 to Rs. 14,208. The total cost was Rs. 1,21,459, the cost to Government for each student being Rs. 518.

Vernacular classes.

The number on the rolls of the Hindustani class was 84; of the Bengali, 265—total 340. At the end of the year there was a small numerical increase of 14 in the two classes together as compared with the previous year; the Hindustani class having gained 21 students, and the Bengali class having lost 7 students. This alteration has resulted on

* For three months only.

the whole in an increase in the cost per head of each student, as the fee payments in the Hindustani class are very small compared with those in the Bengali class. During the last session 29 students of the Hindustani class and 46 students of the Bengali class passed their final examination and obtained certificates. Of the latter, 38 belonged to the vernacular licentiate class and 8 to the apothecary class.

The total cost of the Hindustani class was Rs. 30,013; of the Bengali, Rs. 31,016. The cost to Government of each pupil of the former was Rs. 399 per annum; that of the latter, Rs. 106.

Civil engineering classes.

The attendance at these classes increased during the year 1870-71 from 86 to 101. Nine students appeared at the university examination for a license, but only 3 passed. Four others obtained certificates for subordinate employment in the Department of Public Works. Another candidate, an out-student, who was disqualified for the university license, was awarded the certificate of assistant engineer. The three licentiates received scholarships of Rs. 50 a month tenable for two years, and are attached to public works in Calcutta to receive practical instruction in their profession.

School of Art.

The attendance at the end of the year has risen from 48 to 72, and the number of students that have received instruction for longer or shorter periods during the year was 112. The Principal reports that the progress in the different classes has been very satisfactory, and that so long as the school is confined to its present scale of establishment, he does not expect to be able to show a more flourishing state of affairs than has existed for the last twelve months. The course of instruction remains unaltered. Some first-rate work has been turned out by advanced pupils of the school to meet various requisitions. Under this head are included a set of water-color drawings of venomous snakes, to illustrate a forthcoming work by Dr. Fayrer; another set of water-color drawings to illustrate the pathology of rinderpest, for the Indian Cattle Plague Commission; a set of pen-and-ink etchings of the carved ornamentation of temples in Orissa, from casts taken by the field party trained in the school two years ago, prepared to illustrate an archæological work by Babu Rajendralal Mitra, and sent with other specimens of drawing, wood-engraving, lithography, and modelling to the International Exhibition at Kensington at the request of the Bengal committee; and, in another line of art, an excellently finished model of a meteorite, executed for the trustees of the Indian Museum for presentation to the British Museum, which has received high praise in London. Full details will be found in the interesting report of the Principal.

Government normal schools.

The upper class Government normal schools for masters are, as last year, 9 in number. The number of pupils has increased from 603 to 618. The number of lower class Government normal schools for masters remains as in 1869-70, but the number of pupils has fallen from 911 to 702. A second normal school for mistresses was opened in Calcutta during the year in addition to the one already existing at Dacca, and the two institutions number together 22 pupils.

The great obstacle in the way of normal schools is the difficulty of providing the students with employment when their course of study is over. This difficulty has increased of late in consequence of the financial restrictions which it has been found necessary to impose upon the Department of Public Instruction, but it is anticipated that when funds are secured for the extension of village schools a demand for teachers will arise.

Government madrasahs.

It was noticed in last year's report that a commission, appointed to investigate and report on the state of the Madrasahs at Calcutta and Hugli, had suggested measures of reform, which were then under consideration. The only further step that was taken within the year was the appointment of a standing committee to prepare a detailed scheme in accordance with the general recommendations of the commission, and to supervise the working of it, the executive charge of the Calcutta Madrasah being in the meanwhile transferred to the Principal of the Presidency College. The committee was only appointed in March last, and had not reported at the end of the year. The number of students has increased in the Hugli Madrasah from 49 to 54, and in the Calcutta institution from 98 to 119.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

General.

There has been a total increase during the year of 11 schools, and 890 pupils in average monthly attendance. At the same time the total aggregate expenditure of the State on all its schools has fallen from Rs. 3,05,451 to Rs. 2,93,965, giving a reduction of Rs. 11,486.

English.

The number of English schools of the higher class remains the same as before. So also does the number of English schools of the middle class. Taking both classes of English schools together, the average attendance has slightly fallen during the year, from 10,357 to 10,330. It is satisfactory to see that the higher schools show a gain of 28, though in the middle schools there has been a loss of 55.

Vernacular.

Under the head of vernacular schools there is an increase of 11 schools and 929 pupils in average attendance. Of the additional schools, 3 belong to the middle class and 8 to the lower, the lower class having altogether an increase of 344 pupils, and the middle class of 585.

Girls

In the Government girls' school (the Bethune School, Calcutta,) the average attendance has fallen from 73 to 61, and there is a corresponding increase in the cost per head to the State from Rs. 137 to Rs. 164.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

In aided schools there was on the whole an increase of 27 schools, but the average attendance of pupils has decreased by 5,355. The return is still worse for the number of pupils on the rolls at the end of the year, which has fallen from 141,522 to 135,010, giving a loss of 6,512. The aggregate charge to the State for all the private schools receiving aid has risen from Rs. 4,82,360 to Rs. 5,10,407, the increase being Rs. 28,047. This increase of expenditure with a simultaneous decrease in the number of pupils under instruction is far from satisfactory.

English.

Under the head of higher English schools there is a loss of two schools and 554 pupils in average attendance, and the middle English schools, show a loss of 35 schools and 3,004 pupils. Taking both classes of English schools together, there is a loss of 37 schools and 3,558 pupils.

Vernacular.

In the vernacular schools of both classes taken together, there is also a loss of pupils amounting to 1,208; but on the other hand there is an increase of 75 schools. This decrease of pupils in spite of an increase of schools is an unsatisfactory feature in the history of the year. The loss of pupils has been entirely in the middle vernacular schools, which show a decrease of 1,311 pupils with an increase of 20 schools. In the lower class there is an increase of 55 schools and 103 pupils; but here too the increase of pupils has not kept pace with the increase of schools.

Girls' schools.

The girls' schools have decreased from 298 to 287, with a corresponding decrease of pupils at the end of the year from 7,528 to 6,799.

Female education.

There is nothing new to record regarding the state of female education. The adult class established in the Bethune School, Calcutta, for the training of female teachers, has not attracted pupils, and can scarcely be said to exist. Of the female normal school at Dacca, the inspector reports that the number of pupils has decreased, and that he anticipates no success for it unless it is established on a much larger scale, and the management transferred to a school mistress. The Chandranath female normal school in Rajsahi has secured a competent European head mistress, and now contains ten adult pupils, and the Inspector is of opinion that there are no immediate obstacles to prevent its success.

The ordinary girls' schools have decreased in number, and the attendance at them has also fallen. Nor is there any reason to hope that the schools have improved in efficiency. One of the most experienced inspectors however expresses an opinion, from facts within his knowledge, that the cause of female education is slowly, though steadily, advancing, and another expresses the following opinion:—

> Female education cannot be forced. We must look to the educated natives to initiate all progressive measures, without whose thorough support Government attempts will prove abortive. Such support will be given as soon as it is the interest of the educated classes to give it, and not till then. However, the existence of the Zenana Education Society in Dacca, the desire springing up among the educated to have educated wives (the married have commenced instructing their wives, while the unmarried, to quote the Deputy Inspector of Dacca, "in their selection of brides have come to consider beauty without education defective"), the encouragement given generally to female authorship, the manifest pride a husband takes in his wife's literary productions, these are all indications of the direction in which the dispositions of the educated classes are tending as regards the education of their wives and daughters.

More than one divisional commissioner expresses a similar opinion and reports that the practice of allowing girls to remain at school even after marriage is becoming more common. While, therefore, there is not much to show in this direction during the year, it may be hoped that something is being gradually effected.

Grant-in-aid rules.

Certain abuses having been brought to light in connection with the grant-in-aid system, correspondence followed both with the Government of India and with educational and other local officers on the general working of the present rules and the expediency of amending them. The subject has not yet been disposed of, but is still under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration.

Expenditure on educational buildings.

In the month of June last the Government of India passed a financial resolution for the classification of building grants, directing that the expenditure under this head should be shown annually in the educational report, distinguishing funds expended through the agency of the Public Works Department from sums included on account of buildings and repairs in the annual educational budget. In accordance with these orders the following statements are subjoined for 1870-71 :—

Statement showing the amount expended during the year 1870-71 *on educational buildings in the Lower Provinces.*

EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET.				EXPENDITURE FROM EDUCATIONAL BUDGET.	
Particulars.	From Public Works funds.	From contributions.	Total outlay on each.	Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*Government Buildings.*	Rs. As. P.
Repairs	28,751	.....	28,751	New works and additions to existing buildings	7,533 14 1
Minor works under Rs. 2,500 each	1,469	4,174	5,643	Repairs	817 0 0
Major Works.				*Minor Government Buildings.*	
				New works	700 0 0
Calcutta University ...	1,472	.....	1,472	Repairs	806 15 0
College at Berhampore ...	3,040	.....	3,040	*Aided School Buildings.*	
Alterations to College building at Patna ...	.....	13,212	13,212	Larger grants above Rs 1,000 (for higher class English school at Ghatal in zillah Hooghly) ...	1,200 0 0
Colootollah Branch School	28,283	10,104	38,387		
School-house at Bhaugulpore	3,025	2,980	6,005	Total from Education budget	11,057 13 1
Total expended through Public Works Department	66,040	30,470	96,510		96,510 0 0
				Grand total outlay ...	1,07,567 13 1

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

(1.) METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Department.

The results of meteorological observations have been given under the appropriate head of Temperature and Rainfall; under this head the progress of the department and its development and organization are shown.

During the year 1870-71, the system of meteorological registration which had been established in Bengal in the preceding years was carried on steadily, and on the whole satisfactorily. No addition was made to the number of observatories, except that Gya, which was in abeyance in 1870, was re-established at the beginning of the current year, and the number of stations at which rainfall is registered was largely increased. The reduction of the observations, and their publication in the Gazette, have been carried on regularly, and attention has especially been given to verifying all numerical constants, such as the errors of instruments and the elevations of the observatories. Corrections have thus been obtained which render the observations of past years as well as the present more accurate and rigorously comparable. Some progress has been made in working up the registers of the Calcutta observatory, but the increase in the regular work of the meteorological reporter's office has not allowed of so much being done as could have been desired, and very much remains to be accomplished before this important series of registers can be brought into a form easily available to meteorological science. The system of marine observation has been continued but not extended. Experience has shown that there are difficulties to be overcome to render this work really valuable, which do not hold to the same extent in the case of land observatories; and it appears better to retain the former at present on an experimental scale.

The general control of all registration should be placed under one office.

In the report for last year, the importance of bringing together, for discussion, the meteorological statistics of as wide an area as possible was pointed out; and that in order to accomplish this to any useful purpose, it is desirable that the system of registration should be made uniform throughout India, and absolutely essential that all data should be rendered comparable by the accurate determination of instrumental errors, the elevations of stations, &c. This is very far from being feasible at present, and possibly it cannot be generally and satisfactorily effected until the general control of meteorological registration throughout India shall be vested in one office, which shall undertake the verification of all instruments and the discussion of all registers. This was pointed out as an essential condition of any efficient system of meteorological registration, in an official report of the Asiatic Society, drawn up at the request of Government in the year 1865, and it is understood that in a resolution passed towards the end of last year, the Government of India officially recognised the same conclusion. It is therefore to be hoped that before long means may be adopted to carry out this important measure; but in the meantime the Meteorological Reporter has endeavoured, by the free exchange of registers, and by giving such assistance to officers in charge of the meteorological registration under other Governments, to extend the area of present discussion as far as possible beyond the limits of Bengal. For such success as has attended the attempt, the Meteorological Reporter has especially recorded his indebtedness to Dr. Townshend, the Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and to Captain A. B. Fyers, R E., the Surveyor-General of Ceylon. Both these gentlemen have furnished him with summaries of the registers kept at a large number of stations in their

respective provinces, which have been of great value in the discussion of the meteorology of the past year. Mr. A. V. Nursingrow, of Vizagapatam, and Dr. Foster, of Dholebagaun, in Upper Assam, have also given much assistance. Both these gentlemen have communicated to the Meteorological Reporter regularly the very useful registers which they keep at their respective stations; Mr. Nursingrow having altered the form of his register so as to render it uniform with those of the Bengal stations. Dr. Thomson, the Meteorological Reporter for the North-Western Provinces, has continued to send a copy of the semi-monthly register of Roorkee, and Mr. Griffiths, the Principal of Queen's College, Benares, has also communicated regularly copies of his weekly registers. Dr. Curran, of Port Blair, continued to send the register kept by him at that important station up to the time of his departure in October last, since which its receipt has been irregular. From the more distant places, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Queensland, registers were received in exchange for the published returns of the Calcutta office, and the Meteorological Reporter is in correspondence for the exchange of publications with a considerable number of offices, societies, and observatories in Europe and America.

Observing stations.—First class.

The first class stations, which were the earliest established, have now furnished regular returns for four years, or nearly so. With the exception of Akyab during the first half of last year, they have continued to work well, and most of the instruments in which they were deficient have been supplied during the past year. Two of them, viz. Saugor Island and Chittagong, were inspected during the year, and, with one exception, the instruments found to be in a satisfactory condition. At Saugor Island the dial of the wind-vane had been fixed two points in error by a subordinate officer of the Department Public Works. This was found to be due to his having so used his compass in setting the dial that it had been influenced by the attraction of a lightning rod attached to the turret on which the wind-vane was fixed. The error having been detected, a correction has been applied to the wind observations of this station. The hygrometer and standard thermometer, which had been kept in the boarded instrument room beneath the electric telegraph officer's quarters, were found to be insufficiently exposed in this position, and have now been removed to a suitable place outside the instrument room. At Cuttack a thermometer shed has been provided, similar to those erected at other stations. At Darjeeling and Akyab the thermometers are still kept in the telegraph-house, pending the inspection of these stations. Chittagong and Akyab have lately been supplied with very excellent standard barometers, which have been compared with the standards of Kew, Greenwich, and Calcutta.

Second class stations.

The second class stations, with the exception of Shillong during the last few months of the year, have furnished good and regular registers. At Shillong the observer, who had been trained in Calcutta, having obtained a post in the police on a higher salary, was succeeded by a man who had received no such instruction, and his night observations for some months showed great irregularities. It is fortunately in many cases easy to detect these on revision of the registers,

and it has been found that the impression produced on the observers by their experiencing that this is the case is most salutary. Shillong is the only station that has thus offended during the year. In December and January last, Patna, Hazareebaugh, and Jessore, were inspected, each for the first time. The elevation of the barometer at the first station was ascertained by spirit-leveling to a great trigonometrical survey bench mark, and the barometer was re-compared with two portable instruments. At this station, as at some others, it had been the practice of the civil surgeon to keep the instruments at his own house, a practice which is highly objectionable, as it practically involves the necessity of moving the instruments occasionally from place to place, and thus changing the elevation and circumstances of their exposure. It has accordingly been arranged to have them removed to the magistrate's cutcherry, and an excellent site was obtained, the level of which was then accurately determined by spirit-leveling. To this the instruments have now been removed.

Hazareebaugh was one of the first established stations of this class, and Dr. Coates, the Superintendent of the jails there, has from the first given an amount of attention to the practical work of registration that is quite exceptional. As might have been anticipated, therefore, this observatory was found to be in excellent working order. The same was the case at Jessore, where the observatory was originally established by Dr. McLeod, and the observer had the advantage of a long training under that officer. At both stations the barometers were re-compared for the verification of the instrumental errors. They have since been replaced by standards similar to those sent to Chittagong and Akyab.

At Monghyr the instruments have been moved from their former site at the Civil Surgeon's house to the dispensary outside the fort, and the level of the new site has been determined by spirit-leveling to a great trigonometrical survey bench mark.

Debrooghur has remained in abeyance since the beginning of 1870. Gya was re-established at the beginning of this year, and is now working satisfactorily. Respecting other stations there is nothing that requires special mention.

Third class stations.

The stations both of the first and second classes having been supplied originally with thermometers that had not been properly tested, standard thermometers that had been compared at Kew were furnished to all the Bengal stations (except False Point) at the end of 1869. These were recorded regularly at the same hours as the dry bulb thermometers during 1870, and from the comparative readings thus obtained the errors of the latter have been determined and applied to their readings.

The number of third class stations was increased during 1870, from 89 at the beginning of the year to 113 at its close. They, as well as the second class stations, have all been furnished with gauges of Symons' pattern, having a receiving funnel five inches in diameter. Detailed directions for placing the gauge, and for registering and reporting the rainfall, were issued with each gauge, and forms were provided for sending in a weekly return to the commissioners of divisions, civil district officers, and the meteorological office. At sudder stations generally the gauges are under the charge of the civil

surgeon; at sub-divisional stations they are in that of the sub-divisional civil officer.

With a view to correcting roughly the rainfall returns for the past few years, which have been obtained with gauges of very various patterns, and in many cases of incorrect measurement, comparative readings of the old and new gauges have been recorded, and the total difference shown by several months' readings during the rains has been taken as the proportional correction.

In this department very little has been done in the past year.

Meteorological registration at sea.

It appeared to be of but little use to endeavour to extend the system until a supply of good instruments, especially barometers, should be available. A supply of instruments for which an indent had been sent to England in July 1869, was received at the beginning of 1871, but the marine barometers sent are not of the kind indented for, and are such as cannot easily be read with any degree of accuracy, under the disadvantages attendant on observations made at sea. It will therefore be necessary to wait for proper instruments before any further efforts are made to obtain registers from ships. It will also be necessary to increase the office establishment, so that the registers received may be at once reduced and properly tabulated, since it would be unreasonable to expect ship commanders to bestow care and attention upon work which is liable to remain for an indefinite period, unused and fruitless.

The following commanders have contributed registers during the year:—

Ships.	Commanders.	Owner.	Instruments.
Cashmere ...	J. T. Lewis ...	B. I. S. N. Co. ...	Hygrometer.
Moulmein ...	J. James ... / J. Ewert ...	Ditto ...	Marine barometer. / Hygrometer. / Thermometer.
Czarewitch ...	J. V. Falle ...	Government ...	Ditto.

(2.) ARCHÆOLOGY.

Under this head very little has been done during the year under report. Mr. T. F. Peppè, of the opium department, has completed a set of 123 photographic views of some of the most important antiquities of the Patna division, including the great temple at Bodh Gya, the sculptured caves in the Barábar hills, the Son Bandár cave at Rajgir, the pillars at Bakra and Lauriya, and the mounds and ruins at Baragaon, which have been recognized as remains of the great Buddhist monastery of Nalanda. Mr. Broadley, of the Civil Service, is conducting inquiries into the Mahommedan remains in the neighbourhood of the town of Behar, but the result is not yet known.

Photographs of ruins at Baragaon, Afsar, and Tetrama.

Two sets of photographs of ruins at Baragaon in the Patna district, and at Afsar and Tetrama in Hazaribagh, taken by Mr. Beglar, Assistant Engineer, were received during the year from the Public Works Department.

Mr. Ravenshaw, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of Dinagepore, also submitted photographs during the year of architecture at Kantonnuggur, near Dinagepore, and of the Ban Rajah's old city.

(3.) ARTISTIC.

Annual exhibition, South Kensington.

To carry out the objects of the annual exhibition of select works of fine and industrial art which was held at South Kensington on the 1st May 1871, a local committee was appointed in Calcutta to act in concert with a central committee appointed by the Government of India, and to encourage and direct the district officers and others in collecting and preparing specimens of local manufactures.

Chota Nagpore. | Bhaugulpore.
Rajshahye. | Dacca.
Burdwan, | Presidency.
Patna.

The Bengal committee commenced their proceedings by issuing a circular to the seven commissioners mentioned in the margin, to which was appended a list of such of the products of their respective divisions as were likely to prove of interest at the exhibition. They were requested to favor the committee with estimates of the cost of obtaining such articles. Replies were received from the commissioners in the order in which their names are noted, and the specimens first to hand were those from the Burdwan division. The following is a brief enumeration of the principal articles obtained by the committee by direct purchase from the interior. Under the head of Fine Arts, there have been received some drawings on talc plates by native artists of Patna; bidri-ware from Purneah; ornamented silk garment pieces from Beerbhoom and Burdwan; tusser silks from Bhaugulpore, and specimens of silks, with ornamented embroidery, from Maldah and Midnapore; from Dacca, muslin and net scarfs elaborately embroidered in gold, in silver, and in silk; fine cane mats from Sylhet; and lac-inlaid work from Munipore.

Proceedings of the Bengal committee in Calcutta.

The committee secured for the exhibition a box of medals from the mint, illustrating the progress of die-sinking in that department, for which they were indebted to Colonel Hyde, R.E. Colonel Thuillier, R.A., C.S.I., Surveyor-General of India, favored the committee with specimens of photographs, photo-zincographs, and lithography and engraving from his office. Specimens of work executed by the pupils of the School of Art were obtained through the Principal, Mr. H. H. Locke.

The Bengal committee also addressed the central committee on the subject of a collection of casts which had been made by a party of modellers from the School of Art, who were sent into Orissa, under the instructions of Mr. Locke, in the cold season of 1868-69, and were set to work upon the Bhobaneswar temples. These casts had previously been sent to the Secretary of State for India, and it was suggested by the Bengal committee that application should be made to the Duke of

Argyll to place the whole collection at the disposal of Her Majesty's commissioners for the international exhibition.

Baboo Rajendra Lal Mittra placed at the disposal of the committee a series of pen-and-ink drawings which were executed for him at the School of Art from the more characteristic specimens of the casts above referred to. The only specimens of pottery which the Bengal committee selected for the exhibition were from Sewan, in Chumparun (Behar). The collection of educational specimens illustrated the means and appliances in use in the indigenous, grant-in-aid, and Government vernacular schools in lower Bengal. In addition to the collections made in the manner described above, several articles were sent by private contributors, among whom were the Right Honorable the Earl Mayo and Countess Mayo. The total value of the collection may be set down at Rs. 25,000.

Pottery.

Educational specimens.

Private contributors.

(4.) LITERARY.

The total number of books and pamphlets received at the Bengal library during the year 1870 inclusive, amounted to 896. Of the periodicals, the separate numbers received were 298. The number of books for which copyright has been secured was 35.

Native publications.

Of the 896 publications noticed above, 488 are pamphlets of less than 100 pages each. Among these, however, are not included books issued in separate numbers in pamphlet form, of which there were no fewer than 54. From the general head of "pamphlets" such periodical publications as almanacs, catalogues of books, calendars, reports on the transactions of societies and committees, and High Court reports, have been excluded. The total number of these is 109. The remainder are books containing more than 100 pages each.

The proportion of publications in each language was as follows:—

Arabic	2	Nepalese	1
Assamese	1	Oordoo	33
Bengali	390	Ooriya	51
Mussulman Bengali	29	Persian	13
English	233	Sonthali	3
Hindee	13	Sanskrit	52

Diglotts.

Bengali and English	28	English and Hindee	
„ and Hindee	1	„ and Ooriya	
„ and Sanskrit	47	Hindee and Persian	
English and Sanskrit	1	„ and Sanskrit	

Triglotts.

Bengali, English, and Sanskrit	2
„ „ and Oordoo	1

Of these books 722 were on the following subjects:—

1. *Biography*, 18, of which only 6 are original. These include brief memoirs. Only one or two of these might be introduced into schools.

2. *Drama*, 21; of which among original works 1 is in Assamese, 13 are in Bengali, and 1 in Sanskrit.

3. *Fiction*, 37; 10 of these in Bengali and 2 in English are original, and about 5 of them may be found useful in educational institutions.

4. *History*, 27; of which 15 are original works, or compilations from standard authors, namely—in Bengali 8, in English 4, in Oordoo 1, in Ooriya 1, in Sanskrit 1. Eleven of these might be advantageously used in schools.

5. On the subject of *Language*, a Bengali work has been written to prove that the Ooriya and Bengali are not distinct languages, the former being only a corruption of the latter. The writer's object is to suggest the introduction of Bengali into Orissa.

Under the head *Language* are included dictionaries, of which 25 were published during the year; grammars, of which there are 18; and a single work on rhetoric in Sanskrit. Almost all of these are re-publications of works long in use. Among the dictionaries, there are two in Sanskrit and English which are likely to be valuable. One of them especially, which professes to be enlarged and improved from the second edition of Wilson's work, written by Tarakoomar Kubirutun, a student of the Sanskrit College, promises, when completed, to be a standard work. With very few exceptions all these books are intended for use in schools

6. On *Law* 61 books were published, the larger number of which are mere re-publications of the Acts of Government taken from the *Bengali Gazette*. Eleven English works included in the above number are of much value.

7. On *Medicine* 18 works have appeared, of which 6 in Bengali and 3 in English are original. Some of them recommend the adoption of the homœopathic system, others will be found valuable to the allopathic student.

8. Among *miscellaneous* works, of which 145 were published, are included primers and reading books, with others which could not be properly classed under any of the heads adopted. Sixty-seven of these are intended for educational institutions; 85 are mere reprints; 60 are new books, or books thrown into a new form: but there is nothing in them worthy of special notice.

9. On *Music* there were two Bengali works, prepared with considerable care.

10. In *Poetry* there were 104, of which, as may be supposed, the largest number is in Bengali. Twenty-nine of these are re-publications, mostly for the use of schools, and 41 are composed of short sonnets or songs on moral subjects, or are poetic versions of narratives contained in the Shastras, often clothed in language that had better not have seen the light.

11. On *Politics* there were only three pamphlets. One is a Bengali translation from an English work; the other two are from the pen of a Positivist in connection with the Franco-Prussian war.

12. On *Philosophy*, natural, mental, and moral, 22 books were published. Among the first is an interesting work on the eggs of Indian birds.

13. On matters of *Religion* 169 books and pamphlets appeared. The more easily to distinguish them, they have been divided into four classes, namely, Brahmist, Christian, Hindoo, and Mahomedan

Of these, the largest number, 85, are those connected with Christianity, including tracts and gospels.

14. Under the head of *Science* are included works on agriculture, arithmetic, geography, and geometry. The total number is 46, most of which are intended for schools.

15. Under *Travels*, &c., there were only four English books, of which three are original.

Of the whole number of 722 books included in this list, about 210 were written for, or may be advantageously introduced into schools.

Editions of the "Ramayun" and "Muhabharut," with notes, and a translation into Bengali, have appeared in separate numbers. Several parts of a work in Sanskrit and Bengali, entitled "Selections from the Poets," have also been published; and many more are likely to appear before the work is brought to a completion. The Bengali translations are generally good, yet sometimes rendered obscure by being too close a copy of the Sanskrit.

The native journals have continued to increase in number. In 1870, there were 3 monthly, 11 bi-monthly, 18 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, and 4 daily papers, making a total of 38. Some have since become extinct, but others have come in their place. Of these papers, one is published by the missionaries in Assam, two are in the Ooriya language, two in Persian, three in Oordoo, and 30 in Bengali. In three of them, namely, the *Orissa Patriot*, the *Oordoo Guide*, and the *Umrita Bazar Putrika*, some of the leading articles are written in English. The *Oordoo Guide* excepted, the other papers edited by Mahomedans very rarely venture an opinion upon any of the measures of Government. Among the Bengali papers, the *Som Prukash* is in some respects considered to be a leading paper, and many of the others come close behind. The *Umrita Bazar Putrika* is supposed by some to be more widely read than others; occasionally the language of its articles is rough, but it has the merit of discussing Bengali social and agrarian subjects from the tenant's as well as from the landlord's point of view. The Bengali newspapers assume great independence of tone.

The number of publications delivered at the rural registry offices under section 9 of Act XXV of 1867, during the past official year, was 1,152, against 1,198 in the previous year. The decrease is probably owing to the exemption from the operation of the Act of all books reprinted without additions or alterations, and also of all reprints and translations of Acts of the several Indian legislature. The names of the places at which the books were published, as well as the number of books published at each, are given in the margin. The fees taken

Names of sub-registry offices.	Number of books registered.
Alipore	35
Arrah	10
Balasore	4
Berhampore	8
Calcutta	904
Cuttack	48
Dacca	53
Howrah	3
Hooghly	6
Jessore	1
Midnapore	15
Patna	37
Serampore	28
Total	1,152

under section 18, for the registration of the copyright of books, amounted to Rs. 62 only. A return of presses worked, and newspapers and periodicals published during the year, will be found in the appendix V.C.

Return of historical, scientific, and antiquarian works.

Measures were adopted during the year to comply with the desire of the Secretary of State for India for the preparation of a list of works of botanical, scientific, historical, or antiquarian interest published by or under the authority of local Governments in India.

Prohibition against purchase of books in India.

Orders were given by the Secretary of State during the year prohibiting the purchase of books in India for the public service, or their importation from England except through the India Office. Steps have been taken to ensure adherence to this order by officers serving under the Government of Bengal.

Government books in the Calcutta library.

When the college of Fort William was abolished, many of the books belonging to its library were made over in trust, on certain conditions, to the Calcutta Public Library. An application for a grant to re-bind some of these books led to an inquiry into the subject, which resulted in a determination to make over the most valuable of them to the Imperial Museum, and to present the rest to the Calcutta Public Library.

PART VI.

Vital Statistics.

A.—MEDICAL.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

Charitable hospitals and dispensaries.

The statement in the appendix, marked VI.A, shows the number of patients treated in the several Government charitable hospitals and dispensaries* during 1870, with particulars in regard to the income and expenditure of each, the cost incurred for each institution by Government, and the amount expended in the dieting of house patients.

The aggregate general results are given below, compared with those of the preceding year :—

	1869.	1870.
Number of patients treated during the year	385,812	402,441
Income of the dispensaries from all sources, including balance in hand at the beginning of the year . .	Rs. As. P. 3,76,229 15 2¼	Rs. As P. 3,96,861 12 0½
Expenditure, excluding cost to Government of European medicines	2,74,957 8 3¾	2,93,402 11 4½
Cost to Government for salaries and special allowances	1,32,427 2 9	1,22,157 14 5¼
Ditto ditto of European medicines supplied free of charge	9,603 15 5½	10,305 1 6¾
Amount spent in dieting sick patients	33,052 0 1¾	32,170 6 4½

There were in all 159 dispensaries in operation during the year, viz. 65 main, 64 branch, and 30 sub-divisional. Of these, 4 branch and sub-divisional dispensaries were established within the year, and 2 branch dispensaries abolished.

There were two house surgeons (at Howrah and Dacca), 39 sub-assistant surgeons, and 116 native doctors in medical charge of these dispensaries: 97 of the latter are competent to keep their records in English.

The total number of sick relieved was 402,441, or 16,629 in excess of those to whom relief was granted in the preceding year. The number of in-door patients was 17,481, and the percentage of mortality amongst them was 16·17 per cent. as against 16·94 in 1869, showing a diminution of 0·77 per cent. The cause of high mortality usually assigned is the severe and advanced stage of disease in which patients are brought, and this is notably the case in dispensaries receiving pilgrims and coolies.

In surgery, 1,205 major and 4,739 minor operations were performed. The total number of female patients treated was 74,153, against 85,998 in the previous year.

*Excluding the Pauper, Police, General, and Medical College hospitals, and the Calcutta Native Hospital and its dependent dispensaries.

The most prevalent diseases were fevers, spleen diseases, derangement and diseases of the digestive organs, chest complaints, skin diseases, ulcers and abscesses, rheumatic and syphilitic affections. Injuries also form a large proportion of causes among in-door patients, owing to the number of police cases admitted for report and treatment. Fever and cholera exhibit a remarkable sameness in the figures for the year 1869-70, and neither of them form a very large proportion of the sickness. Malarious diseases seem to be the most frequent and fatal maladies among the classes seeking relief in charitable dispensaries.

The year is characterized by no very striking excess of sickness or mortality anywhere. Fever again prevailed in an epidemic form and of a severe type in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan, and in some parts of Midnapore, Beerbhoom, and Backergunge. The special measures which were employed to meet the emergency in each case have been noticed separately. Cholera appeared during the hot months in many places throughout the province, and outbreaks of small-pox are recorded here and there, but they did not create alarm.

The following statement shows the relative amount of the various sources of income and the expenditure for the last five years :—

Year.	Income.						Expenditure
	Total amount.*	Percentage derived from					Total amount.
		Government grants.	Local funds.	Interest on invested capital.	European subscriptions.	Native subscriptions.	
	Rs.						Rs.
1866	2,37,934	45·30	23·09	8·04	9·11	14·23	2,33,778
1867	2,28,918	48·23	18·90	6·88	9·74	16·22	2,42,991
1868	2,67,467	43·24	22·06	7·61	9·44	17·72	2,57,053
1869	2,82,089	46·84	18·06	6·52	8·81	19·15	2,74,957
1870	2,94,788	41·45	21·17	6·23	9·99	21·15	2,92,405

The contributions from local funds and subscriptions are gradually improving, and the increase in the amount of native subscriptions is particularly gratifying. In accordance with instructions issued by Government during the year, steps have been taken to prepare a record of the guaranteed subscriptions and realizations at each dispensary, in order to show how far the engagements of the promoters of these institutions have been fulfilled.

Dispensary vaccination has received more attention and been attended with much success, as elsewhere described.

The forms used in dispensaries for purposes of record have been carefully revised and printed, and a complete set has been distributed to each institution for the purpose of ensuring uniformity and greater accuracy in the returns.

Out of the 66 main dispensaries, 56 were inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General of Hospitals; and of the minor dispensaries, only four were not inspected during the year by either the Superintendent or Deputy Inspector-General.

* This does not include the balances in hand as in the former statement.

The Medical College Hospital.

The total number of in-door patients treated in the Medical College Hospital during the year 1870 was 3,999, of whom 1,790 were Europeans and 2,209 natives. The deaths among the former amounted to 117, and among the latter, to 438. The following statement shows a steady decrease in the rate of mortality:—

	Death-rate per mille.			
	1868.	1869.	Average of 15 years.	1870.
Europeans	87	78	95	65
Natives	255	216	235	198

The encouraging results thus exhibited, viewed in connection with the marked improvement generally in the hospitals in and near Calcutta, were doubtless attributable in a great measure to the municipal improvements in water-supply and drainage.

The far greater mortality which prevailed among the native than among the European patients was due partly to the latter class availing themselves of the hospital more readily than the former, and therefore a larger proportion of them being treated for less dangerous illnesses, and was also partly due to the diminished vitality of the former resulting from poor feeding and other causes of constitutional weakness.

The total number of patients receiving out-door and in-door relief during the year was 44,792, against 41,770 of the preceding year.

The number of surgical operations of importance performed during the year was 160; of these, in 37 cases the patients died. The mortality from surgical operations has been higher than in former years, as shown in the statement in the margin, and is attributed to what are recognized as hospital influences.

Deaths per mille of those who underwent surgical operations.

1867 ...	198·89	1869 ...	200·00
1868 ...	133·08	1870 ...	207·08

Several most liberal donations were made to the college and hospital during the year under review, specially by Prince Gholam Mahomed of Rs. 53,800, the interest of which is to be devoted to the relief of deserving European patients on their discharge; of Rs. 10,000 by Baboo Gopal Lal Tagore, for general purposes; of Rs. 8,000 by Khajah Abdool Gunny, the interest of which is to be given as a scholarship to the best student of the 4th year class. The Maharajah of Ulwar also visited the hospital during the year, and presented it with a donation of Rs. 1,000.

Medical College Hospital building.

It was noticed in the administration report for the year 1868-69, page 121, that in order to remedy in a satisfactory manner the radical defects and imperfections of the Medical College Hospital building, to which had been attributed much of the mortality among the patients treated at the hospital, an outlay of six lakhs of rupees was needed. The Government of India had agreed to contribute for this work a sum equivalent to any amount that could be raised by private subscriptions, or be contributed by the municipality. This offer was communicated to the British Indian Association, and they were asked to suggest the best means of raising a subscription for the object in view. The reply of the association, received during the past year, stated that their efforts to obtain contributions from native gentlemen of wealth had proved unavailing. A subsequent despatch from the Secretary of

State, forwarded by the Government of India, expressed great doubts as to the propriety of expending a large sum of money on any buildings to be erected on, or in the immediate vicinity of the present site of the hospital, and desired that it should be considered whether, instead of carrying out the proposal to remedy the defects of the building, it would not be preferable to dispose of the existing hospital on the best terms procurable, and erect a new building on a carefully selected site. This latter suggestion was under consideration at the close of the year, the low state of the local funds retarding further action.

Revision of the diet scale for patients in the Medical College Hospital.

As a large number of patients, especially natives, are admitted into the hospital in a state of extreme exhaustion, and require stimulants and extra nourishment, it was suggested that a commission should be appointed in order to inquire into and revise the scales of diet and to improve them. The officers named in the margin were therefore appointed by Government to form a committee to inquire into the existing mode of dieting and purveying the hospital, and to consider whether any and what alteration should be made in it. The Government allowance according to the old scale was an average of eight annas and ten pie per diem for Europeans, and four annas per diem for natives. This rate the committee considered to be inadequate, and on their recommendation this Government authorized the rates of dieting patients in the Medical College Hospital to be raised to twelve annas for a European and six annas for a native patient per diem. The method of supplying the hospital through a regularly employed purveyor which hitherto prevailed was also abolished, and a system of supply by public tender introduced in its place.

Dr. G. Saunders, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Presidency circle.
Dr. N. Chevers, Principal, Medical College.
Dr. A. J. Payne, Superintendent of Lunatic Asylums at the Presidency.

In the last year's administration report (page 197) it was stated that a scheme for the re-distribution of the chairs in the Calcutta Medical College proposed by Dr. Chevers had been recommended to the Government of India. In July 1870 that Government sanctioned the following scale of professors for the college :—

Scheme for the re-distribution of chairs in the Medical College.

	Rs.
1 principal and full professor	1,800
5 full professors	5,750
1 midwifery professor	950
1 resident physician	800*
1 ,, surgeon	500†
5 minor professors	1,100
1 medical store-keeper	1,400
1 superintendent, Botanical Gardens	1,500
Total ...	13,800

observing that as the new scheme involved the abolition of the appointment held by Dr. Ewart, professor of physiology and *ex-officio* house physician, it should not be carried into effect until that officer was provided with an equivalent appointment.

* Also to lecture on pathology. † With two years' tenure of office.

This scheme differed from the proposals made by the Lieutenant-Governor, which were, to appoint a professor of physiology, who should also be a third physician in the College Hospital; to appoint a resident physician, who should lecture on pathology; and to raise the pay of the resident surgeon from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem. The main object of the scheme was to provide for a *full* professorship of physiology with conjoint medical duties, and for a resident physician, who should also lecture on pathology. The Government of India was therefore asked to reconsider its orders, and to accord its sanction to the scheme recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor, the necessity for which was real and pressing.

Inquiry into the system of discipline exercised over hospital apprentices studying in the Calcutta Medical College, and the course of study prescribed for them at that institution.

Under Government general order No. 550 of 1868, authorizing certain modifications in the organization of the subordinate medical department in Her Majesty's Indian service, hospital apprentices attached to European regimental hospitals are, with a view to acquire professional training independent of hospital practice, required to pass a certain period at one of the medical colleges of their respective presidencies, and attend a regular course of lectures before they can obtain promotion. It was represented by the Principal of the Calcutta Medical College during the year under review that the assistant apothecary and nine student apprentices sent from regimental hospitals for study at the Medical College, in accordance with the above general order, had shewn such absolute ignorance of the subjects of study, and such wilful disinclination to improve, that no good was to be anticipated from their further residence at the college. It was therefore recommended that they should be removed, and not be permitted to return to their regiments or stations, and that in future none but the very best conducted, most intelligent, and promising youths should be admitted. Some of the student apprentices were subsequently reported to have been guilty of gross insubordination to the college authorities, and to have set discipline utterly at defiance, and the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to order their immediate removal from the college; but His Honor was reluctant to carry out this measure in respect to the whole of the apprentices reported by the Principal, believing that if the consequences of their conduct were fairly placed before them they would probably improve. It was evident also, from the correspondence which followed with the Indian Medical Department on the subject, that a difficulty was felt in regard to the management of these young men, who, after being under military restraint, were suddenly placed in the midst of a great city with only the milder trammels of college discipline to interpose between them and the temptations of idleness and dissipation.

Dr. John Murray, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department; W. S. Atkinson, Esq., M.A., Director of Public Instruction; and Brigadier-General W. L. Ingall, C.B., commanding Presidency district.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considered it desirable, in communication with the Adjutant-General of the army, to appoint a committee, composed of the officers named in the margin, to inquire into the sufficiency of the arrangements for the control of this class of students studying at the Medical College, and to submit such suggestions as might appear desirable for their future management.

The committee having made inquiry, reported that the system adopted at the college to carry out the object of Government in training hospital apprentices did not work satisfactorily, and that some change was desirable, and submitted the following recommendations :—

I.—That as the previous education of the hospital apprentices is too defective to enable them to profit fully by the lectures delivered to the primary class of the college, a different course of instruction should be provided for them.

II.—That it should be clearly understood that removal from the college, from whatever cause, would entail dismissal from the service.

III.—That a senior apothecary should be appointed to reside on the premises, and assist the Principal in the discipline of the hospital apprentices with special reference to the probable increase in the number of the class.

The committee's report, together with the opinion of the Medical College council, protesting against any alteration in the course of study prescribed for the hospital apprentices as recommended by the committee and the views of this Government on the subject, were submitted for consideration to the Government of India, whose orders had not been received when the year closed.

Term of study for the native medical pupils in the Calcutta Medical College altered.

The Director of Public Instruction submitted a proposal from the Medical College council for the extension to three years, as heretofore, of the term of study in the college of those native medical pupils who now replace the military class students, and for whom paragraph 42 of Government general order No. 550, dated the 5th June 1868, prescribed two years study in the college after having passed the preliminary examination and served in native regimental hospitals or civil dispensaries for two years.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals having been consulted, concurred in the view the council took of the question, and the Government of India, on the recommendation of this Government, sanctioned the alteration.

Presidency General Hospital.

The Government of India in the Military Department having determined, with reference to the non-military character of the Calcutta General Hospital, that this institution might with advantage be brought under civil administration, the hospital was during the year transferred from the military to the civil department, and placed under the Lieutenant-Governor's control. The transfer involved some changes in the internal economy of the institution, which were carried out by the officers, under the supervision of the Medical Department, with readiness and success, in spite of difficulties. The number of patients treated in 1870 was 2,551, against 2,634 of the preceding year. The death-rate in 1870 was 5·29, against 5·31 in 1869, showing a slightly diminished mortality. The number of persons cured or relieved during the year was 2,277, and the daily average number of sick was 167·17. The decrease in the number of patients, who are principally derived from the shipping, was supposed to be owing to the smaller number of vessels that visited the port. The surgical cases were few in number. No disease in epidemic form prevailed, and there was a

remarkable decrease of cholera cases, which was attributed to the combined good effects of pure water-supply and improved drainage and conservancy.

The following is a summary of the operations for the year:—

	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.
Number of patients remaining from the previous year	106	14	5	125
New cases admitted	2,001	249	116	2,426
Cured or relieved	1,933	236	108	2,277
Died	109	15	11	135
Remaining at the close of the year	125	12	2	139

Calcutta municipal police hospital.

The figures below exhibit the admissions, discharges, transfers, and deaths in this hospital from the 1st January to the 31st December 1870. The average number of daily sick was 108·7 against 111·9 in 1869, and the deaths were 47, against 66 during the preceding year; the death-rate to the strength of the force being 1·56, against 2·2 of 1869. This has been the lowest yet attained, and as low, it has been stated, as that of the London police force—a result which is very satisfactory.

Remained on 1st January 1870 ...	...	140
Admitted during the year	...	1,879
	Total ...	2,019
Discharged cured	...	1,839
Transferred	...	8
Died	...	47*
Remained on 31st December 1870 ...	...	125
	Total ...	2,019

Municipal pauper hospital.

The figures given in the margin exhibit the admission, discharges, transfers, and deaths in this hospital during the year commencing from 1st January to the 31st December 1870. The average daily number of sick in hospital during the year was 223·5, against 311·1 in 1869. The deaths were more numerous, 1,075, in 1870, against 926 in 1869; but this was chiefly owing to a large proportion of pauper sick being admitted in a dying state. No less than 374 deaths occurred among this class within 24 hours after admission, and 324 died a week after

Number of patients remaining under treatment at the close of the year 1869	312
Admitted during 1870	3,415
Total ...	3,727
Discharged	2,317
Transferred	98
Died	1,075
Remaining	237
Total ...	3,727

* Deaths within 24 hours 10
Ditto 1 week 11
Ditto 1 month 10
Ditto 3 months... 10
47

admission. The percentage of deaths to those treated, exclusive of moribunds, was 22·3. Compared with the average percentage for the past two years, this result is favorable to the hospital.

Calcutta native hospital, and its dependent dispensaries.

The number of patients treated in this hospital and its branches during the last two years was as follows:—

	1869.	1870.
Number of in-door patients	1,621	1,400
Ditto out-door ditto	151,444	153,819
Total ...	153,065	155,219

The increase in the attendance during 1870 was 2,154, entirely among the class of out-door patients.

The daily average of in-patients during the year in the native hospital was 65$\frac{2}{7}$, against 70$\frac{5}{8}$ of the previous year. The daily average of out-door patients during the year was 421, against 414$\frac{7}{8}$ in 1869. The results of the treatment of in-patients are shewn in the annexed statement. It will be noticed that there was a great improvement in the death-rate, as the percentage of deaths to the number treated was 11·5, against 17·52 of the preceding year.

	1869.	1870.
Cured	1,019	950
Relieved	254	128
Transferred and absconded...	0	81
Incurable	0	16
Died	284	161
Remained under treatment	64	64
Total ...	1,621	1,400

The total number of surgical operations was 3,731 (of which 27 were capital), against 4,426 in 1869. There were 206 cases of fracture, and of these 11, or 5·33 per cent., terminated fatally. The surgical operations performed during the year at the branch dispensaries were five thousand, viz.—

In the Gurranhatta dispensary	1,964
„ Chitpore „	1,817
„ Park Street „	1,219

The total number of Government servants who received medical aid at the native hospital and its dependent dispensaries was 8,112 against 7,841 during the preceding year.

The financial position of this hospital was very satisfactory. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to Rs 48,843-6-3, and the expenditure incurred only amounted to Rs. 46,760, which was less by Rs. 2,367 than that of the previous year. The subscriptions and donations to the hospital, however, only amounted to Rs. 4,174, which was considerably less than the amount received last year, and below the receipts during the year 1867 and 1868. The stock of the hospital at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 4,77,732-4-6.

Calcutta north suburban hospital.

This Hospital was established to meet the wants of the sick-poor in the northern suburbs of Calcutta, and has been in existence for over four years. It has accommodation for 37 in-door patients, and all

its beds were occupied throughout the past year. The total number of patients treated during the year was 632. Of these, 402 were discharged cured or relieved, 37 left, 157 died, and 36 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number in the hospital was 36·54. The percentage of deaths to the number treated was 24·84, against 27·73 in the previous year. The high rate of mortality is owing to the patients being of the poorest classes of the population, many of whom are brought to the hospital not unfrequently in a very advanced stage of disease. There were 27 capital operations performed during the year; most of these were in consequence of injuries received at mills and factories in the neighbourhood of the hospital.

The institution has been financially prosperous during the year. The income of the hospital from all sources amounted to Rs. 9,506, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,598-12-9. The balance at the credit of the hospital, on the 31st December 1870, was Rs. 12,084-6-7. All sums beyond the amount needed to meet the ordinary expenditure of the hospital have been credited to the reserve building fund, which now amounts to Rs. 10,971-4-2, and this sum has been invested in six per cent. municipal debentures. The hospital building which it is proposed to erect has been deferred until adequate funds are available, as Rs. 20,000 will at least be needed for the new building.

Calcutta nurses' institution.

This useful institution has been in existence during the past eleven years. The Principal of the Medical College Hospital, and the Surgeon of the Presidency General Hospital, in reporting on the working of the institution in connection with their respective hospitals during the year under review, bore testimony to the excellent management of the establishment by the ladies of the committee, and to the very efficient manner in which the staff of nurses employed had worked. The services of the nurses to the sick-poor, specially to the large body of friendless and destitute European sailors and other strangers who fill the wards of these hospitals, was stated to be valuable in the highest degree. The impoverished state of the funds of the institution, however, caused great anxiety to the committee of the institution. The receipts during the year from all sources only amounted to Rs. 16,368-6-11, of which Rs. 8,400, or more than half, were given as a grant-in-aid by Government. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 16,336-2-1. In expressing the thanks of Government to the committee for its management, it was suggested that if the benefits which the institution conferred on the sick were made known to the public, and an appeal made for aid, the response would, it was anticipated, be sufficiently liberal to restore the funds to a flourishing condition.

Lunatic asylums.

The total number of European and East Indian insane patients under treatment in the asylum at Bhowanipore during the period under review was 107, 52 patients having been admitted during the year. Of these 107 patients, 16 were discharged cured, 4 improved and were transferred to friends, 35 were despatched to Europe as ordinary invalids and 13 as insanes, and there were only 2 deaths, both cases of extreme illness. The number left under treatment at the close of the year was 37, viz. 23 Europeans and 14 East Indians. The receipts

from payments made by friends of lunatics for maintenance amounted to Rs. 3,229, which includes Rs. 1,100 deducted from the pay of soldiers, patients in the asylum. The total expenditure for the year (including Rs. 10,497 incurred for passages and sea outfits) was Rs. 44,704, against Rs. 47,581 in 1869; and the actual cost of maintenance per man per month was Rs. 21, without deduction for money received in payment.

The number of patients treated during the year in the several lunatic asylums for native patients in Bengal is shown in the statement below, together with the ratio of cures and deaths. The percentage of cured and transferred to friends to total treated stands at 20·5, as against 21·4 in 1870. The percentage of mortality to total treated has improved from 10·2 per cent. last year to 9·3 for the year under review. The percentage of mortality to daily average strength stands at 13·8. These ratios of mortality compare favorably with the series and average of the five preceding years.

Comparison of the general numerical results at the several asylums for the year 1870.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average daily number of inmates throughout the year.	Total number of patients treated.	Discharged cured.	Improved and transferred to friends.	Escaped unrecovered insanes.	Transferred to other asylums.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1870.	Ratio per cent. of cures and transfers to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to total treated.	Ratio per cent. of mortality to daily average strength.
Dullunda	309·16	475	89	36	...	...	39	317	25·05	8·21	12·61
Dacca	222·57	306	34	10	11	...	41	210	14·3	13·3	18·42
Patna	183	260	40	2	...	...	18	200	16·15	6·9	9·83
Cuttack	38·49	68	17	5	...	9	2	35	32·3	2·9	5·1
Moydapore	20·02	38	7	2	1	...	7	21	23·68	18·4	33·41
Total ...	774·14	1,147	187	40	12	9	107	783	20·5	9·3	13·8

The following table indicates the number of lunatic patients admitted during the year in the several asylums, distinguishing the patients according to sex and creed:—

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Total of admissions and re-admissions during the year.	HINDOOS.		MAHOMEDANS.		CHRISTIANS.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Dullunda	184	101	36	32	9	2	4
Dacca	77	42	6	16	11	.....	.....
Patna	99	63	18	16	3	.....	.....
Cuttack	22	15	4	2	.....	1	.....
Moydapore	19	11	2	4	2	.....	.....
Total ...	401	231	66	72	25	3	4

Of the total admissions and re-admissions, 74·06 per cent. were Hindoos, 24·18 per cent. were Mahomedans, and 1·74 were Christians.

The ratio of admissions of criminal lunatics to total admissions per cent. was 19·9, against 7·8, the average of the five previous years. The proportion of criminal lunatics to the whole number confined in asylums is 20·62 per cent., while in England the proportion is about 1·3 per cent.

The annexed statement shows the proportion of insanes who were kept employed in the asylums as compared with the daily average strength under treatment:—

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Daily average strength.	Daily average number employed.
Dullunda	309·16	271·31
Dacca	222 57	183·84
Patna	183·0	162·0
Cuttack	38·49	29·0
Moydapore	20·92	15·67

Owing to the increased number of lunatics there was an increase of Rs. 5,000-3-10 in the aggregate cost of asylums, and an increase of Rs. 9,110-4-1 in the net cost, taking into account only money actually realized or sums paid by friends of patients for maintenance. The establishment attached to the lunatic asylums during the year under review cost in the aggregate Rs. 32,116-12-8.* The average expenditure during 1870 on account of each patient was Rs. 92-15-4, a trifle above that of 1869; and deducting the increase from lunatic labor, the average cost of each lunatic during the year was Rs. 48-2-5.

* *Establishment.*	Rs.	As.	P.
Dullunda	8,880	0	0
Dacca	9,005	4	8
Patna	7,917	0	0
Cuttack	3,210	8	0
Moydapore	3,104	0	0
Total Rs.	32,116	12	8

Appointment of a matron to the Patna lunatic asylum.

The propriety of placing a male overseer in charge of the female wards in lunatic asylums came under consideration during the year owing to the misconduct of the European overseer of the Patna lunatic asylum, who was subsequently removed from his appointment. It was suggested that a European female should be appointed as superintendent or matron in those asylums where there were female insanes. Such an appointment, it was considered, would conduce much to the comfort of the female insanes. Dr. Murray, late head of the medical department, also advocated the measure, and the Government of India having approved of the proposal made by this Government, the wife of the present overseer, who was said to possess the necessary qualifications for the office, was appointed matron of the female wards of the Patna lunatic asylum on a salary of Rs. 25 per month.

Working of the lock hospitals in Calcutta and the suburbs.

The working of the Contagious Diseases' Act (XIV of 1868) during the year has not been satisfactory. Dr. Payne, the superintendent, considers that it must fail in its object, unless his powers compelling the registration of prostitutes are materially

increased; and the Lieutenant-Governor regarded it as very questionable whether it would be expedient to increase the powers of the executive. Were it not for the soldiers and sailors, His Honor would have been disposed to abandon the measure. The evidence regarding the benefit which had accrued to the soldiers and sailors was very conflicting, especially as regards the latter, though it seemed that some benefit had on the whole resulted. This evidence, with the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, have been forwarded for the orders of the Supreme Government.

Number of registered prostitutes.

The actual number of prostitutes supposed to be attending for medical inspection at the commencement of 1870 amounted to 6,629. During the year 651 women applied for registration after being warned by the police, and 1,064 women, after arrest by the police, consented to allow their names to be placed on the register. The number at the close of the year was only 6,752, viz.:—

Europeans	48
East Indians	58
Hindoos	5,668
Mahomedans	978
Total ...	6,752

The aggregate increase, as compared with the number at the commencement of the year, was only 123, leaving 1,592 women to be accounted for. Of these, 134 reported themselves to be no longer prostitutes, and the remainder have either migrated beyond the jurisdiction of the Act, died, or been lost sight of.

General control of lock hospitals vested in the medical department.

At the commencement of the year the lock hospitals were under the immediate and exclusive control of the superintendent, Dr. Payne, but during the year it was considered advisable to place them under the general management of the medical department, like the other public hospitals at the Presidency, in order to bring the lock hospitals under an organized system of medical supervision.

Private home examination for prostitutes.

Sanction was also accorded during the year to the introduction of a system of private home examination for women applying for it, and agreeing to pay at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem for the privilege. Two hundred and twenty-seven women availed themselves of being thus medically treated. The total receipts during the year from home examination fees were Rs. 3,927, of which sum the superintendent received three-fourths for conducting the examinations, defraying all expenses incidental to the system, and all the necessary establishments.

Europeans	24
Eurasians	8
Mahomedans	25
Hindoos	170
Total ...	227

Examinations and admissions in hospitals.

The examinations and admissions in the lock hospitals on account of disease were as follows:—

1870.	Examinations.	Admissions.
In January	5,307	347
„ February	5,305	343
„ March	5,370	377
„ April	5,443	314
„ May	5,485	335
„ June	5,763	306
„ July	5,589	374
„ August	5,573	389
„ September	5,786	333
„ October	6,075	257
„ November	6,601	259
„ December	6,625	274
Total ...	68,922	3,908

Average daily number of sick.

The average daily number of patients during the year in the several lock hospitals was 325, and the proximate average of registered prostitutes diseased was five per cent.

Deaths.

There were 18 deaths from various causes throughout the year. Many of these women were received in a state of extreme prostration, from disease and destitution.

Cost of maintaining the lock hospitals.

The total cost of giving effect to the Act was as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Cost of maintaining lock hospitals, dieting patients, &c.	50,411	12	3
Cost of the preventive establishment ...	18,576	4	10
Total ...	68,988	1	1

This sum was met by Government paying Rs. 52,184-2-4 (exclusive of the building charges on account of lock hospitals) and the balance Rs. 16,803-14-9 being paid by the Calcutta municipality.

Cantonment lock hospitals.

During the year under review the lock hospitals in the military cantonments of Berhampore and Chinsurah were closed on the withdrawal of the European troops from those stations.

At Hazareebaugh, Dinapore, Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, and Darjeeling.

As regards the other cantonment lock hospitals in the Lower Provinces noted in the margin, partial success was achieved in most cases; but there was nowhere complete success, and of all places Barrackpore appeared to be the least successful. Subjoined is a statement showing generally the working of the several lock hospitals during the years 1869 and 1870.

Names of cantonment.	Area over which the rules are in force.	Total No. of prostitutes registered.		Average No. of prostitutes on register.		Total No. treated in lock hospital.		Average No. in lock hospital for the year.		Amount received from registered prostitutes.		Amount of expenditure, including cost of establishment.	
		1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.	1869.	1870.
										Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Hazareebaugh ...	Five miles around cantonment	53	80	26·15	39·63	58	62	3·09	2·77	249 8 10	268 15 9	1,139 10 2	1,131 14 0
Dinapore	Four miles around cantonment	260	147	87·75	87·41	130	142	13·33	10·08	494 0 9	441 7 4½	1,947 11 8	1,811 11 1
Dum Dum ...	Thirty-eight square miles	56	66	23·81	52	32	67	2·5	3·4	*2 12 0	*19 12 0	1,632 3 9½	1,945 13 7
Barrackpore ...	Four miles around cantonment on left bank of Hooghly, and two miles on right bank opposite Barrackpore	72	91	50·41	50·75	39	46	4·40	4·35	*139 0 0	*128 0 9	1,344 12 3	1,379 14 0
Darjeeling ...	Five miles	Not given.	18	13·83	12·83	14	11	2·9	Not given.	76 8 0	12 8 0	875 7 9	861 4 3

*These figures represent only fines and not fees.

Education of native women in practical midwifery in the Calcutta Medical College Hospital, &c.

It was reported last year that a scheme for training up a class of six dhaies, or native midwives, in the Medical College Hospital, and six in the General Hospital, had been sanctioned as an experimental measure for one year, at a cost of Rs. 6 per mensem per woman. It was however found that this stipend was insufficient, and also that the number of confinements at the General Hospital was so limited, that no instruction could be given there. It was therefore determined, with the sanction of the Government of India, to have a class of eight dhaies at the Medical College Hospital at Rs. 9 a month for each woman, and to close the experiment altogether at the General Hospital. Notwithstanding the inducement held out by the increased allowance, great difficulty was experienced in inducing women to join at all. After one year from the date of the original sanction, only one woman was admitted, subsequently seven more joined. The result has however not been satisfactory. Only four of the women are said to have shown any aptitude for learning, and the dismissal of the rest is contemplated. Orders have now issued to admit none but practising dhaies, or women whose training and profession holds out a reasonable hope of ultimate success. With the object of preventing any immoral conduct among the pupil dhaies, as has been specially alleged to have occurred in one case, it has been determined to secure the services of a matron of native habits, whose duty it will be to supervise them in their lodgings, which for obvious reasons have been fixed outside the premises of the college hospital.

Extension of the scheme to mofussil stations.

It was proposed to extend the scheme to all the large sudder stations containing a dispensary presided over by a sub-assistant surgeon of superior qualifications. After consultation with the several divisional commissioners, the scheme has only been extended for trial to the dispensaries noted below:—

Hazareebaugh and Purulia, in the Chota Nagpore division.
Julpigoree, in the Cooch Behar division.
Burrisaul and Silchar, in the Dacca division.
Burdwan, Culna, Ooterparah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Rutaga in Mysadal, in the Burdwan division.
Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, and Rungpore, in the Rajshahye division.
Sallbira, Baraset, and Krishnagur, in the Presidency division.
Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, in the Bhaugulpore division.
Rajmahal, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Extension of the scheme to the Mitford Hospital at Dacca.

The scheme was also introduced, as an experimental measure for five years, in the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, where, with the sanction of the Government of India, a class of three dhaies, at a total cost of Rs. 15 a month, was opened. Three women, two Mahomedan and one Christian, joined. They were required to nurse the sick in the female ward, and to attend all cases of difficult labor along with the civil surgeon and house-surgeon, and to take care of convalescent patients. The pupil dhaies have not shown any satisfactory progress, and the experiment is said to be premature. It has now been

determined to dispense with these three women, and only to train such dhaies as are in actual practice, if their attendance can be procured.

Reduction in the number of native doctors in civil employ.

The Government of India, in urging upon this Government the necessity of making reductions in the number of medical subordinates employed in the civil department, observed that at the head-quarters of each district one hospital assistant for the district jail, and one for the police hospital, should, as a general rule, suffice, the assistant attached to the dispensary being always available for attendance on the civil establishment; and that at permanent out-stations a hospital assistant might be allowed; but when at such out-stations there was a charitable dispensary, it should be considered whether the native doctor attached to such dispensary could not also undertake the medical treatment of the civil establishment.

The reports furnished by the divisional commissioners showed that there were no native doctors in excess of the scale laid down by the Government of India in any of the districts except Moorshedabad and Kamroop, at each of which places one extra man was employed to assist the civil surgeon; but as it did not appear that any good grounds existed for their further retention, their withdrawal from those duties was directed.

The commissioners of Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar had each a native doctor to accompany them on their tours, and in consideration of the special circumstances of these divisions, the retention of these native doctors was allowed.

A statement showing the number and distribution of the medical subordinates of the class of native doctors employed in each district under this Government upon ordinary civil establishments, dispensaries, jails, and police, is given in the statement in the appendix.

Subsequent to the preparation of this statement it was ascertained, after consultation with the inspectors-general of police and hospitals, that one native doctor would suffice for the jail and police hospital duties in those districts where the jail and police hospitals were not at inconvenient distances from each other. The services of the native doctors attached to the police hospitals in the districts noted in the margin were accordingly dispensed with.

Sarun, Pubna, Noakhally, Chumparun, Mymensingh, Durrung, Luckimpore, Maldah, Nowgong.

The compounders attached to the police hospitals in the districts marginally noted, where the daily average sick did not exceed fifteen, were also dispensed with, the native doctor being retained.

Chittagong, Singhbhoom, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Monghyr, Rajshahye, Balasore, Hazareebaugh, Behar, Dacca, Jessore, Rungpore, Beerbhoom, Patna, Kamroop, Goalparah, Backergunge, Lohardugga, Nuddea, Dinagepore.

Establishment of a general hospital at Cuttack.

The report for 1868-69 made mention that plans and estimates were awaited for the construction of a new hospital at Cuttack, to serve the purposes of the Urnochuttur dispensary, the police hospital, and the hospital established for the employés of the Irrigation Company, and at the same time to meet the wants of the European and Eurasian employés of Government, and, further, that it was determined to consider the question of establishing a special pilgrim hospital when finally deciding on the project submitted to Government for having a general hospital. Steps were subsequently

taken to provide the requisite funds, and plans and estimates were discussed in consultation with the divisional and sanitary commissioners and the head of the medical department. The local authorities however proposed to merge both the new hospital and the special pilgrim hospital into one general hospital, and an estimate submitted at the end of the year showed that the probable cost of such a building would amount to Rs. 30,800. The erection of the proposed building has been held in abeyance for the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount available from local sources, as well as to settle the detailed plan on which the building should be constructed. It is gratifying to observe that some native gentlemen have come forward liberally to help in the undertaking.

B.—SANITATION.

Sanitary Commissioner's report for the year 1870-71.

The Sanitary Commissioner's report for the year was submitted too late to receive more than a cursory notice here. Dr. Smith spent six months and two days in visiting and inspecting 437 places in the undermentioned districts:—Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Nuddea, Hazareebaugh, Gya, Patna, Arrah, Ranchee, Chyebassa, Maunbhoom, Bancoorah, Dacca, Tipperah, Shillong, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The orders passed on the previous year's report calling the particular attention of the commissioners and district officers to the subjects marginally noted, and directing them to communicate their remarks and suggestions to the Sanitary Commissioner, had elicited much valuable information, which, it was hoped, would lead to some practical improvements throughout the country.

1. The water-supply of towns and villages and how far it is possible by legislation or otherwise to secure this requirement.
2. The mode in which the disposal of the dead can best be improved.
3. The feasibility of taking up ground for the purpose of municipal or station farms to be fertilized by night-soil.
4. The possibility of having future observations made and recorded to show the variations of rivers and khals.

The preparation of annual reports by the civil surgeons was systematized, and information obtained on the following points—

(*a*) Progress in sanitation during the year, with suggestions.

(*b*) Accurate data regarding epidemics which prevailed, more particularly regarding cholera, small-pox, fever, and bowel complaints, showing the prevalence and distribution of each, how far they seemed to be dependent upon particular local conditions or special causes of any kind, why particular places suffered more than others, and what conditions or measures appeared to be antagonistic to the spread of those diseases.

(*c*) Meteorological observations.

(*d*) Analysis of the results of recent mortuary registration, with suggestions for improvements.

(*e*) Other subjects worthy of special observation and record.

(*f*) General opinions regarding the etiology or prevention of particular diseases.

(*g*) Information regarding topographical changes in delta tracts, as bearing on the origin and propagation of diseases.

The reports from the different districts are given in a condensed form, and many important and useful deductions from them are recorded by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The various outbreaks of disease of a remarkable character, or for which it was necessary to adopt special measures, are separately alluded to below.

Compilation of mortuary returns.

The steps taken to overcome the difficulties in collecting mortuary returns, referred to in last year's report, resulted in the issue of orders to the following effect:—

1. That the village watchman's beat, whether comprising one or more villages in rural districts, or one or more sub-divisions of towns or municipalities, should be the unit of registration; and that the chief police station within the limits of which such village or mohulla may be situated, should be the unit of registering station.
2. That, as regards the grouping of units of area for the purpose of ascertaining the places in which deaths are most numerous in proportion to the population, and the causes to which the excess is due, it would be useless at present to attempt any detailed sub-division of the country with the view of obtaining returns based on any approach to scientific principles. Time must be allowed for the successful operation of the general plan as it is now proposed to enforce it, avoiding all references to peculiarities of soil and climate.
3. That, with regard to the agency to be employed, the rules already laid down should be adhered to, viz. that the village watchmen should report to the police officers, and they to the civil surgeon.

In accordance with these instructions returns were collected, and have been compiled for the second half of the year 1870. The figures from which the compilation has been made are very unreliable and conspicuously deficient, showing an annual mortality of 7·6 only per thousand. As, however, they may serve as some guide to the relative proportion of diseases and the relative unhealthiness of the several months, their results are given, in an abstract form, in the appended mortuary returns VI.B-1 and 2.

The results are that out of a total estimated population of 31,719,131 in the districts for which returns were obtained, the number of deaths amounted during the half year to 120,403, or 3·80 per thousand, the deaths amongst males greatly preponderating. The deaths from different causes were as follows:—cholera, 6,806; small-pox, 1,544; fever, 80,855; bowel complaints, 9,768; suicides, 548; wounding, 322; accident, 2,693; snake-bite or killed by wild beasts, 3,301. Other causes, 14,579.

The registration of births and marriages has not yet been attempted.

Outbreak of fever in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts.

An account of the epidemic fever which prevailed in the districts of Burdwan and Hooghly during 1869, and of the relief measures adopted on that occasion, was given at page 210 of last year's report. This year, in anticipation of a recurrence of the

disease, its appearance in the town of Burdwan and its suburbs was watched from the month of June by the civil surgeon of that station; and at his suggestion there were opened, besides the medical establishment entertained by the municipality since last year, three dispensaries in different parts of the suburbs, for treating more successfully the numerous cases of chronic fever which were found to exist where the disease raged last year, and also to be prepared to meet expected outbreaks of the epidemic. In addition to these dispensaries for medical relief, two depôts were opened for the distribution of cooked food to the very poor; and with a view to relieve those who suffered much from want of clothing during the cold season, and who were therefore more liable to attacks of fever, a sum of Rs. 250 was advanced from the balance of the food relief fund of last year for the purchase of clothing in aid of private charitable funds administered through Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, the personal assistant to the commissioner of Burdwan, to whom the thanks of this Government were conveyed for his humane exertions in administering to the relief of the sick of Burdwan. The disease in this town began to abate from the month of December.

When the epidemic which broke out last year had subsided, all the special dispensaries* which had been opened in the interior of the Burdwan district were closed, except the itinerant dispensary at Dabipore. At the end of October this year, when the disease re-appeared in the district, this dispensary was removed to Selimabad, and Baboo Chukun Lal Roy, of Chuckdigee, contributed Rs. 200 for its support; another dispensary was opened at Boolchandpore in November. Both these dispensaries were closed in the latter half of January 1871, when the sickness ceased.

* Jowgram. Bohar. Selimabad. Munglecote. Amadpore. Dabipore.

In the district of Hooghly, the epidemic made its appearance in the sub-division of Jehanabad, where it had raged last year, and a sub-assistant surgeon, and latterly a native doctor, were deputed to the affected localities. The disease also appeared at Jangeepara and Kristonuggur in the sub-division of Serampore, and a native doctor and a compounder were sent to those places respectively.

The disease which prevailed in these districts during the present year seemed to be the ordinary miasmatic fever which appears at certain seasons, and not a peculiarly dangerous fever such as broke out last year. All expenses incurred on account of the relief measures adopted were met, as in the year preceding, from local sources, and chiefly from the balance of the funds raised in previous years for the suppression of the epidemic in these districts, Government supplying only the requisite European medicines.

Passing of a bill by the Bengal legislative council in order to facilitate the drainage of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts.

In last year's report it was also mentioned that the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal had been deputed to the fever-stricken villages of Burdwan and Hooghly in order to investigate and report on the epidemic outbreak, independently of other measures adopted to afford medical aid, which led

to an improvement in the general health of the people. During the year he submitted a comprehensive chart of the fever tracts lying between the Hooghly and the Damooda, displaying the varying rates of mortality. This was printed by order of Government. A map was also prepared by Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon of Hooghly, of the Burdwan and Hooghly districts, showing the villages which had suffered most severely from fever during the years 1860—1869, with estimated population and mortality. The Sanitary Commissioner, in describing the nature and causes of the disease in his report, submitted in the early part of the year, attributed it mainly to "insufficient drainage, the partial or complete obliteration of rivers, and the pernicious state of soil, air, and water, which are produced thereby." This opinion was strongly confirmed by Mr. Adley, C.E., who had been directed, under separate orders in the Public Works Department, to make a preliminary survey and report on the best means of improving the drainage of the affected districts; and a despatch, dated the 19th January 1871, from the Secretary of State, communicating the views of the Army Sanitary Commission, expressed a decided opinion that nothing "but drainage and cultivation will remove" the prevailing fever.

A scheme for draining certain swamps in the Hooghly district was accordingly prepared, and increased powers being necessary to enable the local authorities here and elsewhere to carry out the proposed measures, a bill to "facilitate drainage in certain districts of Bengal" was introduced into the Bengal legislative council, and having gone through the usual stages, and received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 10th May 1871, was passed into law as Act No. V of 1871.

Sanitary condition of Nattore, and the adoption of measures to keep the river Narud, on which it is situated, open.

Owing to frequent outbreaks of cholera in and about Nattore, in the Rajshahye division, inquiries were instituted during the year regarding the state of that town, in order to effect improvements in its sanitary condition. The reports submitted showed that the Narud, on which the town is situated, formerly a fine stream, had now silted up, forming stagnant pools during the dry season, and being only navigable for three months in the year. It appeared moreover that Nattore was surrounded by swamps, and that there was a quantity of stagnant water collected near the town and especially about the rajbaree, the property of the Nattore zemindars, which was surrounded by three immense concentric moats choked up with weeds, and in a most pestilential condition. Nearly the whole of the population was said to be dependent for its drinking water upon these filthy reservoirs, into which the sewage of the town was cast. The civil surgeon of the district ascribed the repeated attacks of cholera and disease in and about Nattore principally to the state of the rajbaree moats. The commissioner was advised therefore to give his immediate attention towards the introduction of a system of conservancy into the town, and to prohibit also the practice followed by the Mahomedan inhabitants of the town of burying their dead in their own compounds. A more effectual remedy proposed, however, was to connect the Narud river with the moats surrounding the rajbaree at

Nattore, and to convert this river, if possible, into a perennial stream by opening into it another river called the Burrall. The Public Works Department of this Government, after a careful inspection, reported favorably of the scheme, which was expected to cause a great improvement and to keep open the water communication for a considerable portion of the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,000. A native gentleman of Nattore, Mahomed Rushed Khan Chowdhry, having liberally come forward and offered to bear the expense of the project, the offer was accepted, and the Public Works Department was requested to arrange for carrying out the work as speedily as possible. The Lieutenant-Governor also authorized an experiment being made, at an outlay not exceeding Rs. 15,000, in order to keep open permanently the head of the Burrall river, and thus effectually to carry out the project in a sanitary point of view.

Sanitary improvement of the town of Dacca.

The insanitary condition of Dacca had attracted much attention, and formed the subject of correspondence since the year 1868. For want of sufficient funds the municipality of the place could take no measures of magnitude for improving the conservancy of the town. The principal sanitary defects pointed out by the local authorities, are the narrow streets, the polluted water of the wells and the river which the inhabitants are in the habit of drinking, the filth accumulating for years in the native quarter, stinking drains, a pestiferous khall and marsh, and jungle which grew up in the midst of the population. Several schemes were at different times proposed for removing these defects, but none of them were considered practicable. At length, after a report from the Sanitary Commissioner pointing out the most urgent wants of the city to be conservancy, ventilation, improvement of the town khal, surface drainage, and water-supply, the Commissioner of Dacca submitted a scheme framed by the Magistrate, Mr. Lyall, which met with the approval of Government. To provide for the objects above-mentioned, it was proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 1,50,000, on which the municipality could afford to pay Rs. 6,000 annually as interest; and for further supplementing this sum, the Commissioner recommended that the tolls of the Dholai khall should be made over to the municipal commissioners, empowering them to double the existing tolls on the Booreegunga. The Lieutenant-Governor having acceded to all these proposals, an Act, called the Dacca Conservancy Act (VII of 1870), was passed, vesting the municipal commissioners with the necessary authority to carry out the improvements, subject to the sanction of Government.

The Government of India being subsequently apprised of the intention of the Dacca municipality to borrow in the open market, offered to advance a loan, at 4½ per cent. interest, on the recommendation of this Government, as soon as the bill, then before the Legislative Council, to facilitate the construction of works of public utility, became law; the municipality was accordingly requested to desist from taking immediate steps to raise the proposed loan by the issue of debentures.

Passing of Act No. IV (B. C.) of 1871, for the better sanitation of Pooree.

At the close of the year the council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal deemed it advisable to pass a bill for the better sanitation of Pooree and other towns in Orissa, and the regulation of pilgrims' lodging-houses there and on the main lines of road leading to it. This bill received the assent of the Governor-General on the 28th March, and became law as Act No. IV of 1871.

Cattle disease.

It is satisfactory to record that the reports received during the year show that the cattle plague, which raged so fatally in the districts of Bengal, and especially in Assam, last year, had nearly died out in 1870. The deaths among cattle in Assam between the months of April 1869 and February 1870, as noticed in last year's administration report, were said to be not less than 146,327. The mortality in the district of this province, during the period from 1st January to the 15th November 1870 (from which date the returns were authorized to be discontinued as no longer necessary), amounted to 31,378 head of cattle, viz.—

In the Kamroop district	...	5,122
„ Durrung „	...	252
„ Nowgong „	...	2,176
„ Seebsaugor „	...	20,932
„ Luckimpore „	...	2,896
Total mortality	...	31,378

This comparatively better result may be in some measure due to the remedial measures which were adopted by local officers under the advice of Veterinary Surgeon Farrell and the Cattle Plague Commission.

The divisional commissioners, who were asked to express their views on the nature and extent any legislative enactment should take for the suppression of the spread of the disease, duly submitted their reports, which the Cattle Plague Commission will take into consideration in submitting their general report on this subject to the Government of India.

C.—VACCINATION.

Prevalence of small-pox.

Three outbreaks of small-pox were reported during the year. The first commenced in the month of September 1869, in the city of Dacca, and lasted until May 1870; the second occurred in June 1870, in the district of Rungpore; and the third in August, in the adjoining district of Dinagepore. Measures were duly taken to arrest the spread of the disease in each case.

Native doctors were deputed to administer relief to the suffering and additional vaccinators were appointed to operate as a preventive. In Rungpore and Dinagepore the deputy superintendent of the Darjeeling vaccine circle was directed to visit the villages affected, and to inquire into the causes of the outbreak. From his report it appeared that the epidemic originated from the practice of inoculation, the people

being prejudiced against vaccination owing to unfavorable reports industriously circulated by the inoculators; but neither in Rungpore nor in Dinagepore had the disease assumed a virulent form, nor had the cases been very numerous.

Where vaccination had been accepted, several striking instances of its protective power had been exhibited. To counteract the evil influence of the inoculators, copies of the vernacular translation of Dr. Charles's "Handbook on Vaccination" were distributed, together with the "Vyavastha" furnished by the Dhurma Rakhinee Shoba, of Calcutta.

In Dacca the disease raged to a considerable extent, and on receipt of communications from the Commissioner and the Sanitary Commissioner, that the measures adopted by the municipality had failed to check it, orders were issued through the Inspector-General of Hospitals to despatch a metropolitan superintendent with eight skilled vaccinators to act under the orders of the Civil Surgeon. Instructions were likewise given for peremptorily putting a stop to the practice of throwing the corpses of persons who had died of small-pox into the river, and to enforce the isolation of infected persons by the use of section 269 of the Penal Code if necessary. A small-pox hospital was also provided. These measures were at length attended with success, upwards of 4,000 persons having been vaccinated, and the total cost to Government amounted to Rs. 861-7-0. Instances were reported in which previous vaccination had failed to afford protection. This was attributed to want of care and skill on the part of the operators, and the Inspector-General of Hospitals was called upon, in connection with another case, to report on the possibility of giving more practical instruction on this subject to the students at the Medical College.

Adoption of measures for the practical instruction of the vernacular classes of the Medical College in vaccination.

The system of dispensary vaccination, as carried on at branch dispensaries and at other places not under the superintendence of the Civil Surgeon, was reported during the year to have proved inefficacious, owing to a want of practical knowledge of vaccination by the native doctors engaged in performing the operations. The Government therefore decided, after corresponding on the subject with the head of the medical department, that the vernacular classes of the Medical College should in future receive practical instruction in vaccination, and the teacher of medicine was appointed by the Principal of the Medical College to impart such instruction.

Regulation of inoculation, and extension of vaccination.

Dr. Charles, the Superintendent-General of Vaccination at the Presidency, in submitting his report on vaccination in Calcutta and the suburbs for the year ending March 1869, urged the necessity for regulating the practice of small-pox inoculation in Bengal, where it is not prohibited. He argued that it was impossible for Government to provide vaccination for the whole of the people of Bengal save at a cost which could not be contemplated at

present. Properly effected, vaccination was, he was satisfied, a protection against small-pox, while it was not attended with those dangers to the individual and the community which accompany inoculation; but, on the other hand, he argued that inoculation, when practised under proper conditions, was not so destructive to life as it was usually supposed to be by English practitioners, while its prophylactic effects had been recognized popularly throughout India by natives of all classes. He therefore suggested that in default of a complete vaccine system, it would be wise if steps were taken by Government to *regulate*, instead of prohibiting, inoculation, where vaccination could not be fully provided. The opinion of the Inspector-General of Hospitals, and of the (civil) divisional and district officers and civil medical officers, on the proposition were altogether against the proposal; and it was decided by Government that no action of the kind suggested by Dr. Charles should be taken, as it would be a decidedly retrograde step to recognize in any way authoritatively the pernicious system of inoculation. Divisional commissioners were however advised to endeavour to ascertain and register the names of all inoculators, in order, if any of them were willing to learn vaccination, that they might be instructed by the civil surgeon, or superintendent of the vaccination circle, and be allowed to practise vaccination, charging their own rates of fees. To this end villages or circles of villages were to be encouraged to pay for the temporary services of a vaccinator, and the civil surgeons or vaccine superintendents were instructed to see that all requisitions for such men were at once complied with.

The general result of the year, as shown in the table on the margin, exhibits a considerable increase in the number of operations performed at dispensaries, and with the exception of a partial increase in the Ranchee and Sonthal Pergunnahs circles, a falling off in the other larger circles. There was also a fair ratio of success at the dispensaries, and a satisfactory result, though in the aggregate slightly lower than the previous year, in all the circles. The total expenditure* of the year was greater by Rs. 8,089-3-7 than in the preceding year—the sum of Rs. 77,788-1-6 having been paid by the State, and Rs. 9,956 from other sources. The average cost of each successful case was on the whole 4 annas 3 pie, but in dispensary vaccination alone the cost did not exceed 2 annas 6 pie per case.

Vaccine operations during the year.

Divisions.	Total number vaccinated.		Ratio per cent. of successful cases.	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1870-71.
Calcutta and suburbs ...	22,283	19,287	72·20	72·60
Metropolitan circle ...	155,825	140,119	99 60	99·03
Darjeeling circle ...	81,444	78,772	92 65	91·88
Ranchee	19,101	23,313	84·15	80·23
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6 339	6,454	79·31	87·43
Dispensary vaccination ..	55,058	80,364	85·51	87·10
Total ...	340,050	348,309	92·64	91·87

	Rs.	A.	P.
*In 1870-71	87,744	1	6
„ 1869-70	79,654	13	11

The *Calcutta and Suburbs* establishment consisted of the Superintendent-General, 6 native superintendents, and 25 vaccinators. The average cost of each successful case was as high as 14 annas 6$\frac{3}{4}$ pie, and in the number of operations there was a decrease of 2,096, which is attributed to the diminished vaccination of non-residents and of persons at the emigration depôts. The success attained in the city and suburbs was considered satisfactory.

In the *Metropolitan circles*, which comprise the districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Nuddea, the establishment consisted of the superintendent, 3 native superintendents, and 66 vaccinators. One hundred and forty thousand one hundred and nineteen persons were vaccinated, being less by 15,706 than in the previous year, and the cost of each case amounted to 4 annas $\frac{1}{4}$ pie. Some opposition was experienced, and the operations are reported to have been somewhat interfered with by the earlier visits of inoculators. A notification has recently been issued prohibiting the practice of inoculation throughout the districts in these circles, which it is hoped will have a salutary effect.

The *Darjeeling circle* comprises the districts noted in the margin, and with an establishment of 4 native superintendents and 36 vaccinators under the superintendent, operated upon 81,444 persons, at a cost of 3 annas 8$\frac{1}{4}$ pie in each successful case. The operations were spread over a large extent of country, and were rather of a desultory character, owing to the outbreak of small-pox induced by inoculation in various places; but the value of the protection afforded was very satisfactorily demonstrated in several instances, and it must in the end make vaccination under proper supervision more acceptable in spite of present difficulties. The entire prohibition of inoculation must be gradual, as sufficient means of vaccination are permanently provided. The very strong opposition exhibited in Cooch Behar necessitated the withdrawal of the vaccinators from the district for a time.

Rungpore.
Dinagepore.
Bograh.
Rajshahye.
Julpigoree.
Darjeeling.
Cooch Behar.

The establishment of the *Ranchee circle* consisted of the superintendent, 3 native superintendents, and 20 vaccinators, who operated in the districts noted in the margin, and vaccinated 23,313 persons, or 4,212 more than the number in the previous year. The cost was slightly reduced, amounting to 7 annas in each successful case. By good management great assistance was obtained from influential men in several villages which were at first opposed to vaccination, and some success was also met with in inducing inoculators to come forward to receive instruction.

Lohardugga.
Hazareebaugh.
Manbhoom.
Singbhoom.

The deputy superintendent and 5 vaccinators working in the *Sonthal Pergunnahs circle* vaccinated 6,454 persons, being somewhat above the number in the previous year, and the cost of each case amounted to 6 annas $\frac{1}{4}$ pie. The operations were conducted with much zeal and tact among a superstitious people like the Sonthals; and the superintendent was very successful with the inoculators, by whose means 5,322 persons were said to have been vaccinated without cost to Government.

Very great progress was made in *Dispensary Vaccination*, over 80,000 persons having been vaccinated during the year at a comparatively small cost. The development of this system was urged upon the local officers.

PART VII.

Miscellaneous.

(1.) POSTAL.

Work of the department during the year.

The Post Office being under the Government of India, no separate section is devoted to it in the report of the local administration, but statistics are available to shew the work done in Bengal during the year under report, which may be compared with the transactions of the preceding year, thus:—

	1870-71.	1869-70.
Paid letters carried	9,748,064	8,973,618
Unpaid letters ,, ...	7,039,019	6,358,532
Service letters ,, ...	204,129	239,270
Registered letters ,, ...	591,709	532,788
Newspapers ,, ...	1,350,503	1,284,524
Parcels ,, ...	150,594	160,627
Total ...	19,144,018	17,549,259

The business of the year was thus 9 per cent. above that of the year 1869-70. The mails were carried daily—

	In 1870-71.	In 1869-70.
By rail	892 miles.	722 miles.
,, mail cart	363 ,,	440 ,,
,, runners and boats	8,727 ,,	8,424 ,,

These figures do not include the steamer postal lines, which are managed by the imperial postal department.

Undelivered letters.

The number of letters which were finally undelivered are shown in the postal returns to be—

In 1869-70	... 365,734,	or 5·75 per cent. on the total unpaid letters.
In 1870-71	... 354,888,	or 4·99 ditto ditto.

Zemindari dâk.

The aggregate receipts of the zemindari dâk fund under Act VIII (B. C.) of 1862 in the several districts exclusive of Assam, amounted during the year to Rs. 2,65,129, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,25,096.

The zemindari dâk has been placed under the management of the General Post Office in the districts named in the margin, and the district officers as well as the departmental authorities report that the results have been satisfactory, both the rate of speed attained and the number of letters carried having increased.

Burdwan, Rungpore, Backergunge, Maldah, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, Beerbhoom, Lohardugga, Hooghly, and Moorshedabad.

Postal communication between Samagooding, in the Naga Hills, and Golaghat.

The question of the establishment of a postal line to connect Golaghat with the head-quarters of the deputy commissioner of the Naga Hills was for some time under consideration. Ultimately, as the line could not be made to fulfil the conditions of the rules in force as to the amount of private correspondence likely to be carried, it was arranged that the rules should be relaxed, and that the entire charge should be debited to the postal department.

(2.) TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph Department is also under the Supreme Government, but similar statistics have not been obtained in this office for the Lower Provinces.

Telegraph office at Sylhet.

In the year 1868 a telegraph office was established at Sylhet, as an experimental measure for six months. During the six months it was worked at a considerable loss to Government, and it was proposed either to close it altogether, or to make arrangements for working it with a very limited establishment, until it was finally decided what course was to be taken in connection with the Lushai tribes On this recommendation, the Government of India pointed out that the receipts were not sufficient to cover the expenses of a third class office, and that unless accommodation could be found for it free of cost there was no alternative but to close it. As the accommodation could not be found, the Government of India ordered the office to be closed on the 31st March 1870, unless its retention were rendered necessary by the state of Lushai affairs. In the meantime, the inhabitants of Sylhet undertook to subscribe Rs. 50 per mensem towards the expenses of the telegraph establishment, if Government consented to its retention. On this understanding sanction was given to the retention of the office for six months longer. The arrangement did not however, as a permanency, recommend itself to the inhabitants of Sylhet; and the Bengal Government accordingly recommended that the office should be closed, unless there was a departmental advantage in maintaining a telegraph office at that station. The Government of India directed that the office should be retained for the present on its existing full working scale, and maintained in as efficient a state as possible during the continuance of military operations.

Atcheepore proposed telegraph office.

The proposal to establish an extra telegraph office at Atcheepore, on the Hooghly, in the interest of the trade of Calcutta, fell through, because the Chamber of Commerce were unable to guarantee the Atcheepore office paying.

(3.) ELEPHANT-CATCHING.

Khedda operations in the tributary mehals of Cuttack.

It was stated in last year's report that the khedda operations experimentally carried on under Captain Johnstone in the season of 1869-70, in the tributary mehals of Cuttack, having resulted satisfactorily, the question of continuing similar operations during the season of 1870-71 was under consider-

ation. It appeared from a report received from Captain Johnstone that there were still sufficient elephants in those mehals to justify a continuation of khedda operations, and it was at the same time ascertained from the commissariat department that the complement of its elephants was still deficient: Captain Johnstone was accordingly authorized to resume operations in the tributary mehals of Cuttack during the year under review. The question of forming a khedda in Chang Bhukar, in the Chota Nagpore division, which was reported to be ravaged by a herd of not less than 100 elephants, also came under consideration, but it was not found practicable to undertake any operations in that direction during the season of 1870-71. The results achieved by Captain Johnstone were not, however, so satisfactory as in the previous year; the captures being 24 elephants in all, whereas the captures during the previous year amounted to 42. This result was due, partly perhaps to the difficulty experienced in procuring the necessary number of coolies, owing to a large number of the people having gone to assist in the marriage ceremonies of the Rajah of Mohurbhunge, and partly to several unfortunate accidents, which discouraged the men and caused the death of one individual. A large tusker also charged down on Captain Johnstone and inflicted on him several bruises, which incapacitated him for duty for some days, and in the confusion which ensued, some of the herd, which had been surrounded, effected their escape. As a general rule, kheddas can be worked with great success only when the elephants have been unmolested for a long period; it has therefore been determined to leave alone these elephants during the current year, and operate on a small scale against some herds which were reported to be doing much mischief to crops in Tamar, and to sanction the request of a native Rajah, Bindessuree Persad Sing, to catch elephants in Chang Bhukar, giving a royalty of 25 per cent. to Government.

Of the 24 elephants captured, two were made over to the Rajah of Mohurbhunge, in whose territory the captures were effected. The estimated value of the remaining 22 elephants was Rs. 25,000, being nearly Rs. 11,734 in excess of the expenditure incurred (Rs. 13,566-12-9).

Elephant hunting in the Khasi, Jynteah, and Garo Hills.

The Superintendent of Kheddas at Dacca reported that the capture and destruction of elephants went on unlicensed in the Garo, Khasi, and Jynteah Hills, and he suggested the adoption of steps for preventing the unlicensed hunting of these animals, and the expediency of extending khedda operations to the hills.

As regards the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, it was pointed out that the Government could enforce its exclusive right of catching elephants only on the purely British portion of the district; that in the political states the Government could probably hunt these animals on giving the chiefs a royalty, but that it could not enforce any monopoly there, or prevent the chiefs from hunting on their own account. The Lieutenant-Governor was moreover very averse, for political reasons, to khedda operations in the Khasi and Jynteah Hills.

Similar objections, it was pointed out, applied to the Garo Hills, where the Shoosung Rajah's position was under investigation, and where the authority of Government over the independent Garos was not

firmly established. At the same time it appeared from inquiry that all persons hunting elephants on the Garo Hills do take out licenses, that they do so twice a year, and get them from the Deputy Commissioner, paying a fee of Rs. 20 for each koonkie elephant employed. During the past year 25 persons received licenses there to employ 87 elephants, of which 15 belonged to the Rajah of Shoosung. This was considered a sufficient restriction for the present.

(4.) GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

Abrogation of the rule enjoining triennial transfer of ministerial officers.

The triennial transfer of the minsterial officers of the revenue and magisterial courts had hitherto been enforced under the operation of a rule enjoining that no ministerial officers (except record-keepers, towjee novises, and others whose local experience is important) should be allowed to remain at one station for more than three years. This rule having been much complained of as entailing great and unnecessary hardship on the officers concerned, and being found to have moreover worked badly in other respects, it was ordered to be abrogated it being at the same time laid down that no transfer of ministerial officers was to be made without definite and sufficient reason, subject to the approval of the commissioner of the division.

Law regarding religious endowments, and proposals for ameliorating the condition of Poorce pilgrims.

The proposition made to the Government of India for amending the law regulating the administration of religious endowments was noticed in last year's report. The action taken by that Government was to refer the question to other governments and administrations, with a view to ascertain whether evils and abuses of the nature brought to light in Bengal prevailed elsewhere to such an extent as to necessitate the adoption of remedial measures of general application. The amendment of the general law has thus been necessarily delayed. In the meantime, the necessity for reform has been strongly established by the additional information since obtained in regard to all endowments in Bengal—Hindu, Mahomedan and Jain, and further research is being made for completion of the information, where it is in any respect defective. As regards the Orissa endowments, with which the inquiry originated, the evils which required immediate attention were shown to be those connected with the movement and care of pilgrims; and to remedy these, it has been ordered that an endeavour should be first made to induce the muthdars to contribute something directly towards the physical and material care and comfort of the pilgrims. If voluntary contributions for this purpose cannot be obtained, it will perhaps be necessary to legislate on the subject, and it is thought that this might be done by the local legislature without any special reference to the contemplated amendment of the general law.

Abolition of the separate office of Civil Surgeon of Shillong.

Towards the close of last year the Commissioner of Assam, while forwarding an application for furlough on sick certificate from Dr. Purves, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Gowhatty, suggested that advantage should be taken of the opportunity to abolish

the office of civil surgeon at Shillong, the civil medical duties of the station being performed by the surgeon of the 44th Regiment of Native Infantry. The Inspector-General of Hospitals was of opinion that the proposed change should not take place, as, he said, Shillong was the head-quarters of a district command, the sudder station of the Khasi and Jynteah Hills, and the sanitarium for Assam and Cachar. It however appeared from a further report from the Commissioner of Assam, that the strength of the civil official community at Shillong was small, while of the non-official community there was not a single permanent resident in a position to employ the services of an English medical officer; the casual visitors also were extremely few in number, and by no means likely, for some years to come at least, to increase. Considering therefore that there would always be two medical officers at Gowhatty, one in charge of the troops and the other in civil charge of the station, and that one of these officers might, in case of an emergency, go to Shillong temporarily, the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with Colonel Agnew in considering that the circumstances of Shillong were not such as to justify the retention of the separate appointment of civil surgeon at that station in the present condition of the finances of the country, when there was a medical officer on the spot, who might take medical charge of the civil station and the jail with the usual allowance sanctioned in such cases. A proposal to this effect having been submitted to the Government of India, received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and the measure was carried out.

Retirement of Sir W. Grey.

Sir William Grey resigned the reins of government on the 1st of March 1871, after having held the office of Lieutenant-Governor for 3 years 10 months and 7 days, and was succeeded by the Hon'ble George Campbell.

Shortly before retirement Sir William Grey was appointed a Knight Commander of the order of the Star of India; the ceremony of installation took place on the 27th February 1871.